The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED FOR FIVE HOURS—SPEAKER BLAINE'S DECISION—CONDITION OF THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House fought over the currency question for five hours without arriving at any final result. The call of committees having concluded a few minutes before the close of the morning hour, Gen. Butler had an opportunity to move to go to the Speaker's table. He did so, and lost his motion on a rising vote of 53 yeas to 89 nays. This seemed to indicate that the House desired to pass the Maynard bill before going to the Speaker's table; but Mr. Maynard was no more successful, for his succeeding motion for the previous question on the House Free Banking bill was defeated by a vote of 112 yeas to 120 nays. It is noteworthy that at least twenty-five of the friends of this bill, on both sides of the House, thought it necessary to be absent on a "shad-bake" down the Potomac. Had they been present, there is little doubt that the previous question would have been ordered, and the House bill passed or defeated. The country owes it, to a great extent, to these voluntary absentees that the final vote upon the House bill was not obtained to-day. The motion for the previous question on the House bill being defeated, the bill was open to amendments. Mr. Beck offered his bill as a substitute. The Beck bill provides for a greenback currency and the taxation of three per cent. on the stock of national banks. To this Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, moved an amendment, which read like a penitentiary amendment, providing the severest penalties against usury by national banks. Mr. Packard, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Beck's bill. The Packard amendment provided for free banking, a four hundred million limit to greenbacks, and a subsequent retirement and cancelation of greenbacks to the limit of $260,000,000. Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, offered a very long free banking amendment providing for limitless and unguarded inflation. The Coburn amendment was defeated by a large majority. The Hunter amendment was defeated without receiving the dignity of a count of the votes. The Packard substitute for Mr. Beck's amendment was defeated by a vote of 77 yeas to 149 nays. These seventy-seven votes very nearly represent the strength of the unconditional contractionists, although yesterday there was a vote of a few more than eighty for hard money. Mr. Beck's amendment was defeated by 68 yeas to 164 nays. On this vote, the Democrats, almost without exception, put themselves on the record in favor of a greenback currency, something after the Pendletonian plan, and against hard money. Pending the announcement of this vote, several votes were challenged by Speer, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, on the ground that persons interested in national banks could not, under the rules of the House, vote. After an extended and somewhat bitter controversy among members on the subject, in the course of which it came out that from eighty to ninety representatives are interested in national banks, the Speaker ruled that ownership of stock in a national bank is not such a disability as would invalidate a vote. The Speaker's ruling upon this point contained a historical résumé of previous rulings upon similar subjects, and showed very conclusively that if such a point could hold it might happen that the House would be incapacitated from legislation upon any financial subject. The distinction of the rule lay between members as individuals and members as belonging to a general class. The person holding interest in national banks could be no more incapacitated to vote upon questions affecting national banks than could persons owning manufacturing stocks or gold watches be incapacitated from voting upon the general tariff. It was noteworthy that upon an appeal being taken from the decision of the chair, Mr. Blaine's remarkably clear ruling was sustained by Democrats and Republicans alike by the extraordinary vote, by tellers, of 193 yeas to 9 nays. Among the nine were noticed certain gentlemen who have gained special reputation as professional malcontents. The House adjourned with four amendments pending.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTING GERMAN CRIMINALS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The attention of the Government having been called to the report that one Rohrer, a German criminal, had been pardoned by the Government of Wurtemburg on condition that he should emigrate to the United States, Minister Bancroft was instructed to inquire whether such was the fact, and, if so, to protest against such action. Mr. Bancroft has informed this Government that he made the proper representations, and received the most explicit denial of any such action, not only in this case, but in all others, the Wurtemburg Government stating that pardons are never granted on such conditions.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Congressman Luttrell's argument before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, in support of his resolution directing an investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad and the "Contract and Finance Company," (the California Credit Mobilier,) has been postponed until Friday next by the committee, because Vice President Huntington and Mr. Fanchot, Washington agent of the Central Pacific Company, had asked to be notified, that they might be present at the argument.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day was $353,560; shipments, $541,100; shipments of notes, $1,015,500. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $298,981; for the month, $3,201,118; for the fiscal year, $76,618,669; outstanding national bank circulation, $348,977,883. The amount held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $392,970,700, and for deposits of public moneys, $16,465,200.

ABSENCE OF THE SECRETARIES.

Secretaries Robeson and Belknap are absent from the city to-day.

NAVAL NOTES.

William Wallace Crowninshield, Captain's Clerk, United States Navy, died in hospital at Hong Kong, Jan. 3.

A FORGER PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Albert Lemon, convicted in November last of forgery in the United States Circuit for the District of Indiana.

THE PETITION FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE STOREY.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cessna, and Eldridge, are hearing testimony to-day in support of the petition for the impeachment of Judge Storey, United States Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Richardson was in consultation with the President for a long time this afternoon. United States Minister Pile and Ex-Minister De Long also had interviews with the President this afternoon.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,781,554; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,165,000; coin, $86,801,529, including $35,613,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

This morning Augustus C. Buell, by his attorneys, Messrs. Birney and Blair, filed in the Circuit Court a petition for a writ of certiorari to Judge Snell, of the Police Court, commanding him to send up the record and papers in the case of the petitioner, who is charged with criminal libel. The petitioner sets forth that on the 2d inst. one Zachariah Chandler made an affidavit before Luther C. Dawson, Clerk of the Police Court, charging him with criminal libel; that a warrant was issued for his arrest on the same day. He was arrested thereon at about 11 o'clock P. M. on the following day; that on the 7th he appeared and gave bail in $5,000 for his appearance. The petitioner further represents that W. B. Snell is not a duly commissioned Judge under the Constitution of the United States; that said Police Court is not legally constituted for the trial of offenses by jury, and the law of Jan. 17, 1870, does not vest that court with the right of trial by jury. Judge Cartter said that he would be very slow to decide that the act creating the Police Court is unconstitutional, but he would look into this case and probably hear it on Monday.

A KUKLUX PARDONED.

Walker Dawson, of South Carolina, now undergoing imprisonment for Kuklux crimes was, to-day pardoned by the President.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—The Louisiana Jockey Club Spring meeting was inaugurated to-day. The weather was delightful, the attendance good, and the track in fair condition.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; club purse, $500; first horse, $400; second horse, $100. Ortolan came in first, followed by Sallie Watson, Port Leonard, B. F. Carver, Chris. Doyle Nellie R., John McDonald, I O U, and Falmouth, in the same order. Time—2:17½. In the pools Watson sold for $200 and Ortolan for $60.

SECOND RACE.—The Pickwick Stake, mile heats, for colts and fillies three years old; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100. There were thirty-two nominations and six starters.

SUMMARY.

Bonaventure	3	1	1
Ida Wells	1	6	dis.
Stampede	5	2	r.o.
Sweet Boy	2	5	r.o.
Ballinkill	4	4	r.o.
Col. Nelligan	6	3	r.o.

Time—1:51, 1:50½, 1:54.

THIRD RACE.—Three miles, for all ages, with 100 pounds on each; club purse, $700. The race was won by Silent Friend, beating Bessie Lee, Capt. Hutchinson, Carrington, and Fannie, in the same order. Time—5:49½.

The second day of the races will be on Tuesday next, and daily thereafter during the week.

TROTTING MATCH AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11.—A race between Hickory Jack and Basil Duke, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for a purse of $1,000, took place at the La Fayette Race-course this afternoon. Jack Chambers entered Hickory Jack, and James W. Crawford, Basil Duke. The latter won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:41¼, 2:35½, 2:39½. A large crowd was in attendance, and about $6,000 changed hands on the result of the race.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—ANXIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF SAILING VESSELS—ARRIVALS AT ST. JOHNS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—During the past week duties to the amount of $67,370 have been paid into the Custom-house, and $28,418 into the Inland Revenue office. The steamer Chase sailed for Portland this morning. Much anxiety is felt for the crews of a number of small sailing vessels from western harbors which were out in the squall of yesterday afternoon. The following additional steamers have arrived at St. Johns from the ice: The Bloodhound, with 1,200 cats; the Greenland, with 1,700 old seals; the Merlin, with 7,000 old leopards, and the Vanguard with 1,000. The steamer Osprey has been lost. The crew was saved. The steamer Alpha arrived from Bermuda this morning.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CROPS IN THE WEST—NAVAL NOTES.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—The recent gales and hail-storms have caused serious destruction to the crops in the West Indies. The potato and tomato crops are almost destroyed. There are no hopes for an abundant harvest.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-ship Bellerophon, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Wellesley, arrived at Bermuda from the West Indies on Monday, the 30th of March. His Excellency was enjoying good health, as also are the officers and men of the Bellerophon. Her Majesty's gun vessel Woodlark, Commander Luttrel, arrived at Bermuda March 30, from Jamaica. The transport Severn, from Gibraltar, arrived at the dock-yard at Bermuda on the 20th ult., after a passage of nineteen days, with drafts for troops in the garrison.

CANADA.

THE CASE OF RIEL—MOTIONS TO BE MADE IN HIS DEFENSE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 11.—It is now said that Hon. Mr. Dorion will oppose the motion to expel Riel, on the ground that the proceedings of Mr. Bowell were not strictly according to precedent, as he should have made a formal charge before calling witnesses. Mr. Ouimet intends to move for a month's leave of absence for Riel, and will produce affidavits to the effect that the only reason for Riel's non-appearance is that he is in danger of his life, the Orangemen having sworn that they would have it.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHING BUSINESS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 11.—During the week ending April 10 fifty-four fishing-vessels arrived here. Forty-eight were from George's Banks, with an aggregate catch of 2,100,000 pounds of codfish. Sales were made at $5 per quintal for choice lots, and the market is firm. There has also been an improvement in "bank" fish, which are selling at $4 25 to $4 50 per quintal. In the Grand and Western Banks halibut fleet there has been a little slackening up in the number of arrivals. Six have been reported with an aggregate catch of 325,000 pounds, against twelve arrivals last week, with 900,000 pounds of halibut, which was the largest quantity ever landed in any one week at this port. Prices have not ruled any higher. Last sales of bank fish at 5 cents per pound for white and 2¾ cents for gray. George's bring 5 cents. A few of the Southern mackerel fleet have sailed, and others are rapidly fitting out. By the last of the month fifty vessels will be engaged in this branch of the fishery. The mackerel market is quiet, with a light stock. There are no "threes" on the market. "Ones" and "twos" are held at $14 to $16 50 per barrel. Smoked halibut, 12 cents per pound. Cod-oil, 58 cents per gallon. Five vessels and nineteen lives have been lost from this port this season.

SERIOUS CREVASSES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 11.—Serious crevasses are reported to-day at Bonnet Carre about half a mile below the new levee. The Jackson Railroad Company are trying to close the break, which, at last accounts, was forty feet wide. The Levee Company has also taken action, and will send men and material to Bonnet Carre. Some of the crevasses below the city have been closed. State Engineer Thompson has gone to Bayou Plaquemine for the purpose of opening that outlet, which was closed during the war, to relieve the Mississippi. It is estimated that a stream 500 feet wide and several feet deep can be turned into the bayou without damage.

ALBANY.

BOTH HOUSES IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

MUCH BUSINESS TRANSACTED—RAPID TRANSIT—THE SUPPLY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Both Houses of the Legislature were in session this morning, and a great deal of necessary but uninteresting business was transacted. In the Assembly the bill appropriating $25,000 for the payment of expenses incurred in the prosecution of the Ring suits was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Ryan and Biglin opposed the bill; it was strongly advocated by Mr. Prince.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Broadway underground bill and that which provides for the extension of the time for the completion of the Gilbert Elevated Road will be sent to the Assembly on Wednesday or Thursday next, and will probably be disposed of before the end of the week.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Finance Committee will probably report the supply bill to the Senate on Tuesday evening next, and after its passage there will be no further excuse for the Legislature remaining in session. There is every prospect of an adjournment during the first week in May.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

In the new Capitol investigation to-day it was shown that during the year 1872 some 9,000 barrels of cement were surreptitiously made away with. It was also shown that bricklaying has cost $36 per 1,000, while builders generally charge $14 75 per 1,000.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. Robertson—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to proceedings against executors.

Also, amending the charter of Buffalo.

Also, amending the charter of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Buffalo.

Also, providing for the submission of the amendments to the Constitution to the people.

Also, amending the act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds in Great Britain and France.

Also, against the bill fixing jail liberties, which was agreed to.

By Mr. Selkreg—Extending the time for completing the New-York and Albany Railroad.

Also, authorizing the Buffalo Street Railroad Company to make certain contracts with the Buffalo East Side Railroad Company.

Also, authorizing the construction of a railroad from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the Ninety-second Street Ferry, in Long Island City, and through certain streets and avenues therein.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to authorize the Genesee and Water Street Railroad Company to extend their tracks in Syracuse.

In Committee of the Whole the following bills were considered, and ordered to a third reading:

Authorizing the Town of Oswegatchie to raise money to build a bridge over the Oswegatchie River.

Authorizing the town of Clifton Park to purchase a bridge belonging to the Rexford Flats Bridge Company.

Laying out and opening Twenty-third avenue, in the Towns of New-Utrecht and Gravesend, Kings County.

Further prescribing the duties and liabilities of the Treasurer of Monroe County.

Amending the act conveying to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

Authorizing the appraisal and sale of leased fine salt lots on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Amending the supplementary act incorporating the Village of Whitestone, Queens County.

Amending the act extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors, except in the counties of New-York and Kings.

Amending the act authorizing the Village of Flushing to raise money for the purchase of a steam fire engine, and for other purposes.

Amending the act authorizing the establishment of a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents in Western New-York.

Incorporating the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of New-York City.

Establishing the Evangelical Orphan Asylum.

For the relief of the Hebrew Benevolent Asylum of New-York City.

Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands to George Irensterter.

Authorizing the recording of a certain indenture between Thomas Mesnard and Simon Schermerhorn.

Amending the act incorporating the village of Port Richmond, in Richmond County.

Regulating the fare on the Lansingburg and Troy Railroad.

Amending the act authorizing the incorporation of the Onondaga Indian Society.

Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands to Gertrude Thelle.

Mr. Selkreg reported a bill authorizing the Geneva and South-western Railroad Company to acquire the title to certain real estate for the purposes of the road.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills, considered in Committee of the Whole, were ordered to a third reading unless otherwise stated:

To incorporate the Manhattan Mortgage Company.

To amend the charter of the Anglo-Mexican Railway Company.

To provide increased facilities for the Fire Department of New-Lots, Kings County.

To regulate the practice of medical surgery and midwifery.

Amending the revised statutes concerning suits and proceedings in civil cases.

To authorize the Westchester Villa Company to increase its capital stock.

To incorporate the Teutonia Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Rhinebeck Gas Company, changing the name to the Rhinebeck Gas and Water Company.

To make further provision for the audit and payment of claims and expenses in conducting the New-York Ring suits. The bill appropriates $25,000 to be paid by the City of New-York to continue the prosecutions.

Mr. Patten moved to reduce the amount to $10,000.

Messrs. Ryan and Biglin sustained the amendment, saying that $75,000 had already been used up in this matter, and these lawyers might come here for a hundred years, if they are to secure $25,000 annually.

Messrs. Blumenthal and Prince advocated the bill and opposed the amendment, saying the money expended and called for was a mere bagatelle compared with the good done.

The motion to reduce the amount was negatived, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

To incorporate the East Side Butchers' Association of New-York.

To extend time for completing the organization of the Atlantic Guarantee and Trust Company.

To amend the act for the formation of companies for the erection of buildings.

Providing for taxing the property of religious corporations not used for religious purposes.

To incorporate the Long Island City Savings Bank.

To open and continue Eighty-sixth street, Brooklyn.

Amending the act relative to the Marine Court of the City of New-York. It allows the court to grant new trials the same as other courts of record.

To amend the New-York People's Water Transit Company's charter. It provides for an additional landing.

To exempt the property of the New-York Hospital from taxation.

Mr. Healy opposed this bill, saying that this corporation was speculating in real estate.

Messrs. Blumenthal and Batcheller defended the bill, and said they wanted only such property as is used for hospital purposes exempted.

The bill was, however, progressed.

Amending the act for the relief of the surviving members of the volunteers in the Mexican war.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill to extend the limits of the City of Utica.

Mr. Prince offered a concurrent resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for the continuance of the improvement of navigation in Hell Gate. Adopted by unanimous consent.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

BOSTON, April 11.—The twenty-first ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day with the following result:

Whole number of votes	236		
Necessary to a choice	119		
Dawes	68	Sanford	7
Hoar	54	Banks	6
Curtis	63	Washburn	4
Adams	14	A. H. Bullock	15

Edward Learned, 3; Judge Pitman and Whittier, 1 each.

The convention adjourned until Monday.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, whose death has just been announced, was born in 1802, and succeeded at an early age, on the death of his father, to the Irish Earldom of Clanricarde.

The De Burgh family, of which he was head, has long been a power in the County Galway, where it possesses very large estates on the banks of the Shannon, and there Lord Clanricarde has always retained great Parliamentary influence. What, however, mainly enabled Lord Clanricarde to acquire a position of influence in England was his marriage with the only daughter of George Canning.

At the time of the marriage he was Under Secretary of State, Mr. Canning being then Premier. In 1825 he was raised to a Marquisate, and in 1826 created a peer of Great Britain. He subsequently became member of Lord Russell's Government as Postmaster General. Some time after this various stories seriously prejudicial to his character began to be noised abroad, and at length he offered to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Galway. The offer was declined, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland stating that he had no official cognizance of any misconduct on his Lordship's part. Lord Clanricarde then gave a notice in the House of Lords that he should make a personal statement. The House, which, like the Commons, has the keenest relish for anything of that kind, was, accordingly, filled to overflowing at the hour named. Peers were there whom debates affecting the destinies of millions of Asiatics, or other trifles of like import, would have failed to induce to come; while the galleries were crowded with ladies on the tip-toe of expectation. Indescribable, then, was the chagrin when the Marquis rose and announced that, after all, he'd thought better of it, and didn't intend to say anything at all.

In 1857 Lord Palmerston appointed him Lord Privy Seal, and this appointment had much to do with the overthrow of the Cabinet. As some wag said at the time, "the Premier's Privy Seal has made a bad impression."

Punch came out with a memorable cartoon representing Lord Palmerston in his jauntiest aspect, driving a cabriolet, behind which stood a "tiger," very lean and hungry-looking, the image of Lord Clanricarde, while beneath was written: "The Premier's foot-boy, with *such* a character." From that time Lord Clanricarde, although frequently participating in debate, ceased to take an active part in public life. He was an able speaker, very ready, and on many topics well informed. His wife, a very clever woman, enabled him to maintain a place in society which his personal reputation would otherwise have rendered impossible. In Ireland, although seldom resident on his estate, he was popular. He had in his youth been famous for his excellence in manly sports, a great merit there, and was cordial and condescending. Moreover, when Postmaster General, he filled every place in the Post Office with natives of Galway.

His eldest son, Lord Dunkellin, died some years ago, and the Marquis will be succeeded by his second son, Lord Canning-Burke, who inherited the fortune, about $40,000 a year, of his maternal uncle, the late Lord Canning.

COL. NEWELL A. THOMPSON.

Col. Newell A. Thompson, a well-known citizen of Boston, died on Friday evening of softening of the brain. He was born in 1809, and for the past forty years occupied prominent public positions. He was a member of the Common Council for several years, and also a member of the Legislature on more than one occasion. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and was Chief Marshal at all processions of these orders. He was commander of the City Guard when that organization was in the height of its fame, and was long a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He was a prominent "Know-nothing" in 1854-55, and was the last "Know-nothing" candidate for Congress nominated on that platform. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son.

COL. JOSHUA W. PEIRCE.

Col. Joshua W. Peirce died at Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, aged eighty-three years. He leaves a large estate, and was well known as a courtly gentleman of the old school. He was many years ago agent of the South Berwick Manufacturing Company, and an officer in the famous Gilman Blues Infantry Company in Portsmouth. His large farm and herds of Durham cattle at Greenland have long been notable. He had for many years been a chief manager of the Portsmouth Aqueduct Company, and was prominent in literary and historical matters and in the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES MILLS.

Charles Mills, the well-known base-ball catcher, died at his residence in this City Thursday night. The deceased was a native of New-York, was born in 1844, and was thirty years old. In his youth he evinced considerable skill in the science of ball-playing, and at the age of seventeen organized a junior nine, about the time the old Knickerbocker Club was in the height of its fame. He was a member of the famous Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, for several years, and participated with that club in the first victory over the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, in 1870. He played in the Mutuals in 1872, and in the Baltimores last season. He was not naturally of a very robust constitution, and contracted a severe cold last Fall, which brought on quick consumption, which caused his death.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, April 11.—Gen. Riguelme assumed the duties of the Segundo Caboship yesterday.

It is announced in the *Official Gazette* to-day that all slaves furnished to the Government in accordance with the decree issued during the administration of Captain General Jovellar shall be organized as soldiers, under white officers. They are to serve five years, and at the expiration of their term will be declared free. Their compensation will be the same as that of the regular troops. Free colored persons who enter the Government service will be assigned to transport duty.

The steam-ship Cuba arrived here this morning from New-York.

MARINE DISASTER—DAMAGE TO A SCHOONER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—The steam-ship Florida, Capt. Rogers, from Philadelphia, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, having in tow the schooner Flying Fish, Capt. Church, from the South Shetland Islands, of and for New-London, with a cargo of elephant-oil and seal-skins. She was picked up on the 10th inst., off Fire Island, having been run into by an unknown three-masted schooner and lost her bowsprit, cutwater, and jibs, and is leaking.

A STRANGE CONSPIRACY.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOW DR. EULING EFFECTED A POLICY—"DEATH" OF LOUISE GERMS—CONTENTS OF A COFFIN—FLIGHT OF THE DOCTOR—ARREST OF THE UNDERTAKER.

Mr. B. F. Beeckman, President of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company related to a TIMES reporter yesterday the singular history of Dr. Euling and Louise Germs, of No. 160 Eldridge street. It appears that in June, 1873, the doctor obtained a joint life policy for $10,000 on both lives, stating they intended to get married, and desired to provide for the survivor in case of either's death. Both were examined by two physicians, as the risk in the woman's case was unusually great, and more than the company was in the habit of assuming. She, however, was found to be in splendid condition, and the policy was issued, the company taking the precaution to reinsure them for half the amount in another company. Dr. Euling paid up the premiums, $400 in all, and nothing more was heard of them by the company until about a week ago. Then Mr. Bollett, the agent who had insured them, came into the office and said that he had received notice of Louise's death from the doctor, who wanted to have the proofs of loss made up, so that he could obtain his money. These were prepared, and Dr. Euling made an affidavit, in which he stated that he was the attending physician himself, and had taken Louise to his house when she became ill, although they had not yet been married. She was sick from Dec. 13 until March 29, when she died from apoplexy. He made two affidavits, the first of which he did not expect the company would have got hold of, and it contained his assertion that he had called in Drs. Kurtz, Wiegand, and Kranovitch as consulting physicians. Learning from Mr. Bollett, however, that the two last-named gentlemen did not support this statement, he made another affidavit, in which he named Dr. Kurtz as attending physician. Dr. Kurtz made an affidavit saying that he had been called in two days before the girl died, but he did not examine her, and gave her no medicine; he thought she was speechless and in convulsions; the only female attendant on the sick girl was an old woman—"Marie Erben"—who swore in her affidavit that she was Dr. Euling's sister, while Euling, in his affidavit, stated that she was only a distant relative. Charles Finch, undertaker, of No. 59 First avenue, swore that he and Dr. Euling laid out and prepared deceased for burial after her death; no woman was present, and they buried the body on the 31st of March in Union Cemetery, without the presence of any third party. The cemetery people, however, said that there was a young lady in black whose description answered to that of Louise Germs. These contradictory statements set the officers of the company to thinking, and they began to suspect something wrong. Therefore they managed to get Dr. Euling before Coroner Kessler, on Friday last, and after an hour's examination, during which he contradicted his affidavits again and again in such a way as to confirm the suspicions of the company, he was permitted to depart. Previous to the examination Mr. Beekman and Dr. Kessler visited the Health Department to see the certificates on which the permit of burial had been granted. They found them to be merely his own statement that he was a graduate of the Royal College of Vienna, and his assertion of the woman's death. After the examination, Mr. Beekman asked the Coroner to grant an order for the disinterment of the body. This he did finally, on receipt of the following;

MERCHANTS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adolph Kessler, Coroner:

DEAR SIR: If you see fit to issue an order for the exhuming of the body taken from No. 160 Eldridge street on the 31st of March, and buried in Union Cemetery, I will agree to pay the expenses of exhuming and removal of same. Yours, respectfully,

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

W. F. Taber, special agent of the company, then went to the undertaker, Finch, and tried to get him to assist in disinterring the body. Finch agreed, and made an appointment with Taber for yesterday morning. When the time arrived the undertaker "hemmed and hawed," and finally refused to go, as he couldn't leave his business for so long a time. Mr. Taber went alone and had the coffin taken up and removed to the Morgue in this City, where he was obliged to handle the disgustingly-moldy thing himself. As soon as it was placed in the Morgue, Patrick Nolan, out of curiosity, raised the lid an inch or two and astonished Mr. Taber by leaping into the air and shouting "I wouldn't have sold this discovery for $10." Mr. Taber looked in himself and saw nothing but bricks kept in place by means of boards. There were nineteen bricks with strips of board nailed down over them. This was sufficient to warrant the immediate arrest of the parties, Euling and the undertaker. A carriage was at once procured, and the insurance officers drove to the Central Police Office, where they had a consultation with Capt. Irving. The Captain at once ordered out some of his best officers to scour the City in search of Euling. It was soon found, however, that Euling had fled on Friday night, and telegrams giving his full description, and of the woman Germs, who is supposed to have accompanied him, were sent to the Chiefs of Police of various cities. Yesterday evening Detective Tilley, of the Central Office, arrested Charles Fenck, of No. 59 First avenue, the undertaker who certified to the death of the woman Germs and had charge of the bogus funeral. He claims to be innocent of all knowledge of the plot. He is locked up at the Central Office. The utmost exertions will be made by the detectives toward securing the arrest of Euling and the woman Germs.

CALIFORNIA.

THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA SAILS FOR PANAMA—THE LATE RAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The steam-ship Arizona sailed for Panama to-day in the place of the disabled steam-ship Colima. The late rain extended southward below Los Angeles, and was very acceptable to the farmers in that section.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11.—At a meeting in this city to-day of the Directors and stockholders of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Cairo and Fulton, and the Cairo and Arkansas and Texas Railroads, arrangements were entered into for a consolidation of the three roads. The roads are all owned by the same parties. The length of the consolidated roads is 680 miles. It will be hereafter operated under one management, and will be known as the "St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway," with Thomas Allen as President.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A letter received by James M. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, says that the puddlers around Harrisburg, after a four months' strike in consequence of a reduction of their wages from $6 to $5, have gone to work at the latter rate and agreed to abandon the union.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Murat Halstead, editor of the *Commercial*, was arrested to-night at 11 o'clock on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Proctor, charging him with publishing in the Cincinnati *Commercial* as an advertisement the grand gift concert of Leavenworth, Kansas, thereby violating the laws of the State of Ohio.

INSUBORDINATION AT SING SING PRISON.

A large number of convicts of Sing Sing Prison, headed by a convict named "Black Jim," refused to commence work yesterday morning, giving as a reason that they were maltreated by several of the keepers, and especially denounced one named John Kirby, whose removal they demanded. Warden Hubbell and a posse of keepers appeared upon the scene, and remonstrated with the men for a while, but words were useless, and the Warden ordered some of the principals to be seized and placed in the underground cells, which had the desired effect by subduing the remainder.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in Louisville last night broke out in the large furniture factory of Greve, Buhrlage & Co., on Fifteenth street and Portland avenue. The fire started in the engine-room, and soon communicated to the factory, which was entirely destroyed. The high wind placed the warehouse of the firm and the adjacent buildings in great danger, but the firemen, by extraordinary efforts, confined the flames to the factory. The loss is $70,000, and insurance $45,000.

A fire in Jennings' laundry and shirt factory, in Chicago, Ill., yesterday morning, caused a loss of about $9,000, of which some $5,000 is on the building, which belongs to the Pullman Car Company, and is fully insured in Eastern companies.

A large fire was raging in the west end of Louisville, Ky., last night, in the neighborhood of several furniture factories, and, as a strong wind was blowing, strong fears were entertained of an extensive conflagration.

A fire in the clothing store of McDermot, at Fall River, Mass., yesterday gutted the premises and destroyed the entire stock. The loss is $4,500; insured $2,000.

The large steam saw mill owned by Esau Forrest, at Muskegon, Mich., was burned on Friday night. The loss is $40,000, and insurance $20,000.

Cordingley's shoddy mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $8,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred at 3:30 A. M. yesterday, in the basement of No. 100 Hudson street, occupied by Beckstein & Co., provision dealers, causing $100 damage.

At 3:15 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the first floor of the five-story tenement-house, No. 654 East Twelfth street, occupied by Patrick McGovern, caused by a child playing with matches. Damage, $150.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M.—A low barometer has moved south-eastward from Canada to Maine and the Eastern British provinces. The pressure has increased very rapidly over the lake region, with falling temperature, and the brisk and high northerly winds which continue have extended over the Middle States and Western New-England. Light rain and snow have fallen from Lake Michigan eastward over the lower lake region, New-England, and the northern portion of the Middle States. The barometer has fallen at the stations in Nebraska and Dakota, with winds shifting to brisk and high south-westerly, and a severe storm is now apparently advancing eastward to the upper lake region. The Allegheny, Ohio, and Cumberland Rivers have continued rising, but the Lower Mississippi is nearly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

In New England, fresh and brisk north and north-west winds, temperature below freezing, and clear weather will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake regions, winds, veering to northerly and easterly, lower temperature than on Saturday, and clear and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Lower Ohio Valley, east to south winds and increasing cloudiness, with possibly rain at night.

For the upper lake region, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, generally rising temperature, east to south winds, increasing to brisk and high, and increasing cloudiness, with probably rain, preceding a storm.

The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary, but the Lower Ohio continue rising.

A cautionary signal is ordered for Duluth.

THE WEATHER IN CANADA.

KINGSTON, Canada, April 11.—The weather here is still very cold, and the passage to the lake is not yet open.

IN THE CITY.

Yesterday this City was visited by a strong westerly gale, which continued with considerable force during the early part of the day, accompanied at times with slight showers of rain. After the severe rain-storm of Thursday night it was hoped that milder weather would be experienced, and the genial Spring atmosphere that succeeded on Friday seemed to indicate that the Winter had at last disappeared. Yesterday, however, the chilling blast that swept along the streets and avenues through the City speedily dissipated those expectations. Though not one of the coldest days of the season, it was in no slight degree very unpleasant. The occupants of the street cars fared little better than those who were exposed to the wind in the street, the constant opening of the doors allowing the pitiless blast to enter. Toward evening the wind increased in violence, but, as sea men had received ample warning, and were, therefore, prepared for it, very little inconvenience was experienced by the shipping in the harbor and along the North and East Rivers. Some awnings were blown down, and there was the usual discordant rattling of windows, signs, and lamps, mingled with the howling of the storm, but nothing more serious resulted. About midnight the wind abated, and the sky became clear, and once more gave promise of fine weather.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway.

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	47°	34°	3:30 P. M.	60°	56°
6 A. M.	48°	35°	6 P. M.	51°	43°
9 A. M.	49°	42°	9 P. M.	46°	31°
12 M.	59°	51°	12 P. M.	40°	29°

Average temperature yesterday....40⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....50½°

Average temperature for last week....41 3-7°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year....46 2-7°

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.900 inches, the maximum being on the 5th inst., and the minimum on the 10th. The mean temperature was 40.5°. The maximum was 57° on the 8th, and the minimum 20° on the 5th inst. The rain-fall for the week was 2.86, and the distance traveled by the wind 1,378 miles.

THE TENTH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY—DEATH OF CAVANAGH.

Michael Cavanagh, of No. 532 West Forty-third street, who was stabbed in the abdomen on Thursday morning by John Geary, of No. 548 Tenth avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The men had been drinking together Wednesday night, and, with some other companions, ate some oysters in a Tenth avenue saloon about midnight. When they went out of the saloon they all appeared to be friendly, but soon afterward the noise of an altercation and sounds of a desperate struggle were heard on the sidewalk, and Cavanagh staggered into the saloon with a knife in his hand exclaiming, "I've been cut." Then he fell to the floor. A terrible wound was found in his abdomen. A Police officer was called, and Cavanagh was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station and thence to Bellevue Hospital. After a long search, during which six different men were arrested, Capt. McDonnel captured Geary. He was held by Justice Kellbreth to await the result of Cavanagh's injuries. Upon learning of Cavanagh's death, Coroner Woltman issued a warrant, and Geary was locked up in the Tombs last evening.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

Last evening Officer Mahoney saw a man entering a house at Prospect place and Forty-third street whom he knew did not live there, and took him to the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. There skeleton keys and a large knife were found upon the prisoner, who said that he was Jacob Riley, living at Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. He was locked up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING OF ASHANTEE HAS SIGNED THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 11.—Intelligence has been received from the Gold Coast that the King of Ashantee has signed the treaty with England sent to him by Sir Garnet Wolseley, but has given no guarantees that he will execute its provisions.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Col. W. H. Sellers, President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, is dead.

Col. Newell A. Thompson, the well-known Boston auctioneer, died on Friday evening, aged sixty-five years.

The Alabama State Medical Association will meet in Selma, on the 13th inst. Physicians from all parts of the State are expected to be present.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has been awarded the contract for carrying Government supplies, (Indian and military,) over what is known as Route No. 2, in Colorado and New-Mexico.

Jules Roux, a well-known young man, was shot through the heart, on Bourbon street, near Canal street, New-Orleans, on Friday night, by some person unknown. He expired in five minutes after being shot.

Henry Blumhaur, aged fifty, while sweeping the railroad track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Camden Station yesterday, was run over by a train and fatally injured. Both legs and arms were mangled.

Martin Sperlein, of Baltimore, Md., aged fourteen years, while out gunning yesterday morning with his father, accidently shot himself, the entire load of bird-shot entering his head, face, and breast. He will probably die.

A four-ball carom game of billiards between Charles Effler, of Albany, and A. Valentine, of Gloversville, for $200, was played in Schenectady on Friday night, 1,500 points up. The game was won by the former by 807, his average being 88 5-16.

A special dispatch from Austin to the Galveston *News* reports that the Brown County Minute Men routed a party of Indians in San Saba County, killing several. Lone Wolf is again reported on the war-path, bound for Texas, to avenge the death of his son.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has information that Arthur McCoy, who has been connected with the notorious James and Younger brothers, was shot and killed in Arkansas six weeks ago, and Frank James was wounded in a fight with a party who were in pursuit of them.

THE COLIMA'S VOYAGE.

SUFFERINGS AND PRIVATIONS OF THE PASSENGERS.

A letter received from Dr. Eliphalet Clark, of Portland, Me., who was a passenger on board the Pacific mail steamer Colima, which broke three blades of her propeller off Cerros Island on the 15th of March, gives a graphic account of the disaster and the consequent privations. The letter bears date March 25, latitude 28° 19', longitude 115° 40', at anchor on westerly side of Cerros Island, and is summarized by the Portland *Press*. It states that boats were sent to San Diego for relief on the 19th. Meanwhile the provisions nearly gave out, there being nothing left but spoiled ship biscuit, and the passengers and crew subsisted on an inferior kind of fish which they caught from the sea, near rocks lying half way to the shore. This supply even was scanty, and the privation was great. The Doctor says, "Fancy, if you can, 395 persons, near a desolate island 200 miles from a settlement, on half rations, many invalids in the number, and, then to add to our distress, to be commanded by a man who had failed to inspire confidence or affection, and you can only make an approximation of our fears." On the 28th, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a steamer was sighted by one of the passengers. Immediately the passengers, invalids and all, rushed for the deck, screaming and shouting. The sighted steamer proved to be the Arizona, of the Pacific Mail, intercepted by Capt. Gregory and crew, sent off for relief on the 19th. Gregory was ordered to Point St. Lucas, (450 miles south-east,) where all the steamers pass, to watch for the first boat which could give relief. Three days out, on constant watch, and part of the time in rough weather, he sighted the Arizona in the distance in the morning and brought her to by showing the company signal to stop. Capt. Gregory and his men were completely worn out by their long and wearisome pull. Dr. Clark goes on to say: "The reception of Gregory by our Captain, Hudson, was ungracious and an indignity to every passenger at whose request he had been dispatched. Worn and weary as he was, he was ordered immediately to full duty; even his night watch was not omitted, though other officers offered to take his place." That evening the Colima was towed out of the cove. It was found she had one whole blade and two-thirds of another, and worked well. Next morning the Montana was sighted and soon came alongside. She had on board the first officer and seven men of the Colima, who were sent to San Diego for relief eight days before. The Montana is a small screw boat running from San Francisco to Colorado, and was met ninety miles south of San Diego. A paper expressing appreciation of the delicate and dangerous services rendered by the captains of the small boats, was drawn up and signed by all the cabin passengers. The steamer arrived at San Francisco on the 30th. The passengers were all well, and the doctor says it did him good "to see the animals eat." It seems that the first mishap befell the Colima three days out, when she lay to about six hours to repair damages to a heated journal. At Mazatlan freight was taken off, and the vessel proceeded. After that she had considerable trouble with her machinery. On Sunday the 15th, just after the morning service, a great crash was felt, which thundered through the ship. Steam was at once shut off, and foresail and jib set, and orders given to go into a cove several miles to the right of Cerros Island. Then the cause of the crash was ascertained to be breakage of the shafts of the propeller.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last night, at the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-eighth street, there was a boxing entertainment. The majority of the contestants were gentlemen amateurs. Prof. J. Wood and J. W. Taylor were the first to enter the ring, and gave a real and spirited display with the gloves. Next came C. H. Cone and Chas. Coombes, the former a famous pedestrian and swimmer. To satisfy the desire of a large number of gentlemen who wished to see American style of wrestling, John H. Maloy and P. H. Lawlor, two professional exponents of that art, appeared. Maloy proved the better of the two, and gained the first bout. Lawlor gained the second, and Maloy won the third fall. The contest was interesting, and both victor and vanquished were loudly cheered. Mr. J. Scott and Mr. Wm. Devoe next had a boxing bout with the gloves. C. D. Newton, a proficient gymnast, then went through a series of evolutions on the single trapeze, which were well received. Prof. Long's boys, eight and nine years of age, made an excellent display with the gloves. Prof. J. Meiggs and J. Phillips followed, and the bout afforded considerable amusement. Morris Burnton then went through a series of evolutions with the Indian clubs, all of which were neatly executed. W. C. McClellan and Joseph Carroll then used the gloves scientifically, and were greeted with rounds of applause. Profs. Sinac and Silcasa next displayed their talent with foils, both proving themselves masters of the art. Col. Monsbrev and H. Johnston went through the broad-sword exercise. The numerous dexterous passes were more or less brilliant, all being warmly acknowledged. Profs. Sinac and Silcasa then gave an exhibition of the French mode of boxing, which was novel and entertaining, as the contestants use their feet. This created considerable enthusiasm, and the Frenchmen retired amid ringing applause. The final event was a glove contest between Prof. O'Neill and Prof. Long. Throughout the entertainment the best of order prevailed.

POSTAL MATTERS.

During the quarter ending the 31st March, there were 7,666,391 mail letters delivered by the letter-carriers in this City; also, 672,006 postal cards, 4,865,822 local letters, 1,247,263 local postal cards, and 1,741,653 newspapers. The number of registered letters delivered was 46,[illegible]. The number of letters collected was 12,481,802, with 1,[illegible] postal card, and 931,825 newspapers, making the total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery, $233,397, while the amount paid to the carriers for performing this work was $87,323. The steam-ships Adriatic, Weser, and Acapulco, which left this port yesterday with the European mails, took 59,579 letters and 93 bags of newspapers from the New-York Post Office.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HORATIAN LYRICS.

HORACE TO VIRGIL.

ODE III. OF BOOK I.—AD VIRGILIUM.

"Sic te, Diva potens Cypri"

May that lovable Goddess, the Cyprian Queen,
And the brothers of Helen, that bright constellation;
And from every foul wind may old Æolus screen
Thy bark, for he rules all the winds in creation.

And O ship—that art trusted e'en now to convey
My Virgil to Athens, the land of the stranger—
Bring thy passenger home in all safety, I pray,
And save the best half of my Being from danger.

That man must have had a thrice-fortified heart
Of oak or of brass, who first tried navigation;
From the shelter of port who had courage to part,
And to face a sou'wester without consternation.

A wind that, when met by his foe the nor'-east,
Lays about in a way that is perfectly frantic;
Lashes Adria's waves till they're foaming like yeast,
And rouses or soothes the uncertain Atlantic.

What manner of death could that mariner dread,
Who could look the sea-snake in the face without winking;
Who could gaze on the breakers, with foam-shivered head,
As they rose all around him, and dreamt not of shrinking?

In vain a wise providence severed the lands,
And girdled them round with the streams of old Ocean;
Since to ship-building men turned their impious hands,
And would find, if they could, the Perpetual Motion.

Mankind are in mischief a go-ahead race,
For ever inventing and hunting for evil;
Prometheus—I cite him in proof of my case—
Brought fire down to mortals, in league with the Devil.

And ever since fire was brought down from the skies,
Consumption and fevers have worried the nations;
Man's life has grown short since the baking of pies—
He has ruined his stomach by cooking his rations.

Then Dædalus tried to make way through the air
Upon wings—a device not conceded to mortals;
There is nothing too hard for a bold man to dare,
Since Hercules burst e'en through Acheron's portals.

In our folly we try feats of daring and dread,
In aerial cars through the firmament driven;
We call down the lightnings of Jove on our head,
For our crimes try too surely the patience of Heaven.

KNAPDALE.

ODE III. OF BOOK II.

IN WHICH THE POET SUGGESTS A PICNIC.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem."

Keep a stout heart when times are bad, my boy,
And don't forget when things are looking better,
To guard against extravagance in joy,
For Death *will* come—a foe no man can fetter—

Whether your life has passed in cheerless gloom,
Or midst the song and dance and mirth and revel;
Unmindful that forever gapes the tomb,
Where every man at last will find his level.

Then—to a nook where aged trees entwine
Their mingling arms, and cast a grateful shadow;
And crystal streams leap forth to cool your wine,
Then run, exulting, toward the sunny meadow—

Bring wine and olives, and too short-lived flowers,
And every choice invention of kind pleasure;
While young and rich, and while the Sister-powers
Leave still unclipped your life's uncertain measure.

For you must quit your country-house and club,
River and park, and well-beloved plantations;
And all you die possessed of—there's the rub—
When you are gone, must go to your relations.

Art thou a millionaire? Canst trace thy blood
Right upward to the Conquest?—'tis no matter;
Still you must die and cross death's sable flood,
Just like a pauper, or a common "hatter."

Our lines in one great Central Station meet;
From out the dread urn each one's ticket's shaken
Sooner or later; and our final seat
In the Down Train must certainly be taken
When the bell tolls.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* KNAPDALE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THE ROSE OF TUOLUMNE.

BY BRET HARTE.

CHAPTER I.

It was nearly two o'clock in the morning. The lights were out in Robinson's Hall, where there had been dancing and revelry, and the moon, riding high, painted the black windows with silver. The cavalcade that an hour ago had shocked the sedate pines with song and laughter, were all dispersed; one enamored swain had ridden east, another west, another north, another south, and the object of their adoration, left within her bower at Chemisal Ridge, was calmly going to bed.

I regret that I am not able to indicate the exact stage of that process. Two chairs were already filled with delicate enwrappings and white confusion, and the young lady herself, half hidden in the silky threads of her yellow hair, had at one time borne a faint resemblance to a partly-husked ear of Indian corn. But she was now clothed in that one long, formless garment that makes all women equal, and the round shoulders and neat waist that an hour ago had been so fatal to the peace of mind of Four Forks had utterly disappeared. The face above it was very pretty; the foot below, albeit shapely, was not small. "The flowers, as a general thing, don't raise their heads *much* to look after me," she had said with superb frankness to one of her lovers.

The expression of "The Rose" to-night was contentedly placid. She walked slowly to the window, and, making the smallest possible peep-hole through the curtain, looked out. The motionless figure of a horseman still lingered on the road, with an excess of devotion that only a coquette or a woman very much in love could tolerate. "The Rose" at that moment was neither, and after a reasonable pause turned away, saying, quite audibly, that it was "too ridiculous for anything." As she came back to her dressing-table it was noticeable that she walked steadily and erect, without that slight affectation of lameness common to people with whom bare feet are only an episode. Indeed, it was only four years ago that, without shoes or stockings, a long-limbed, colty girl, in a waistless calico gown, she had leaped from the tail-board of her father's emigrant wagon, when it first drew up at Chemisal Ridge. Certain wild habits of the Rose had outlived transplanting and cultivation.

A knock at the door surprised her. In another moment she had leaped into bed, and, with darkly-frowning eyes, from its secure recesses demanded "Who's there?"

An apologetic murmur on the other side of the door was the response.

"Why—father—is that you?"

There were further murmurs, affirmative, deprecatory, and persistent.

"Wait," said the Rose. She got up, unlocked the door, leaped nimbly into bed again, and said, "Come."

The door opened timidly. The broad, stooping shoulders and grizzled head of a man past the middle age appeared; after a moment's hesitation a pair of large diffident feet shod with canvas slippers concluded to follow. When the apparition was complete it closed the door softly, and stood there—a very shy ghost indeed, with apparently more than the usual spiritual indisposition to begin a conversation. The Rose resented this impatiently, though I fear not altogether intelligibly:

"Do, father, I declare!"

"You was abed, Jinny," said Mr. McClosky, slowly, glancing with a singular mixture of masculine awe and paternal pride upon the two chairs and their contents. "You was abed and undressed."

"I was."

"Surely," said Mr. McClosky, seating himself on the extreme edge of the bed, and painfully tucking his feet away under it, "Surely." After a pause he rubbed a short, thick stumpy beard, that bore a general resemblance to a badly-worn blacking-brush, with the palm of his hand, and went on, "You had a good time, Jinny?"

"Yes, father."

"They was all there?"

"Yes, Rance and York and Ryder and Jack."

"And Jack?" Mr. McClosky endeavored to throw an expression of arch inquiry into his small, tremulous eyes, but meeting the unabashed, widely-opened lid of his daughter, he winked rapidly and blushed to the roots of his hair.

"Yes, Jack was there," said Jenny, without change of color or the least self-consciousness in her great gray eyes, "and he came home with me." She paused a moment, locking her two hands under her head, and assuming a more comfortable position on the pillow. "He asked me that same question again, father, and I said 'Yes.' Its to be—soon. We're going to live at Four Forks, in his own house, and next Winter we're going to Sacramento. I suppose it's all right, father, eh?" She emphasized the question with a slight kick through the bed-clothes as the parental McClosky had fallen into an abstract reverie.

"Yes, surely," said Mr. McClosky, recovering himself with some confusion. After a pause he looked down at the bed-clothes, and, patting them tenderly, continued. "You couldn't have done better, Jenny. They isn't a girl in Tuolumne ez could strike it as rich ez you hev—even if they got the chance." He paused again, and then said, "Jinny?"

"Yes, father."

"You'se in bed and ondressed?"

"Yes."

"You couldn't," said Mr. McClosky, glancing hopelessly at the two chairs and slowly rubbing his chin, "you couldn't dress yourself agin—could yer—?"

"Why, father!"

"—Kinder get yourself into them things agin?" he added hastily. "Not all of 'em, you know, but some of 'em. Not if I helped you?—sorter stood by, and lent a hand now and then with a strap or a buckle, or a neck-tie, or a shoe-string," he continued, still looking at the chairs, and evidently trying to boldly familiarize himself with their contents.

"Are you crazy, father?" demanded Jenny, suddenly sitting up with a portentous switch of her yellow mane. Mr. McClosky rubbed one side of his beard, which already had the appearance of having been quite worn away by that process, and faintly dodged the question.

"Jinny," he said, tenderly stroking the bedclothes as he spoke, "this yer's what's the matter. Thar is a stranger down stairs—a stranger to you, lovey, but a man ez I've knowed a long time. He's been here about an hour, and he'll be here ontil fower o'clock, when the up stage passes. Now I wants ye, Jinny dear, to get up and come down stairs and kinder help me pass the time with him. Its no use, Jinny," he went on, gently raising his hand to deprecate any interruption, "its no use—he won't go to bed! He won't play keerds; whisky don't take no effect on him. Ever since I knowed him he was the most onsatisfactory critter to hev round—"

"What do you have him round for then?" interrupted Miss Jenny, sharply.

Mr. McClosky's eyes fell. "Ef he hedn't kem out of his way to-night to do me a good turn, I wouldn't ask ye, Jinny. I wouldn't, so help me! But I thought ez I couldn't do anything with him, you might come down and sorter fetch him, Jinny, as you did the others."

Miss Jenny shrugged her pretty shoulders.

"Is he old or young?"

"He's young enough, Jinny, but he knows a power of things."

"What does he do?"

"Not much, I reckon. He's got money in the mill at Four Forks. He travels round a good deal. I've heard, Jinny, that he's a poet—writes them rhymes, you know." Mr. McClosky here appealed submissively, but directly, to his daughter. He remembered that she had frequently been in receipt of printed elegaic couplets known as "mottoes," containing inclosures equally saccharine.

Miss Jenny slightly curled her pretty lip. She had that fine contempt for the illusions of fancy which belongs to the perfectly healthy young animal.

"Not," continued Mr, McClosky, rubbing his head reflectively, "not ez I'd advise ye, Jinny, to say anything to him about poetry. It ain't twenty minutes ago ez *I* did. I set the whisky afore him in the parlor. I wound up the music-box and set it goin'. Then I sez to him, sociable-like and free, 'Jest consider yourself in your own house and repeat what you allow to be your finest production,' and he raged. That man, Jinny, jest raged. Thar's no end of the names he called me. You see, Jinny," continued Mr. McClosky, apologetically, "he's known me a long time."

But his daughter had already dismissed the question with her usual directness. "I'll be down in a few moments, father," she said, after a pause, "but don't say anything to him about it—don't say I was abed."

Mr. McClosky's face beamed. "You was allers a good girl, Jinny," he said, dropping on one knee the better to imprint a respectful kiss on her forehead. But Jenny caught him by the wrists and for a moment held him captive. "Father," said she, trying to fix his shy eyes with the clear, steady glance of her own, "all the girls that were there to-night had some one with them. Mame Robinson had her aunt, Lucy Rance had her mother, Kate Pierson had her sister—all except me had some other woman. Father, dear," her lip trembled just a little, "I wish mother hadn't died when I was so small. I wish there was some other woman in the family besides me. I ain't lonely with you, father, dear; but if there was only some one, you know, when the time comes for John and me—"

Her voice here suddenly gave out, but not her brave eyes, that were still fixed earnestly upon his face. Mr. McClosky, apparently tracing out a pattern on the bed-quilt, essayed words of comfort:

"There ain't one of them gals ez you've named, Jinny, ez could do what you've done with a whole Noah's ark of relations at their backs! Thar ain't one ez wouldn't sacrifice her nearest relation to make the strike that you hev. Ez to mothers, may be, my dear, you're doin' better without one." He rose suddenly, and walked toward the door. When he reached it he turned, and, in his old deprecating manner, said: "Don't be long, Jinny," smiled and vanished from the head downward, his canvas slippers asserting themselves resolutely to the last.

When Mr. McClosky reached his parlor again his troublesome guest was not there. The decanter stood on the table untouched, three or four books lay upon the floor, a number of photographic views of the Sierras were scattered over the sofa; two sofa pillows, a newspaper, and a Mexican blanket lay on the carpet as if the late occupant of the room had tried to read in a recumbent position. A French window, opening upon a veranda, which never before in the history of the house had been unfastened, now betrayed by its waving lace curtain the way that the fugitive had escaped. Mr. McClosky heaved a sigh of despair; he looked at the gorgeous carpet purchased in Sacramento at a fabulous price, at the crimson satin and rosewood furniture unparalleled in the history of Tuolumne, at the massively-framed pictures on the walls, and looked beyond it, through the open window, to the reckless man who, fleeing these sybaritic allurements, was smoking a cigar upon the moonlit road. This room, which had so often awed the youth of Tuolumne into filial respect, was evidently a failure. It remained to be seen if the Rose herself had lost her fragrance. "I reckon Jinny will fetch him yet," said Mr. McClosky, with parental faith.

He stepped from the window upon the veranda. But he had scarcely done this before his figure was detected by the stranger, who at once crossed the road. When within a few feet of McClosky he stopped. "You persistent old plantigrade," he said, in a low voice, audible only to the person addressed, and a face full of affected anxiety, "why don't you go to bed. Didn't I tell you to go and leave me here alone. In the name of all that's idiotic and imbecile, why do you continue to shuffle about here. Or are you trying to drive me crazy with your presence, as you have with that wretched music box that I've just dropped under yonder tree? It's an hour and a half yet before the stage passes; do you think, do you imagine for a single moment, that I can tolerate you until then—eh? Why don't you speak? Are you asleep? You don't mean to say that you have the audacity to add somnambulism to your other weaknesses; you're not low enough to repeat yourself under any such weak pretext as that—eh?"

A fit of nervous coughing ended this extraordinary exordium, and half sitting, half leaning against the veranda, Mr. McClosky's guest turned his face and part of a slight elegant figure toward his host. The lower portion of this upturned face wore an habitual expression of fastidious discontent, with an occasional line of physical suffering. But the brow above was frank and critical, and a pair of dark mirthful eyes sat in playful judgment over the super-sensitive mouth and its suggestion.

"I allowed to go to bed, Ridgeway," said Mr. McClosky, meekly, "but my girl Jinny's jist got back from a little tear up at Robinson's, and ain't inclined to turn in yet. You know what girls is. So I thought we three would jist have a social chat together to pass away the time."

"You mendacious old hypocrite, she got back an hour ago," said Ridgeway, "as that savage-looking escort of hers, who has been haunting the house ever since, can testify. My belief is, that, like an enterprising idiot, as you are, you've dragged that girl out of her bed that we might mutually bore each other."

Mr. McClosky was too much stunned by this evidence of Ridgeway's apparently superhuman penetration to reply. After enjoying his host's confusion for a moment with his eyes, Ridgeway's mouth asked grimly:

"And who is this girl, anyway?"

"Nancy's."

"Your wife's?"

"Yes. But look yar, Ridgeway," said McClosky, laying one hand imploringly on Ridgeway's sleeve, "not a word about her to Jinny. She thinks her mother's dead—died in Missouri. Eh!"

Ridgeway nearly rolled from the veranda in an excess of rage. "Good God! Do you mean to say that you have been concealing from her a fact that any day, any moment, may come to her ears? That you've been letting her grow up in ignorance of something that by this time she might have outgrown and forgotten? That you have been, like a besotted old ass, all these years slowly forging a thunderbolt that any one may crush her with? That"——but here Ridgeway's cough took possession of his voice, and even put a moisture into his dark eyes, as he looked at McClosky's aimless hand feebly employed upon his beard.

"But," said McClosky, "look how she's done. She's held her head as high as any of 'em. She's to be married in a month to the richest man in the county, and," he added, cunningly, "Jack Ashe ain't the kind o' man to sit by and hear anything said of his wife or her relations, you bet. But hush—that's her foot on the stairs. She's cummin'."

She came. I don't think the French window ever held a finer view than when she put aside the curtains and stepped out. She had dressed herself simply and hurriedly, but with a woman's knowledge of her best points, so that you get the long curves of her shapely limbs, the shorter curves of her round waist and shoulders, the long sweep of her yellow braids, the light of her blue eyes, and even the delicate rose of her complexion, without knowing how it was delivered to you.

The introduction by Mr. McClosky was brief. When Ridgeway had got over the fact that it was two o'clock in the morning, and that the cheek of this Tuolumne goddess nearest him was as dewy and fresh as infant's—that she looked like Marguerite, without probably ever having heard of Geothe's heroine, he talked, I dare say, very sensibly. When Miss Jenny, who from her childhood had been brought up among the sons of Anak, and who was accustomed to have the supremacy of our noble sex presented to her as a physical fact, found herself in the presence of a new and strange power in the slight and elegant figure beside her, she was at first frightened and cold. But finding that this power, against which the weapons of her own physical charms were of no avail, was a kindly one, albeit general, she fell to worshiping it, after the fashion of woman, and casting before it the fetiches and other idols of her youth. She even confessed to it. So that in half an hour Ridgeway was in possession of all the facts connected with her life, and a great many, I fear, of her fancies—except one. When Mr. McClosky found the young people thus amicably disposed, he calmly went to sleep.

It was a pleasant time to each. To Miss Jenny it had the charm of novelty, and she abandoned herself to it for that reason much more freely and innocently than her companion, who knew something more of the inevitable logic of the position. I do not think, however, he had any intention of love-making. I do not think he was at all conscious of being in the attitude. I am quite positive he would have shrunk from the suggestion of disloyalty to the one woman whom he admitted to himself he loved. But, like most poets, he was much more true to an idea than a fact, and, having a very lofty conception of womanhood, with a very sanguine nature, he saw in each new face the possibilities of a realization of his ideal. It was perhaps an unfortunate thing for the women, particularly as he brought to each trial a surprising freshness which was very deceptive, and quite distinct from the *blasé* familiarity of the man of gallantry. It was this perennial virginity of the affections that most endeared him to the best women, who were prone to exercise toward him a chivalrous protection—as of one likely to go astray unless looked after—and indulged in the dangerous combination of sentiment with the highest maternal instincts. It was this quality which caused Jenny to recognize in him a certain boyishness that required her womanly care, and even induced her to offer to accompany him to the cross-roads when the time of his departure arrived. With her superior knowledge of woodcraft and the locality she would have kept him from being lost. I wot not but that she would have protected him from bears or wolves, but chiefly, I think, from the feline fascinations of Mame Robinson and Lucy Rance, who might be lying in wait for this tender young poet. Nor did she cease to be thankful that Providence had, so to speak, delivered him as a trust into her hands.

It was a lovely night. The moon swung low and languished softly on the snowy ridge beyond. There were quaint odors in the still air, and a strange incense from the woods perfumed their young blood and seemed to swoon in their pulses. Small wonder that they lingered on the white road, that their feet climbed unwillingly the little hill where they were to part, and that when they at last reached it, even the saving grace of speech seemed to have forsaken them.

For there they stood, alone. There was no sound nor motion in earth, or woods, or heaven. They might have been the one man and woman for whom this goodly earth that lay at their feet, rimmed with the deepest azure, was created. And seeing this, they turned toward each other with a sudden instinct, and their hands met, and then their lips, in one long kiss.

And then out of the mysterious distance came the sound of voices and the sharp clatter of hoofs and wheels, and Jenny slid away—a white moonbeam—from the hill. For a moment she glimmered through the trees, and then, reaching the house, passed her sleeping father on the veranda, and, darting into her bedroom, locked the door, threw open the window, and, falling on her knees beside it, leaned her hot cheeks upon her hands and listened. In a few moments she was rewarded by the sharp clatter of hoofs on the stony road, but it was only a horseman, whose dark figure was swiftly lost in the shadows of the lower road. At another time she might have recognized the man, but her eyes and ears were now all intent on something else. It came presently, with dancing lights, a musical rattle of harness, a cadence of hoof-beats, that set her heart to beating in unison, and was gone. A sudden sense of loneliness came over her, and tears gathered in her sweet eyes.

She arose and looked around her. There was the little bed, the dressing-table, the roses that she had worn last night, still fresh and blooming in the little vase. Everything was there, but everything looked strange; the roses should have been withered, for the party seemed so long ago; she could hardly remember when she had worn this dress that lay upon the chair. So she came back to the window and sank down beside it, with her cheek, a trifle paler, leaning on her hand, and her long braids reaching to the floor. The stars paled slowly, like her cheek; yet with eyes that saw not, she still looked from her window for the coming dawn.

It came, with violet deepening into purple, with purple flushing into rose, with rose shining into silver and glowing into gold. The straggling line of black picket-fence below, that had faded away with the stars, came back with the sun. What was that object moving by the fence? Jenny raised her head and looked intently. It was a man endeavoring to climb the pickets, and falling backward with each attempt. Suddenly she started to her feet, as if the rosy flushes of the dawn had crimsoned her from forehead to shoulders; then she stood, white as the wall, with her hands clasped upon her bosom. Then, with a single bound she reached the door, and with flying braids and fluttering skirt, sprang down the stairs and out in the garden walk. When within a few feet of the fence she uttered a cry—the first she had given—the cry of a mother over her stricken babe, of a tigress over her mangled cub, and in another moment she had leaped the fence and knelt beside Ridgeway, with his fainting head upon her breast.

"My boy—my poor, poor boy! who has done this?"

Who, indeed? His clothes were covered with dust, his waistcoat was torn open; and his handkerchief, wet with the blood it could not stanch, fell from a cruel stab beneath his shoulder.

"Ridgeway!—my poor boy—tell me what has happened."

Ridgeway slowly opened his heavy blue-veined lids, and gazed upon her. Presently a gleam of mischief came into his dark eyes, a smile stole over his lips as he whispered slowly:

"It—was—your kiss—did it—Jenny, dear! I had forgotten—how high priced—the article was here. Never mind, Jenny!"—he feebly raised her hand to his white lips—"it was—worth it," and fainted away.

Jenny started to her feet and looked wildly around her. Then, with a sudden resolution, she stooped over the insensible man, and, with one strong effort, lifted him in her arms as if he had been a child. When her father, a moment later, rubbed his eyes and awoke from his sleep upon the veranda, it was to see a goddess erect and triumphant, striding toward the house, with the helpless body of a man lying across that breast where man had never lain before—a goddess at whose imperious mandate he arose and cast open the doors before her. And then when she had laid her unconscious burden on the sofa, the goddess fled, and a woman, helpless and trembling, stood before him. A woman that cried out that she had "killed him"—that she was "wicked! wicked!" and that, even saying so, staggered and fell beside her late burden. And all that Mr. McClosky could do was to feebly rub his beard, and say to himself, vaguely and incoherently, that "Jinny had fetched him."

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—In no one else—not even in George Washington—have we so grand a combination of the most valuable qualities in the man of action—the heroic soldier, the consummate tactician, the imperturbable and sagacious diplomatist, the wise, firm, and liberal home statesman. In no great commander do we find so much of duty and so little of self. His career is a great lesson, wherein statesmen should learn how to suppress that diseased element in every public service that looks to the claims of the man rather than those of the country. It is in military office, where it is the most dangerous, that this diseased source of action is the rifest. Over and over again has the claim of this man or that man to promotion or command weighed against the risk of a defeated project and the loss of many human lives. There was none of this in Marlborough. He took ever the place assigned to him. When Dutch deputies were selfish and unreasonable, and he might put them to shame or paralyse them by some great blow dealt against their consent, he would not peril the common cause to enhance the lustre of his own military renown. He gave way with graceful alacrity to all humors and ambitions and interests, without a thought for himself, if it seemed conducive ultimately to the success of the great interests at stake that he should give way. There is a pleasant Castor-and-Pollux conception about his co-operation with Prince Eugene—two men, each an independent Commander-in-Chief, yet both working together through a long succession of great warlike operations in perfect harmony, without a single interruption. No doubt Eugene was a great man among commanders generally; but he was far below the level of his colleague. It suited his great companion's policy, however, that they should be counted in all things as equals. One less endowed with a high sense of duty would have either bowed the young Prince down to his place as a subordinate, or would have driven him from his command, to be replaced by some tried soldier of lower birth who would fall naturally into his place. But Marlborough accepted him in the high place due, if he could hold it, to his birth and nationality, and trained and helped him to the performance of brilliant achievements. Marlborough had an abundant store of the minor social virtues. He was humane, not only in the negative sense of abstinence from infliction, but in the positive sense of investing labor and thought and self-sacrifice in the prevention or mitigation of human suffering. He was socially tolerant and polite abroad, and an affectionate husband and father at home. He was peaceful and unfactious as a public citizen. He bore without a murmur the sudden check upon his grand career. He had his step firmly placed on French soil, and inevitably he would have marched onward and dictated to Louis the Grand in Paris. What history would have been had the events of 1815 and 1870 been thus forestalled we can but guess; but it is a great thing, in taking the incidents that enable us to take the measure of a man's character and capacity, to know how nearly it had been done, and how benignly the great hero obeyed the order to halt and retire. And yet we find all this grandeur and beauty of character stained with foul reproaches—reproaches of falsehood, of treachery, and of greed developing itself in absolute acts of peculation. Surely no human character that ever crossed the stage of life has stronger claim for full and close examination, both of its virtues and its defects. There never was a stronger claim on the renowned maxim—"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." For any of the allowances and palliations conceded to the weaknesses of genius there is no room here. The strong commanding nature of Marlborough's practical genius neither invites nor deserves palliation. His strength did not run in the wild wayward currents that drifted natures like that of Charles XII. or of Nelson to success or ruin.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ABOUT WHITEBAIT.—Doubter concerning whitebait, I referred to a work of natural history, wherein I learned that the Latin name was Rogenia alba; that it belonged to the family Clupeidæ; that it was distinguished by having teeth on the palate, and pterygoid bones on the vomer, and on the tongue. Now all this was very scientific, but it was not interesting; so I tried Greenwich, entered one of the well-known inns and partook of refreshment, served by a waiter like a sequestrated rector, of severe aspect, and with a white cravat that was stiffened to crackling point.

"Do you know anything about whitebait, waiter?" I asked mildly.

"Whitebait, Sir? Yessir! One whitebait Number 4 d'reckly!"

I turned hastily to see my friend taking his lips from a tube, and what could I do? Nothing but wait till the savory dish was served. There would be something gained though, I thought; the waiter would be more communicative. So without regret I sat till "one whitebait Number 4" was served, and partook thereof with enjoyment.

"Where does the supply come from?"

"Supply, Sir?"

"Yes, the supply. Where do they get the whitebait?"

"Oh, the whitebait, Sir? Yessir, they ketches 'em?"

I thanked my friend the waiter, and felt disposed, out of spite, to impart the knowledge I had gained from my natural history; but I refrained, and sought elsewhere for information. I sought until I obtained it, of about the wettest, muddiest, slimiest, red nosest, most unpleasant specimen of humanity to be found smelling of brackish weed between London Bridge and Gravesend. He was in a boat, "doing his pipe," as he termed it, otherwise smoking it, and upon being accosted bestowed a look that was as fishy as his aspect. He was quite ready, though, to talk about whitebait, and came ashore, scraping nothing off his great boots upon the muddy stone stairs, against which Father Thames lapped slimily as he stealthily wound his way among the vessels moored head and stern in the pool.

"Whitebait," he said; "yes, I ketches whitebait, and brings 'em up myself. I'm only in a small way. Most on it's caught and sent up by rail in these here."

"These here" were two little flat, shallow, tray-like boxes, the fac-simile of one that I had seen an hour before at a Billingsgate salesman's, full of tiny silvery fish of the length of the little finger, and not distinguishable to common eyes from sprats in a state of infancy.

"Yes; they comes up by rail, them does, and I sends mine so sometimes," said the old fellow, "when I can't get a run up behind a tug or a steam-launch; for, you see, these here whitebait is for the swells, and it's a trade as is done in a hurry. If your little trunk of fish aint up to market early in the morning 'taint no use—they spoil d'reckly. I'm one of the hereglar ones, and I sells here or at Grinnidge or Gravesend, according to how time serves. How do we ketch 'em? Little mashed nets—bag nets. Sets 'em across the water when the tide's coming up or going down, and they swims right into your net and gets into the bag part, and never gets out any more till we take 'em. They swims in schools, you know; comes right up the river, and we gets 'em miles away both sides of Gravesend. They seems, like some men as I knows, to like half-and-half, only they like water—half salt, half fresh; and they may talk as long as they like about what they are, they're only little sprats, and if we left 'em alone they'd grow to big sprats; and I aint sure as big sprats wouldn't get bigger till they got to be herrin's. Warries a deal, they do; sometimes we get a rare lot, and sometimes they're shearce. Pretty well they've been to-day, and they've been selling 'em for two shillin's a quart in the market. Sometimes, though, they're as much as five bob a quart, for swells will have 'em in the season, and there's obliged to be some for 'em. What do I get for 'em? Oh, all sorts of prices—that aint neither here nor there; but if I was to say I had a shillin' a quart for mine all round this mornin' I shouldn't be far out. I've had more'n that afore now, and I aim't had half so much; and I have knowed the time when I've had to chuck a lot away—pitched 'em bang into the river, for they turns queer sooner than nothing.

It's been like this, you see; there's been no chance to git 'em up to London time for the market, and all the places at Woolwich and Blackwall got as much as they want. They won't buy more'n they can do with—you may trust 'em for that; for 'taint a thing as they want to have common and cheap. It's swells' meat, you know, whitebait is, and they like to keep it for swells. They're ourus little fishes, though, is whitebait, and the fresh water seems too strong for 'em. Up they comes with the tide, and down they comes with the tide, just as if the fresh water drove 'em back. And they're so aggravatin'. Here, say I've got an order for two of them boxes, you'd think I'd only have to set a net and ketch 'em. Why, bless you, you may set yer nets and row about early in the morning, up and down, and across here and across there, sometimes till you're sick, and not get none. I dessay it's better about Gravesend; but, you see, I work as near London as I can, and get my takes sold at Greenwich and Blackwall, only going down Gravesend way sometimes. If I'd my time to come over again, I'd never take to fishing, for it's the coldest, and wettest, and unsartinest trade under the sun, when there is any, and that aint often for them as fishes, seeing as we do our work in the night and early morning."—*Once a Week.*

A HALLUCINATION.—My aunt and cousins were going to Brighton for several weeks, and had asked me down to see them. As I was not certain on which day they intended to leave London, I thought I should call at my uncle's house, in Westend square, and inquire. When I rang the bell the door was opened by a tall woman respectably dressed in gray. She did not look at all like a servant, and seemed between forty and fifty. Her features were good, but masculine, and she was very pale, but her paleness was not unhealthy. To my inquiry if Mrs.—— was at home, she said: "No; they have all gone;" and before I had time to ask when they left, the door was shut. I knew that my uncle did not intend leaving town till the dissolution of Parliament, and that, when his family were from home, he generally stayed at the Palace Hotel; so I went in search of him. I found he was staying there, but was not in. I then went to his club, but was unable to find him. I wished to know when I was expected at Brighton; but as I was aware that I should be welcomed at any time, my chief reason in looking for him was to find out who the strange woman was that was taking care of his house, as I could not get her face out of my head. I did not see him, however, and the next day I left for Brighton. I took the earliest opportunity of asking my aunt in whose charge she had left her house.

"There is no one in the house," she said; "it is locked up."

I then told her that I had gone to the house; and described the woman who had opened the door, adding that she was one of the strangest-looking women I had ever seen. My aunt said that I must be mistaken, as it was quite impossible there could be any one there. My cousins agreed with her, and asked me, among other things, whether I had dined before going to the square.

"I know what he has done," cried Amy, a smart child of eight—"he has rung the wrong bell." This theory appeared to receive general acceptance; but I was not to be done out of my belief in this manner, and stuck firmly to my original assertion. My favorite cousin, Annie, was the only one who took my part, and said, that for all they knew, some one might have got into the house.

"If any one had got into the house," said my aunt, "it is quite evident that they would not open the door to any person who came to it."

"But," pleaded Annie, "if they were there for no harm?"

"Nonsense," said one of her sisters; "it's an *hallucination*." At this they all laughed, and I joined them, though I was in no laughing mood.

As Annie had taken my part, she did not desert me, but telegraphed to her papa to go to their house and ring the bell, knock at the door three times, and say "Open sesame." When she told us her message, she added: "If there is any one in the house, they are certain to come for that;" to which we all agreed. My uncle, who would do anything for his daughter, did as he was requested, and telegraphed back that all his efforts had made no impression on the door. I was then left alone. Annie sided with the rest in telling me I had made a mistake. I was unshaken, however, and the recollection of the strange appearance of the person who had opened the door made me feel very uncomfortable. I made some excuse to go up to town the next day, and determined to investigate the matter for myself. On arriving in London, I went at once to my uncle's house. I rang the bell, but no answer. I knocked, but all was still. I again rang furiously, and even kicked the door, but in vain. I began to think that I must, on the former occasion, have gone to the wrong door, and went out some distance from the house to look at it before leaving. The blinds were all down; but just as I was turning to go away I saw a hand holding the bottom of one of them, and which was at once withdrawn. It was merely for an instant that I saw this, and I left, feeling rather sick.

I returned to Brighton the next day, and told what I had seen. I could not, however, affirm that I had seen the hand with the same confidence as I had spoken about the woman. The action was so instantaneous that I felt I might have been deceived, so that when my cousins began to cross-examine me on the subject, and show its unlikelihood, I rather wavered. When I admitted that I had rung and knocked for about five minutes without any one coming, they evidently thought I was mistaken on both occasions, and had seen nothing. My aunt had not this time ventured to give any opinion. Much to my disgust they then began to talk of people who had imagined they saw all sorts of strange things, till at last my aunt stopped them. She was looking very grave, and put numerous questions to me about my health. Was I quite certain I had not been reading too hard lately? My cousins understood her and were silent. I saw Annie looking very pitifully at me. They evidently thought my mind was affected. This was more than I could bear, and I quite believed what they told me the next few days, that I was looking very unwell indeed. My uncle came down for a night. He took me aside, and began talking rather mysteriously. "Young men," he said, "reading law in chambers ought to take great care of their health, and not overwork themselves." I had not had a book in my hand for about a month, but I did not tell him so. He strongly advised me to take a tour on the Continent. When I saw my aunt, she repeated what her husband had said. They had evidently had a conference about me. As I did feel a little unwell, and had no desire to stay among people who thought I was a little crazed, I replied that I thought that a little traveling would do me good. I found some men whom I had known at college who were going to Switzerland, and they asked me to join them. We spent three very pleasant weeks in rambling about, and then we went to Vienna. I saw many people I knew, and quite forgot why I had left England. The memory of that strange-looking woman never haunted me while I was away. I was away altogether about five weeks. The day after I returned to London, as I was going to Westend square, to see if my uncle had returned before going to Scotland, the thought of what I had seen at his house darted into my mind. Just then I met a friend. "Have you heard of the great robbery at your uncle's?" he said. I was unable to answer him. "I have not heard particulars," he continued, "but it seems to have been a very wholesale one." While they were at Brighton, the house had actually been gutted. Pictures, carpets, and even chairs had been taken away. In fact, almost every article that was portable had been carried off. There had been no plate left in the house, so that was the only thing of value that was saved. It could be seen that the burglars had moved in the house; they had made a raid on the wine-cellar, and had left the empty bottles in all corners of the house. They had left a well-written letter, thanking my uncle for the use of his house, and for what they had taken, and stating that on some future occasion they might pay him another visit. Not the slightest clue to the thieves was ever, so far as I am aware, discovered. The Police did not allow the thing to get into the papers, as they thought it might hinder them in finding out the burglars. I expected some apologies for my statements having been doubted. Instead of that, however, I was told that it was very foolish of me not to have informed the Police of what I had seen. The reader may judge for himself whether I was more to blame than those I did inform.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN ELEPHANT KRAAL IN CEYLON, IN HONOR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Soon after the news of the Prince's visit arrived, the natives reported that there was a large herd of elephants near Avishavella. The locality having been found suitable, and a convenient distance from Colombo, the capital, preparations were made by enclosing the herd with a cordon of several hundred natives, so as to keep the animals from leaving the neighborhood, and a kraal was constructed. This word, however derived, means simply inclosure, and consists of a very strong stockade, or palisade, the posts forming it being trees of considerable dimensions. The jungle within and without is left undisturbed, so that nothing may be seen to excite the suspicion of the elephants.

His Royal Highness took up his position on a lofty crag, which stood up almost perpendicular several hundred feet above the entrance to the narrow valley across which was the kraal—an inclosure of perhaps 400 yards long by 300 yards wide, the longer faces running parallel to the direction of the valley, and about halfway up its steep sides; the shorter faces crossed the ravine, and in the one nearest our position there was a narrow entrance for the elephants. From the extremities of this face were projecting arms of the palisade, forming a sort of funnel, down which it was the object to drive the elephants—but the whole thing was so concealed by the foliage as to be difficult to make out.

We took our place in silence, so as not to alarm the elephants, and soon the shouts of the natives from the distant hills were heard, and we could make out the smoke of the line of fires with which the herd was inclosed. Gradually the natives grew closer, the shouts sounded louder, and the firing of muskets redoubled and became regular file-firing. Now the distant foliage is agitated, large black objects are seen moving, and the great herd of elephants is heard crashing through the jungle down the opposite hill! Now their dark forms can be seen more clearly. How many? Ten—twenty—thirty—more! The smaller trees give way before them; they are approaching the funnel leading to the kraal. Suddenly the leaders stop, the whole turn round and charge wildly back on the gradually-contracting cordon of natives; but they hold their ground with great pluck, and the elephants turn again when almost touching the spear-points. The yells, the firing from the natives, become deafening; again and again the elephants turn and charge with increasing determination. Mr. S——, the Government Agent of the Province, and director of the proceedings, quits the Duke's side, runs down the hill, and places himself in the centre of the line of natives, with a memorable white umbrella in his hand, which he opens and shuts in the faces of the desperate animals. The natives are inspired with fresh courage, the line gradually contracts, the elephants still view the opening of the kraal with suspicion; at last a big fellow enters and the others follow, the natives rush up and secure the bars, and their work is done. Thirty-one large elephants and three small ones have entered. We now proceed down to the kraal, and are fortunate enough to obtain admission to the Duke's stand. This was erected nearly in the centre, supported on stumps of trees cut down to a height of about twenty-five feet and left standing. It was T-shaped, the top or cross part forming a commodious bungalow, with open sides, and handsomely furnished with sofas, tables, chairs, &c.; the long part of the T being a sort of wide bridge, that formed the approach from the entrance through the palisade which ran along the steep slope of the ravine. This

phant was secured by one of the hunters getting into a tree, and, dropping a noose on the ground, by jerking it up captured the elephant, who in passing had literally put his foot into it.

After a consultation among the native head-men, it was decided that nothing more could be done until the tusker was shot. It appeared now that he was a well-known "rogue" elephant who had killed a number of men in his time; that the natives knew of his being in the neighborhood, and had endeavored to drive him off, and thought that they had succeeded; but that he entered the kraal with the others at the last moment, in spite of all efforts to prevent him. After considerable difficulty a gun was procured—an old fowling-piece, I believe—and Lieut. L., R. A., who had some experience in elephant-shooting in the jungle, volunteered to try his hand.

The herd had by this time drawn themselves up in line, within about a hundred yards of the stand, the old tusker standing in front of them like a squadron leader. L. advanced quietly to within about twenty yards of him, supported by the native beaters, who fringed the edge of the jungle, about the same distance to his rear.

L. drops on one knee; we hold our breath while he takes his aim; but oh, horror! snap goes the cap, the tusker's trunk goes up, and he trots forward; it seems all up with his tiny antagonist, when the natives rush forward with yells from the jungle; he hesitates, and slowly falls back. L. now fires, and this time the huge beast drops on his knees; a roar of applause goes up from the crowd outside the kraal; but the old tusker gathers himself up, none the worse, leads on a gallant charge, and *sauve qui peut* is the order of the day. Mr. S., the hero of the white umbrella, now takes the gun, and apparently succeeds in placing two bullets in his head, but the brave beast seems none the worse. While thus being made a target of he has advanced nearer to the stand, when the unexpected report of a shot from the high ground outside the kraal is heard. The tusker is seen to stagger; he has been struck behind the ear. The gallant old rogue has got his death wound at last; he sinks quietly down and falls dead; and lucky it was that this bullet, fired by some reckless native, had thus found its billet, otherwise, from the direction in which it came, it must have gone into the royal stand.

The old tusker being dead, the tame elephants at once recovered their courage, and the work of noosing the others went on easily. The process is simple enough. Two tame ones follow the herd, until they can separate one from it; a couple of natives, skillful as noosers, are behind, and supported again by the native beaters in the rear, the noosers under cover of, and protected by, the tame elephants, (who will quickly interpose themselves when necessary for their protection,) get close up in rear of a wild one, and slip the noosed rope under his hind foot. The other end is then made fast to the collars of the tame beasts, who walk away with him to the rear, while he is resisting with all his efforts and screaming like an enormous pig. A couple more tame elephants are now brought up, who get on each side of him, and butt and hustle him along as he struggles and tries to throw himself down. The rope is at last got round a tree, and he is hauled up to it, the tame ones continuing to butt and bully him, so as to prevent him from turning round, while the natives, with additional ropes, lash both hind legs to the tree; and then he is left to bellow and struggle, and be starved into tameness. In this way we saw six wild ones tied, and as it was now getting late, all followed the Duke's example, and retired to dinner, well pleased with the results of the kraal and the strange incidents of the day.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FROST AND SNOW.—Did our readers ever glance at a snow-crystal? It requires a quick and prompt manipulation to place it under the microscope, for a "snow-flake on the river" is not a whit more readily dissolved than it is under a magnifying glass. Once seen, a snow-crystal will never be forgotten. It is one of the most beautiful and elegant of forms—or rather a congeries of forms—in the world. The delicate fernlike films which the frost leaves on our window-panes during some extra cold night show us the nature of these crystallizations. Examine such an ice-crystal on the window with an ordinary pocket-lens, and mind you do so before the steam of your breath dissolves it away, and you will confess you never imagined it was so really beautiful. But these are not to be compared, for beauty, with the minute crystals of which there are hundreds entering into the structure of an ordinary snow-flake.

It is a law of crystallography that geometrically-shaped crystals, such as we see in "spar," &c., can only be formed when the particles entering into their composition are free to arrange themselves according to certain operative laws. You can never have a crystal of any kind unless this condition has been complied with. Let us see how the particles of snow-crystals fulfill this condition. They are merely very minute atoms of frozen vapor. The atmosphere through which that vapor was diffused has been chilled by cold, and its moisture thus as certainly squeezed out of it as if it had been a saturated sponge pressed by the hand. Had this cold been less intense, the particles of vapor would have run together, and a rain-shower would have been the result. But as each minute atom of vapor was set free, the cold froze it, and thus the whole atmosphere became full of such infinitesimal atoms. No wonder that an approaching snow-storm should be heralded by dense, dark, leaden-colored clouds. If vapors are frozen at a great height above the earth, then we may expect to have large snow-flakes, for the crystals are formed by the particles of frozen vapor arranging themselves in certain directions, and thus forming true crystals. Each snow-flake is a group of such crystals. Sometimes the large snow-flakes collect in an upper part of the atmosphere, and, in falling toward the earth, they have to pass through a warmer stratum of air, which half melts them. In such a case it is not snow we are visited with, but sleet. On the tops of our hills and mountains snow seldom or never falls as flakes, but always as fine granular particles, almost like flour-dust. Each particle, however, is not the less a crystal, for the fineness is due to their being collected high up, and through their not having had time or space to group themselves into snow-flakes.

In all those parts of the world where the ground is above the snow-line, the excess of moisture cannot be got rid of as rain—the only way it can be precipitated is as snow. Had it been as rain, the excess of the latter would have collected as mountain rills and torrents, and would have fed the rivers which every map shows us branching and subdividing, and originating in hilly districts. In this way the excess would have found its way to the sea. Now there remains exactly the same necessity for getting rid of the moisture in the shape of snow as there does in its other form as rain. In our latitudes the coolest Summer is generally warm enough to completely melt the last Winter's snows before those of another accumulate. Hence our ordinary water channels are sufficient to carry off the snow-water. But in those places where the Summer's heat is not sufficient to melt the Winter's snows, it is evident that if there were no means of disposing of the excess, analogous to that by which rain gets carried to the sea, there would be such a constant accumulation of snow that in time our mountains would owe their enormous height entirely to its having been piled up during successive Winters.

There is a known means of getting rid of snow-fall, as of rain-fall. It is no longer in action in Great Britain, but it was so during a geological period called the "Glacial," when the beds of sand, gravel, and clay which form the subsoils of our agricultural counties were deposited. This agency is called a *glacier*, or ice-river. The successive accumulations of fine snow press down the lowest and oldest layers into ice, which ice is constantly melting and freezing, in a molecular form, so that the pressure of the snow accumulation above will force a tongue of viscid ice some thousands of feet below the actual snow-line. Such glaciers are abundant in the Alps, and in Arctic localities we find them actually on the sea-level. They bring down masses of rock which have fallen on the surface, or which have tumbled into the "crevasses" or cracks caused by the more rapid movement of the middle of the ice-rivers than along the sides, where the friction of the rocks interferes.

Such boulders are frequently frozen in the mass of ice, and thus act as natural groovers and polishers, to scratch and striate the solid rock over which the ice-river slowly moves. At length they reach the foot of the glacier, where the warmth is such that it melts the ice as fast as it is pushed forward. Here, of course, ordinary streams of muddy water take the place of the ice, and thus the actual moisture is converted from ice to water, to be carried away to the sea as if it had been originally rain-fall. A huge bank of material—mud, gravel, and angular scratched and polished fragments of rocks of various kinds—accumulates at the foot of the glacier, where it is called a *moraine*. Or we may find such moraines along the sides of such ice-streams, indicating their direction. These moraines may exist as geographical features for ages after a glacier has changed its course, and thus serve as a trustworthy record of a former state of things.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF MENDELSSOHN TO FERD. HILLER.

LEIPSIC, 14th April, 1838.

DEAR FERDINAND: You will be angry with me for my long silence; again I can do nothing but beg pardon, and hope that you will transform your wrath into gentleness when you see my well-known fist. A great deal has happened between this and the last letter, and much which prevented me from writing. No doubt you have heard through your mother that Cécile presented me with a son on the 7th of February; but perhaps you don't yet know that toward the end of the month she suddenly became dreadfully ill, and for four days and four nights had to struggle with a terrible fever and all kinds of other evils. Then she recovered, thank God, quicker than could have been expected, though slowly enough, and it is only quite lately that all traces of illness have disappeared, and that she is again as cheerful and looks as well and fresh as you recollect her. What I went through at that time, I could not tell you in any letter, nor indeed in words; but you will be able to imagine it to yourself, dear Ferdinand. And now that all the anxiety is over, and my wife and child are well, I feel so happy, and yet not a bit "philisterhaft;" you may laugh as much as you like, I don't care; it is too lovely and delightful to see a wee little fellow like that, who has brought his mother's blue eyes and snub nose into the world with him, and knows her so well that he laughs to her whenever she comes into the room; when he is lying at her breast, and they both look so happy—I don't know what to do with myself for joy. After that I could decline *mensa*, or do finger exercises with anybody for as long as ever they liked, and gladly allow you to laugh at me. In a few days we go to Berlin, so that Cécile may get to know my youngest sister and the whole family; Paul and his wife were here last month, and stood godfather and godmother to the little one at his christening. The little man is called Carl Wolfgang Paul. In Berlin I shall see how my wife gets on at our house; if it's all right, I shall go alone to the musical festival at Cologne in four weeks, and come back directly afterward to Berlin, so as to spend the Summer quietly there or here and work. If not Cécile will go with me to Cologne; but, as my mother and sisters would not at all like that, I think she will probably stay with them, and perhaps go to the Rhine with me next year. These are my plans for the present. And you? If I were you I should certainly have trudged off to Rome yesterday for Good Friday and Palm Sunday, and I keep thinking that it is still possible you may have done so. On Palm Sunday I always think of the Papal chapel and the golden palm branches; in the way of ceremony and grandeur it is the most solemn and splendid thing that I ever saw, and I should like you to see it and think so, too. You do tell me capital things about Milan and your life there; how funny you should find you Paris circle there again—Liszt, Nourrit, Pixis, &c. But it must all be intensely interesting, and I already look forward to the account you are to give me at Leipsic some day of all the "circumstances.' You will have enough to tell. And indeed, you have hit off a horribly-truthful picture of the blissful happiness of a Hofcapellmeister at ——, and the blissful patience of the Geman public. I have had some terrible glimpses into that during the course of this Winter, for instance, in the case of the post at ——, for which they wanted to get me, (probably because a couple of newspaper correspondents had said so,) and where they have again been using the most beautiful artifices to make me apply for it, because they did not like to speak straightforwardly and properly to a musician; however, they were obliged to at last, and in return I had the pleasure of most politely refusing it, and so I see once more how right you were with your dismal description. And yet there is a certain something in this Germany of ours—I hardly know what, but it attracts me so much, and I should like to convince you. It is my old story over again, which you have already heard two hundred times, and which you have disputed four hundred times. Certainly the state of the theatre, such as you describe it in Italy, is better and has more life in it than ours, but you should help us to bring about an improvement. ——— and his followers will never do it; they only drive the cart deeper into the mire, and will disappear without leaving a trace.

But to turn to something better. Could you and would you send me a copy of your psalm? and also any other new thing that you may have, and give the whole parcel to Ricordi, who often sends things here to W. Härtel? That would be splendid of you, and I beg you many times to do it. I also have been rather busy this Winter. David played a new violin quartet of mine in E flat in public the other day at the last of his soirées, and I think you would find real progress in it. I have begun a third. I have also finished a concert piece for piano and orchestra, (a sort of serenade and rondo, for of course I shall never get yours,) a new psalm (the ninety-fifth)—I suppose I have already written to you about my having added four numbers to the forty-second—and then then there's a set of four-part songs for open-air singing, and various other little creatures that would so much like you to clip and brush them a little if you were here. Apropos, isn't this rich? They have been giving a first performance of my "St. Paul" at Dresden, with all sorts of wonderful preparations, and ten days before R. writes me a formal letter, saying that they wished to shorten the first part a little, and he should, therefore, cut out the chorus "Rise Up, Arise," with the chorale "Sleepers Wake," as those numbers did not appear to him to be necessary for the action. I was stupid enough to be frightfully put out for a whole day at this piece of presumption, but you, too, will think it rich.

Clara Novello will really soon be in Italy now. I hear that she is at Munich, and will go on from there direct. She went from here to Berlin, where she had such incredible success that I am afraid it made her a little over-confident, for at Dresden and Vienna, where she went directly afterward, she is said to have made very little sensation. In Berlin, on the other hand, she gave two concerts, sang twice for the poor, four times at the theatre, twice at court, and how can I tell where besides? Mind you pay her every possible attention, if she flutters into your arms.

And now I must close, though I still have quantities of things to say. More next time. My wife sends you many best remembrances. She is busy about the journey. Please write to me to Berlin, (Leipziger strasse No. 3,) then you shall have Berlin news in exchange for Milan news, (by which I should lose a good many yards.) But good-bye, dear Ferdinand, be happy, and always fond of your F. M.

BERLIN, 17th August, 1838.

DEAR FERDINAND: Your yesterday's letter delighted me so much that I do not like to lose any time in telling you so. It is the nicest of all that I have ever had from you, and I read it again and again, always with new delight at the happy and tranquil mood which it reflected, at each separate good and loving thing in it, at the beginning and the middle and the end. I am so glad that such happiness should fall to your share, and I wish you joy of it with all my heart, or rather I enjoy it with you, for I see from your letter how well you know how to enjoy it. It must indeed be delightful there at Bellagio with your mother; and it is because you seem so penetrated by this happy feeling, that your letter gave me so much pleasure, for, I confess, I had hardly expected it. What you tell me about the new oratorio is also not so bad, and I can see from all this that you are just now living exactly the sort of life that I always wished you to live, and about which I was always holding forth to you—it's all the same *where*—may heaven keep it so for you always, and may you always think of me as affectionately as you do in this letter. The Babylonians certainly had valve trumpets, (in fact all Babylon was a kind of valve trumpet,) such luxurious, arrogant Orientals would hardly be satisfied with mere trumpets in C. But please don't call them *trompettes à piston* in your score, I have such a hatred for the word *piston*—you see I am a regular doctor of philosophy. Well, and when the oratorio is finished, are we to hear it in Germany? Now, that will really be a word in season. Only mind you do it somewhere within my reach, so that I also may have my share in it, I mean in the first performance; you should do it in Leipsic, that would be splendid, and all the singing and playing facilities of the place should be on their mettle for your service. Do get it done soon, and tell me a great deal about it, so that I may at least have a foretaste of it meanwhile.

I agree with every word you say about the Novello, and also about Liszt. I am very sorry that we are not to have the overture, but of course I can understand that you don't want any of it to be played before the first performance. And will that be next Winter? And is the whole oratorio actually sketched out in four parts? That's really industrious. In this way you at once give me an example for the ten operas and ten oratorios which you say I am to write in the next twenty years. I assure you I feel the greatest desire and stimulus to follow your advice and example, if only there were one true poet to be found in the world, and he were my friend. It is too difficult to find all that at once. One would have to be driven to it. Germany is wanting in such people, and that is a great misfortune. Meantime, as long as I don't find any, I shift for myself, and I suppose one will turn up at last. Your psalm with the instrumental accompaniment and your wedding chorus I received here, haven't I thanked you for them yet? It seems to me as it I had, and if I am mistaken I must tell you again how much pleasure you gave me with the latter, and what happy days are recalled by every note of the former. Your abridged Fernando Overture I received at Leipsic, and I think of giving it at the beginning of the Subscription Concerts; I shall write you all about it, and send it to you directly afterward (at the beginning of November perhaps, if that is soon enough?) by Härtel and Ricordi. I shall add a couple of new things of my own; I wonder what sort of impression they will make upon you in Italy!

My time at Berlin is almost over now, I think of going back to Leipsic in four days; they are going to do my "St. Paul" there in the church, and the rehearsals begin next week. Our family life here has been so pleasant; yesterday evening, when I went over to tea and found them all assembled, I read them a good deal out of your letter, which gave them great pleasure, and they told me to give you many kind remembrances. We were together like that every evening, talking politics, arguing, and making music, and it was so nice and pleasant. We only had three invitations the whole time, and of music in public I heard little more than I was obliged; it is too bad, in spite of the best resources; I saw a performance of "Oberon" last week which was beyond all conception—I believe the thing never once went together all through; at the Sing-Akademie they sang me a piece of my own in such a way that I should have got seriously angry if Cécile had not sat by me and kept on saying: "Dear husband, do calm yourself." They also played me some quartets, and always bungled the very same passages that they had bungled ten years ago, and which had made me furious ten years ago—another proof of the immortality of the soul. My third violin quartet in D is finished; the first movement pleases me beyond measure, and I wish I could play it to you—especially a *forte* passage at the end, which you would be sure to like. I am also thinking of composing an opera of Planché's next year; I have already got two acts of the libretto, and like them well enough to begin to set to work. The subject is taken from English history in the Middle Ages, rather serious, with a siege and a famine—I am eager to see the end of the libretto, which I expect next week. I also still hope to get words for an oratorio this year. You see that I was already going to follow your advice of my own accord, but, as I said before, the aid and invention of the poet is wanting, and that is the chief thing. Piano-forte pieces are not exactly the things which I write with the greatest pleasure, or even with real success, but I sometimes want a new thing to play, and then it also occasionally happens that something exactly suitable for the piano comes into my head, and even if there are no regular passages in it, why should I be afraid of writing it down? Then, a very important branch of piano-forte music which I am particularly fond of—trios, quartets, and other things with accompaniment—is quite forgotten now, and I greatly feel the want of something new in that line. I should like to do a little toward this. It was with this idea that I lately wrote the sonata for violin, and the one for Cello, and I am thinking next of writing a couple of trios. I have got a symphony in B flat in hand now, and mean to get it finished soon. I only hope that we shall not have too many foreign *virtuosi* at Leipsic this Winter, and that I shall not have too many honors to enjoy, which means concerts to conduct. So Herr F. has gone all the way to Milan. Brr, he is enough to spoil the warm climate. Yes, you see, I have to digest such creatures, and am in Leipsic, instead of Cadenabbia, where I once was, opposite your present lodging. When I am writing to you at the Lake of Como I feel the greatest longing to see that paradise again, and who knows what I may do in the next years? But you will first have to be here with your oratorio, which is best of all. Do you know that my sister Fanny will perhaps see you soon? She intends going to Italy with her husband and child, and only returning next year. When I know more definitely about her journey I will tell you, so that she may not miss you, as Franck did. Now, good-by, write to me soon to Leipsic, just such another splendid letter. Once more, thanks. Remember me to your mother. Farewell, farewell.

"YOUR FELIX."

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

COAL.—Coal, then, according to the modern hypothesis, is merely a transmuted vegetable soil which accumulated, not under water, but under the trees composing primæval forests. These forests stood on areas which were subjected to repeated changes of level in relation to that of the ocean. It must be understood that though the ground beneath us is popularly regarded as the type of everything steady and immovable, this earth of ours is far from deserving the character for stability with which it is thus fondly credited—absolute rest is all but unknown to it. It happens that even at the present day there are certain regions, such as those subject to volcanic disturbances, whose tendencies are always to move upward, like the more aspiring of our youths, while there are others, such as the coral regions, which are steadily sinking, like those less fortunate youths who have failed in the voyage of life. So it was in the olden time. The coal beds appear to have accumulated on the latter class of areas—areas of depression—geographical regions in which the earth had a tendency to sink below the level of the ocean. Mud and silt had collected upon such areas until the deposits thus formed reached the surface-level of the water; and then came what appears to have been necessary to the growth of the coal-plants, namely, a bed of peculiar gray mud. We do not know why that mud came there, or whence it was derived. That it was very different from the ordinary deposits, the sandstones and shales, which accumulated in the carboniferous ocean, is shown by the physical properties which it still possesses, and which they do not possess—properties which fit it for the purpose to which it is now devoted, of being manufactured into fire-bricks, whence its common name of fire-clay. That this gray mud was the soil preferred by the great majority of the plants constituting the carboniferous forests is as obvious as that the oak woods of Herefordshire and the sunny South will not flourish upon the cold soils of the Lancashire uplands. Minute spores, representing the seeds of the plants which afterward became coal, were floated to this mud by wind and water; and finding there a suitable soil, they germinated, struck root, and soon converted the swampy area into a magnificent forest. As the trees grew they shed successive showers of their microscopic spores, which often fell in such vast quantities as to constitute an important contribution to the accumulating vegetable soil; but along with them there fell other and more bulky objects, such as might be expected to accumulate under a semi-tropical forest. The dead leaves, broken branches, and prostrated stems, alike contributed a share to the decaying vegetable mass. In the tropical regions of the present day such accumulations become rapidly decomposed, and pass away in gaseous forms; but such does not appear to have been the case in the carboniferous age—at least, not in the same degree. Even in Lancashire, notwithstanding all the influences tending to diminish the bulk of the vegetable mass—such as atmospheric decomposition—chemical changes occurring during the later processes of mineralization, and the pressure of superimposed rocks prolonged throughout all subsequent ages, we have coal-seams six and seven feet in thickness, while they occur in America, as for example in the oolitic coal-field on the James River, with the surprising thickness of between thirty and forty feet. Such accumulations of vegetable soil as these thicknesses of solid coal represent, almost exceed comprehension, and must indicate enormous periods of undisturbed forest-life. But at length a change came over the sylvan scene; the land sank—whether suddenly or slowly we have no means of saying. The numbers of dead fishes found on the roofs and upper portions of some coals seem to indicate a sudden rush of pure water over the land, followed by the quick destruction of the fishes, poisoned by the bituminous vegetable mud in which they found themselves entangled. In other cases the roof of clean blue shale, devoid of all appearance of either animal or vegetable remains, and resting immediately upon a defined surface of pure coal, is suggestive of a slower submergence, allowing time for the destruction and obliteration of all traces of growing vegetation upon its surface. The extent and duration of the submerged stage has varied, as also has, in all probability, the kind of water under which it sank. Whether the coal-measures are marine or fresh water deposits is still an open question, the answer to which depends partly upon the nature of certain bivalve shells (Anthracosiæ) found in connection with many of the coals. It is allowed by the advocates of the marine hypothesis, that the ganoid fishes so common among the carboniferous beds are as likely to be fresh water animals as marine ones—the only living ganoids with which we are acquainted being found in rivers and not in the sea; but the weight of this argument is materially reduced by the fact that in these palæozoic ages all the known fishes were either ganoids or placoids; and no one doubts for a moment that the great mass, even of the former, must have been marine, otherwise we obtain the *reductio ad absurdum* that there were no fishes in many of the ancient seas. But there remains a yet more conclusive argument in favor of the marine hypothesis. Many of the remains of fishes found both in the lowermost and in the uppermost coal-beds are those of placoids—ancient sharks, often of large size—and of many species. These fishes, which are quite as abundant in the carboniferous rocks as are the ganoids, were certainly marine animals, and indicate in an irrefragable manner the marine submergence of some at least of the coal-seams. But the probabilities of the case suggest the conclusion that the nature of the water would vary at different localities. We frequently meet with long narrow areas of sandstone plowing their way through coal-seams which continue their uniform course right and left of these interruptions. We may conclude, with great probability, that such sudden interruptions to the continuity of the vegetable soil represent ancient creeks or estuaries which ran in among the forests, and which, doubtless, received their drainage in the shape of brooks and rivers. In such cases, submergence, if not too rapid, would cause the vegetable soil to be overflowed by fresh water—at least over limited areas—but in other instances the numerous remains of sharks imbedded in the coal tell of the unmistakable proximity of the sea.

The ultimate physical effects of these two agencies would be the same. Successive layers of sand and mud were deposited until the accumulations once more reached the surface, and the indispensable fire-clay again made its appearance. Then, as now, nature demanded special preparations for each department of her arboricultural work.

"Continuo has leges æternaque fœdera certis
Imposuit natura locis."

The right conditions being provided, wind and water once more strewed the new-born soil with spores; a fresh Springtime dawned upon the scene, clothing it with verdure; the young plants became matured trees; spiders and terrestial shells crawled up their trunks; dragon-flies played among their branches, and strange reptiles—half frogs, half mewts—crawled and swam in the neighboring swamps. The cycle of events was once more completed, but only to share the fate of that which had preceded it. The changes upon which I have dwelt were repeated again and again, until the combined results of their recurrence through a vast epoch was the accumulation of that pile of deposits to which we apply the title of "Carboniferous," a pile which varies in thickness in different localities from three or four to eight or ten thousand feet.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"ORATOR HENLEY."—Perhaps it would be still more difficult to find a legitimate place in the group for him who became known as "Orator Henley." His fame, or notoriety, as some would prefer to call it, belongs to a later period; but his most ambitious effort of genius, "Esther, Queen of Persia: an Historical Poem," now on the table before us, bears date in 1714; and his project of a universal grammar was published a year or so earlier. Whether we may justly call him a great man or not, it is certain that he would hold a higher place in the present day, were he among us, than he held in his own; and those who are on the lookout for unpopular characters suitable for deification might perhaps find a suitable hero in Rev. John Henley. He was a Dissenting preacher, and that was nearly as fatal a definition in his day as that of "Farmer General" became in the days of Voltaire. But he was a Dissenting preacher of a peculiarly odious stamp. He was a man of good old family. He got a university education, and dropped into a comfortable family living. But he would not be content with his lot, so he turned a Dissenter and popular preacher in London. There was something in all this so loathsome as only to be paralleled when high-born Lady Serena disappears with Plush, and gets married by the Register. The name of "Orator" naturally occurred as a scornful designation for the popular preacher because he called his church the "Oratory." It was a large building, absorbing vast crowds out of the miscellaneous population of London. In this it was the prototype of a certain Tabernacle of the present day. Whether the existing Tabernacular, who has a great fame as an orator, be also a scholar, is not known, and it is not unfair to say that probabilities are against the supposition. But Henley certainly was a scholar of wide range. He fought a controversial battle with Boyer, the French lexicographer, about the fundamentals of French grammar. In his project of a universal grammar he threw himself fearlessly into Oriental languages, and though many have denounced his pulpit oratory, none have proclaimed his ignorance of the languages he thus professed to wield. His most remarkable literary achievement is, however, the Liturgy prepared by him for the congregation of the Oratory. It will be found reprinted in Hall's *Fragmenta Liturgica;* and it will perhaps surprise those who are familiar with the qualities of a popular Dissenting preacher of the present day, to find him sedulously searching through the fathers and all the vestiges of ecclesiastical literature for the devotional forms of the primitive Church. One of the wild and offensive projects attributed to Henley was the establishment of a university in London. As it was profanity to listen to such a suggestion, he bethought him to create something like a centre of the higher education within his own Oratory. Surely he expressed himself in something higher than the tone of a clerical demagogue when he set down among his objects in this project: "To give by just degrees a standard to the English tongue; to clear, regulate, and digest the English history; to revive an ancient Athenian and Roman school of philosophy, rhetoric, and elocution, which last is reckoned among the *artes perditæ.* "Our noble language," he says, "like our arms, ought to bear the laurel from France, which it merits, as well as from ancient Greece and Rome, in delicacy, in force, in majesty, in beauty." There is no doubt that he carried hilarity, or, if you will, buffoonery, into the pulpit, and he vindicated the practice thus: "A preacher is bound in conscience sometimes to preach burlesque, for he is bound to be all things to all men. Some men will not be engaged by any method but burlesque; therefore I plead liberty of conscience, and demand it to preach burlesque when I think proper, as the clergy do to those that require that manner. Mirth is part of religion 'The fear of God,' says Ben Sirac, 'makes a merry heart; her ways are pleasantness; rejoice in the Lord. Be perfect as God is perfect.' And God is said to mock, to have in derision, to laugh sinners to scorn." Henley had, in fact—and it was the cause of his offensive popularity—a touch of that fatality that in Swift, Sydney Smith, and less emphatically in our late neighbor, Dr. Guthrie, could not resist the temptation to yield to the impulse of the ludicrous on the occasions when the ludicrous was also the unbecoming. It was among the cleverest ideas of Brougham, in reference to the idea of making Sydney Smith a Bishop, that he would be like the cat turned into a lady, who kept all feminine propriety till she saw a mouse, when nature triumphed, and she dashed at it, upsetting the china. Sydney would preserve all decorum until some tremendous joke took possession of him, and then would come an explosion that would upset the Bench of Bishops. It was a practice with Henley, as it often is with very earnest preachers and other promulgators of doctrine, to waylay people, so as to bring them within the influence of his eloquence. If he could but get them to hear, their hearts might be turned. On one celebrated occasion he laid a trap for the shoe-makers. All London was placarded with an announcement that from the pulpit he would show how a pair of shoes could be made in five minutes. Throughout his arousing address the artisans present were impatient for the practical exhibition. He kept his word to them by producing a pair of boots and cutting them down into available shoes.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DUMAS PERE AND DUMAS FILS.—"Alexandre and I," said his father, "are in a perpetual quarrel on the subject of politics." This may be well imagined, for, in spite of their mutual resemblances, two more opposite constitutions than this father and son, were never brought together. The son, for example, always pays his debts, and is even ready with money for charities; he does his own work without *collaborateurs*, and leads a simple and orderly life; the old gentleman, on the contrary, lavishly generous and prodigally careless, was never out of debt. The father was seen everywhere, and loved more than anything to create a sensation by something *bizarre*, or *outré*, or magnificent; the son leads a very quiet life, seldom stirring from home, but receiving friends who come for a smoke and an hour or two's chat in the evening. Instead of walking out, he sometimes gains exercise by a little garden practice of the following nature: He there has some boards fixed to the wall, and on these is fastened the head, in wax, of a fair woman; his recreation consists in delicately planting knives around the lovely head, and in this practice he is reported to be very adroit.—*London Society.*

RASSELAS AND CANDIDE.—The fullest expression, however, of Johnson's feeling is undoubtedly to be found in *Rasselas.* The inevitable comparison with Voltaire's *Candide*, which, by an odd coincidence, appeared almost simultaneously, suggests some curious reflections. The resemblance between the moral of the two books is so strong that, as Johnson remarked, it would have been difficult not to suppose that one had given a hint to the other but for the chronological difficulty. The contrast, indeed, is as marked as the likeness. *Candide* is not adapted for family reading, whereas *Rasselas* might be a text-book for young ladies studying English in a convent. *Candide*, whatever the disgust it may cause, not only to the orthodox but to the reverent mind, is a marvel of clearness and vivacity: whereas to read *Rasselas* is about as exhilarating as to wade knee-deep through a sandy desert. Voltaire and Johnson, however, the great skeptic and the last of the true old Tories, coincide pretty well in their view of the world, and in the remedy which they suggest. The world is, they agree, full of misery, and the optimism which would deny the reality of the misery is childish. *Il faut cultiver notre jardin* is the last word of *Candide*, and Johnson's teaching, both here and elsewhere, may be summed up in the words, "Work and don't whine." It need not be considered here, nor, perhaps, is it quite plain, what speculative conclusions Voltaire meant to draw from his teaching. The peculiarity of Johnson is that he is apparently indifferent to any such conclusion. A dogmatic assertion that the world is, on the whole, a scene of misery, may be pressed into the service of different philosophies. Johnson asserted the opinion resolutely, both in writing and in conversation, but apparently never troubled himself with any inferences but such as have a directly practical tendency. He was no "speculatist"—a word which now strikes us as having an American twang, but which was familiar to the lexicographer. His only excursion to the borders of such regions was in the very forcible review of Soane Jenyns, who had made a jaunty attempt to explain the origin of evil by the help of a few of Pope's epigrams. Johnson's sledge-hammer smashes his flimsy platitudes to pieces with an energy too good for such a foe. For speculation, properly so called, there was no need. The review, like *Rasselas*, is simply a vigorous protest against the popular attempt to make things pleasant by a feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular preaching. He has no trouble in remarking that the evils of poverty are not alleviated by calling it "want of riches," and that there is a poverty which involves want of necessaries. Such consolation, indeed, came rather awkwardly from the elegant country gentleman to the poor scholar who had just known by experience what it was to live upon fourpence-halfpenny a day. Johnson resolutely looks facts in the face, and calls ugly things by their right names. Men, he tells us over and over again, are wretched, and there is no use in denying it. This doctrine appears in his familiar talk, and even in the papers which he meant to be light reading. He begins the prologue to a comedy with the words:

Pressed with the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind.

In the *Life of Savage* he makes the common remark that the lives of many of the greatest teachers of mankind have been miserable. The explanation to which he inclines is that they have not been more miserable than their neighbors, but that their misery has been more conspicuous. His melancholy view of life may have been caused simply by his unfortunate constitution; for everybody sees in the disease of his own liver a disorder of the universe; but it was also intensified by the natural reaction of a powerful nature against the fluent optimism of the time, which expressed itself in Pope's aphorism, Whatever is, is right. The strongest men of the time revolted against that attempt to cure a deep-seated disease by a few fine speeches. The form taken by Johnson's revolt is characteristic. His nature was too tender and too manly to incline to Swift's misanthropy. Men might be wretched, but he would not therefore revile them as filthy Yahoos. He was too reverent, and cared too little for abstract thought to share the skepticism of Voltaire. In this miserable world the one worthy object of ambition is to do one's duty, and the one consolation deserving the name is to be found in religion. That Johnson's religious opinions sometimes took the form of rather grotesque superstition may be true; and it is easy enough to ridicule some of its manifestations. He took the creed of his day without much examination of the evidence upon which its dogmas rested; but a writer must be thoughtless indeed who was more inclined to laugh at his superficial oddities than to admire the reverent spirit and the brave self-respect with which he struggled through a painful life. The protest of *Rasselas* against optimism is, therefore, radically different from the protest of Voltaire. The Frenchman is aiming, with an irritating flippancy, though not without quick feeling, at popular theology; the Englishman desires to impress upon us the futility of all human enjoyments, with a view to deepen the solemnity of our habitual tone of thought. It is true, indeed, that the evil is dwelt upon more forcibly than the remedy. The book is all the more impressive. We are almost appalled by the gloomy strength which sees so forcibly the misery of the world and rejects so unequivocally all the palliatives of sentiment and philosophy. The melancholy is intensified by the ponderous style, which suggests a man weary of a heavy burden. The air seems to be filled with what Johnson once called "inspissated gloom." *Rasselas*, one may say, has a narrow escape of being a great book, though it is ill calculated for the hasty readers of to-day. Indeed, the defects are serious enough. The class of writing to which it belongs demands a certain dramatic picturesqueness to point the moral effectively. Not only the long-winded sentences, but the slow evolution of thought and the deliberation with which he works out his pictures of misery, make the general effect dull beside such books as *Candide* or *Gulliver's Travels.* A touch of epigrammatic exaggeration is very much needed; and yet anybody who has the courage to read it through will admit that Johnson is not an unworthy guide into those gloomy regions of imagination which we all visit sometimes, and which it is as well to visit in good company.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SOLAR RESEARCH.—Our ideas 300 years ago regarding the sun's distance were somewhat similar to those of the present day regarding the distances of the fixed stars. The astronomers of that age had already recognized the fact that the sun was very far away, but how far they were unable to tell. Curiously enough, we are still waiting for the transit of Venus, about the end of the present year, to afford us a complete determination of this important element. If we pass from the astronomical to the physical problem, we find that one of the earliest ideas was that of the immaculate purity of the sun. This idea was, of course, abandoned as soon as the telescope was applied to solar research. Galileo, in October, 1610, and Scheiner, the Jesuit, in April, 1611, began to view the sun through a telescope, and at once discovered the existence of sun-spots, the true nature of which seems to have been speedily grasped by Galileo, who announces, from observations of them made near the sun's edge, that they are deep and of various depths. The next great step was one made in 1774 by Prof. Wilson, of Glasgow, who confirmed the conjecture of Galileo, proving that sun-spots are cavities in a luminous envelope surrounding the sun. Although this theory of sun-spots has been temporarily questioned, yet it may now be regarded as completely established by various independent methods of research. But if there has been considerable difficulty in grasping the physical meaning of sun-spots, it was soon perceived that they might be used astronomically, in order to afford us a measure of the sun's rotation. Being part of the sun, they partake, of course, of his various motions, and Galileo, in December, 1612, demonstrates from them the sun's rotation, assigning a period not far from that given by recent observations. Approximately speaking, we may say that the sun rotates on his axis in twenty-six days, and that hence a sun-spot takes thirteen days to be carried across the hemispherical disc of the sun from left to right. We may here state that occasionally sun-spots attain a great size, being sometimes sufficiently large to swallow up fifty or sixty worlds like our own.

In connection with the telescopic appearance of our luminary, we have next to consider those portions of the solar surface which are abnormally brilliant, instead of being abnormally black. These are called *faculæ*, and are generally found to accompany sun-spots, being rather more behind than before as far as the direction of rotation is concerned. As we have strong reasons for supposing spots to be depressions, so we have reasons equally strong for supposing these *faculæ* to consist of ridges of solar matter existing at a greater elevation than that of the general surface of the sun. Besides sun-spots and *faculæ*, we have likewise a peculiar mottled appearance all over the surface of the sun. But it is rather the spots and *faculæ* than the general mottled appearance that have formed the study of solar observers. One of the earliest and most persevering of these observers is Hofrath Schwabe, of Dessau, who for about forty years was engaged in registering, without intermission, the number and size of sun-spots. The scientific results of these long-continued labors are of the utmost importance. It is to Schwabe we owe the proof of the periodicity of sun-spots, for he has shown us that these phenomena are not always equally apparent, but have years of maxima in which there are a great number of spots, and years of minima in which there are very few, the mean interval between one maximum and the next being about eleven and one-sixth years. Thus we begin to perceive that our sun is, in reality, a variable star, while the small extent of this variation is, no doubt, a necessary condition of our existence on the earth at this present moment. Nevertheless, there are decided proofs that we are influenced by this variability, and that the phenomena of the sun's surface are intimately connected with other phenomena occurring on the earth. The earliest observed of these connections is that between the number of sun-spots and disturbances of terrestrial magnetism, the proof of which has been furnished by the eminent magnetician, Sir E. Sabine. When we add that any considerable disturbance of terrestrial magnetism is accompanied with an outbreak of the Aurora Borealis, it will be at once apparent that this phenomenon is connected with sun-spots. In fact, we have always the most brilliant displays of this meteor in those years when there are most sun-spots. It will occur to many of our readers that 1870 was remarkable for auroral outbreaks, but it may not be so generally known that during this year there were more spots on the sun's surface than at any other time since 1826, when Schwabe first began his observations. But the most recent bond of union between the sun and the earth is that between the state of the sun's surface and the meteorological currents of our globe, a connection first traced by Mr. Baxendell, but since brought out in a very prominent manner by Mr. Meldrum, of the Mauritius observatory. The latter has gathered together all the various records of violent storms in the Indian Ocean, and finds that these occur most frequently in those years when there are most sun-spots. Mr. Carrington followed Schwabe as a solar observer, sketching with great accuracy the various spots, and studying the exact position of each from the beginning of 1854 to the end of 1860. One of the most interesting results of Carrington's observations is the proper motion of spots which appear to travel at different rates, depending upon their distance from the solar equator. Hitherto we have spoken only of telescopic observations, but we now come to the era of photography, a process which was first applied to the sun by Dr. Warren De La Rue. Under the superintendence of Dr. De La Rue, photographs of the sun were systematically taken at the Kew Observatory, from the beginning of 1862 to the beginning of 1872, and many interesting and important results have been obtained from these pictures by De La Rue and his colleagues in this research. One of these is the physical explanation of a sun-spot. It was soon perceived by the Kew observers that a facula must consist of a current of heated matter carried up, while a spot must be due to a current of comparatively cold matter carried down, a hypothesis which was confirmed by a telescopic observation made by Mr. Lockyer, who saw what may be reasonably described as luminous matter in the act of descending into the trough of a spot. Another interesting result, reasonably well established by the Kew observers, is a curious connection between the behavior of sun-spots and the positions of the nearer planets, Mercury and Venus. It would appear from these observations that when a sun-spot is carried round by rotation to that position which is nearest Mercury or Venus, it begins to wane; but when, on the other hand, rotation carries it away from either of these planets, it begins to increase; so that spots, as a rule, have their minima when they are in the neighborhood of these planets, and their maxima when they are exactly opposite. Before dismissing the subject of photography, we have yet to speak of its application to total eclipses. It is well known to all our readers that during such eclipses strange rose-colored prominences make their appearance round the border of the sun. For a long time these phenomena puzzled astronomers, nor was it known whether they really belonged to the sun, or were merely caused by the moon's passage across his disc. Profs. Grant, of Glasgow, and Swan, of St. Andrews, were among the first to suggest as their explanation the existence of a new solar envelope, of which these appearances formed a part, but yet there was no definite proof of their solar origin.

The subject was in this state when De La Rue was enabled to obtain photographic representations of the total Spanish eclipse of 1860 in various parts of its progress.—*Good Words.*

QUEEN ANNE.—While we see in the career of Louis XIV. a single instance of what a monarch could do in handling the destinies of a nation, we see in the Britain of Queen Anne's reign how strong and firm the institutions were, and how independent of personal influence. Queen Anne's reign was signally eventful throughout; it was eventful in the Court, in the Senate, and in the field. And yet the sovereign who seemed to direct all was a stupid woman. It happened also that she was an obstinate woman. She was flighty and capricious, and when her caprice got into a groove, she held on to it with a stubbornness that had a strong likeness to firmness. The effects of these two qualities can scarcely be said to have been calamitous, but they were remarkable. They set at work the powers of signally able and ambitious men; but with all their ability and ambition these men had not power enough to disturb the constitution of the country. If a change of favor among waiting-maids produced a revolution in the country, it was but in the form of substituting one able set of servants of the Crown for another. There was nothing dear to the constitution either usurped or lost in the topsy-turvy. Her defects had a curious capacity for opening into brilliant and beneficent results. She was a bigot; but her bigotry attached itself to an unbigoted religion, which did not furnish her with the means of doing mischief by persecution or intolerance. Her bigotry, indeed, to the Church of England was the salvation of the Parliamentary and Protestant settlement. She dearly loved legitimacy. She had a natural affection for the brother who was driven forth; but when the temptation to act on these amiable feelings came upon her, the Church of England stepped between them and a counter-revolution.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS A MEDIUM.

A Boston Spiritualist has discovered that Mr. Wendell Phillips is sometimes, to use the phrase of the Springfield *Republican*, a sort of oratorical hose-pipe, through which we get, as it were, sprinklings from the great souls in the spirit land. Mr. A. E. Newton explains the method in a recent issue of the *Spiritualistic Journal.* His fundamental proposition is that "the best productions of the greatest masters in every department of human thought and achievement are in reality the productions of disembodied minds, and furnish the true test of the condition of such minds, whether progressive or retrogressive, in the after-life." And he goes on to bring the application home to this popular lecturer, intimating that he has all along been masquerading in other people's thoughts before the public. "It was my privilege," says Mr. Newton, "to attend a public meeting in Boston, immediately after the exciting Presidential campaign in which Abraham Lincoln was first chosen President of the United States. The meeting was one of congratulation and rejoicing upon that event, and it was to be addressed by that 'silver-tongued orator,' Wendell Phillips. The audience was immense and the enthusiasm unbounded. I had the good fortune to have by my side an intimate and trusty companion, who at times was gifted by an opening of the inner senses, which revealed the presence of beings invisible to the common eye. Nothing of the kind, however, was anticipated on this occasion, and what followed was as surprising as it was significant to us both. As the orator stepped upon the platform and began his address, my companion whispered to me that she saw, as it were, above and in his rear, another platform, or a vast amphitheatre, on which were assembled a noble array of dignified and shining beings, with countenances all aglow with interest in the occasion." In fact, the chief patriots and statesmen of American history, [illegible] foremost the majestic Washington, evidently the spokesman or master of ceremonies for that great cloud of witnesses. "Intently regarding this unexpected scene, she soon perceived that the chief personages revealed to her vision were in some way unitedly engaged in giving expression to thoughts accompanied by symbolic representations of wonderful artistic beauty and force, and evidently appropriate to the object of the meeting there convened. At my request she repeated to me, in a low whisper, as fully as possible, the ideas she received, and described the imagery which was made to pass before her surprised vision. Listening to her words, and at the same time to the eloquent language of the visible orator, I soon perceived that the latter was but following in the same track, and repeating the substantial ideas—sometimes the very words—which had, a moment before, been whispered in my ear. When he indulged, as was his wont, in a figure of speech, he but dimly indicated what had just been presented as a vivid picture before my companion's vision! This continued through the whole address, which was delivered apparently impromptu, and was one of Mr. Phillips' most thrilling and commanding efforts, as will be remembered by thousands who heard it. To us this incident, paralleled by many others of a similar significance, furnished conclusive proof that this chief of orators on the American platform is at times (that he is always is not affirmed) a medium for the transmission of thought from exalted minds once tabernacled in clay. Whether or not the eminent orator was at that time, or is ever, conscious of any extraneous influence exerted on him, I know not."

THE TICHBORNE DOLE.

During the course of the great Tichborne trial, says the London *Standard* of March 26, it will be remembered that an allusion was made, in the evidence of Bogle, to the "Dole Picture," an oil painting which hangs in the dining-room of Tichborne House, representing the distribution of the dole, and which was painted in the year 1670. The custom, which is an annual one, was instituted in the early part of the twelfth century, during the reign of Henry II., by Mabel, the wife of Sir Rogerus de Tichborne, Knight. This lady acquired a great reputation for piety and charity, and was also believed by the peasantry to have wrought miracles. She is described in the family records as having been "so charitable to the poor that, not content to exercise that virtue all her lifetime, she instituted the 'Tichborne Dole' as a perpetual memorial of her goodness, and entailed it to her posterity." This bequest was duly observed yesterday at Tichborne House, being upward of seven centuries since its inauguration. Tichborne House, now so celebrated throughout the world, is one of those charming English homesteads which are found scattered over the land, the general beauties of which have formed a frequent theme for poetical description. For any one who possesses rural taste a more attractive spot than Tichborne House and its surroundings could not well be imagined. The house itself is snugly ensconced in the bosom of the vale of Tichborne, from which on all sides arise gently undulating slopes. It is approached from the high road through a well-wooded park, in which the clear waters of the River Itchen quietly ripple. In the immediate front of the house, which makes no pretensions to architectural effect, being simply a flat façade relieved by a portico supported by stone pillars, is a fine sheet of water, an artificial enlargement of the Itchen, on which several white swans gracefully float, besides numerous wild ducks. The stream is thence conveyed under a lawn which flanks the western wing of the house into the old moat, which is now used as a trout preserve, whence it again communicates with the Itchen, a noted trout stream, which affords during the season many hours' pleasant sport to fly-fishers. From the western wing of the house can be seen the old parish church of Tichborne, with its tower crowning the crest of the hill, the intervening space being dotted over with the farms and cottages which comprise the village of Tichborne. The house and grounds have become of such interest to curiosity mongers during the course of the recent proceedings, that its present occupants, Capt. and Hon. Mrs. Wickham (Lady Alfred Tichborne) have found it imperative, in order to escape continued dunning, to refuse all applications to view the interior. Expectants may, therefore, take the hint, and save themselves, on this point, at least, what would otherwise be a profitless journey. But to return to the "dole," which is distributed to all applicants residing in the parishes of Tichborne and Cheriton, in the proportion of one gallon of best wheaten flour to each adult and half a gallon to each child. As early as 9 o'clock, men, women, and children were to be seen making their way across the park from various points, carrying with them bags and baskets in which to convey home the bounty about to be bestowed on them. It had been intended that the distribution this year should be made on the lawn in front of the house, but the infant baronet, Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, a fine little fellow in his eighth year, was unfortunately unable to be present, as he is just recovering from an attack of the measles. The programme was therefore altered, and the lady members of the family were not present at the ceremony, which took place at the rear of the house. The applicants, as before stated, were made up of persons of both sexes and of various ages, among whom were some widely different types of rustic humanity. In one corner was a group of decayed agricultural laborers, attired in old smock frocks, gaiters, and slouched billy cocks, men who had evidently seen hard work in their time. Some of these were bent forward from the effects of age and physical debility, but others, although baldheaded and nearly toothless, yet maintained an upright gait. The women—as is usual in such cases—were largely in the majority, and there were few of them who had passed middle age, being chiefly the wives and daughters of healthy laborers who were away at work, but whose share of the dole was handed over to them on application. The women, as a rule, looked comely and well-fed. Some brought infants in perambulators, who chuckled and crowed as though they understood the whole affair, and were expressing their delight thereat. Then there were the young unmarried women—and among these there were not only some buxom damsels, but a few who had more than an average share of good looks, and who were evidently well aware of the fact from the coquettish way in which they sported hats adorned with neat feathers, strongly smacking of metropolitan style. All being in readiness, the first step was taken by a couple of stalwart miller's men, who emptied several of the sacks of flour into an immense tub. Then the resident priest of the quiet little domestic chapel which forms part of the mansion, the Rev. Thomas Quinn offered up a short prayer, and after invoking the blessing of heaven on the gift, sprinkled the flour with holy water from a chalice borne by an acolyte. Capt. Wickham was present, and Mr. F. Bowker, Jr., who does not look one whit the worse for his labors throughout the recent trial. These superintended the distribution. It was no uncommon thing for one person to carry away three and four gallons of flour, and the largest quantity awarded was in the case of a household consisting of man, wife, and seven children, the wife carrying away with her five and a half gallons. The name of "John Etheridge," the blacksmith, who proved such a characteristic witness for the prosecution in the Court of Queen's Bench, was called out as one of the recipients. The old man did not personally appear, but a substitute conveyed his share to him. Kennett, coachman to the Dowager Countess of Tichborne until her death—a hale old man of seventy, spare and upright, with grizzly locks, who now lives in a small free-hold cottage at Cheriton, of which he is owner, having retired from work on a small competency—also came forward and received three gallons of flour. A scene in which upward of 200 persons took part would have been incomplete without a policeman; not that he was present for the purpose of making arrests, although tales are told that in by-gone days applicants would often come up twice to be served, and would sometimes, in the interim, change their attire in order the more effectually to maintain the deception. "H. C. 73" was in attendance in full uniform to receive two gallons of flour, which he bore away in a calico bag to the temporary detriment of the color of his coat as he slung it over his shoulder with the air of a man who evidently appreciated bagging flour as keenly as he would exult in catching a thief, and, as a matter of fact, he looked as though he possessed all the necessary qualifications for the proper discharge of his official functions in whatever capacity he might be called upon to exercise them. So in due course the task of distribution went on, each recipient, with a curtsey or a pull at the forelock, being served in alphabetical succession, and the work extending over a period of about two hours, until nine sacks, each containing fifty gallons of flour, had been distributed. The total number of recipients was upward of 600, and the entire quantity of flour was absorbed.

AN AGED ANGLO-PARISIAN.

Writing from Paris on March 24, the London *Daily News'* correspondent says: "Mr. Dusgate, probably the oldest English inhabitant of Paris, died yesterday in his sumptuous Faubourg St. Germain mansion, No. 4 Rue St. Romain, in his eighty-first year. Like many Englishmen who came to Paris after the battle of Waterloo merely as visitors, he took a fancy to the captivating city and never left it. In early life he was a frequenter of that great and choice literary rendezvous in London called 'Murray's Parlor,' where he became intimate with Byron, Wordsworth, Sir John Malcolm, and many of their distinguished contemporaries. In Paris his great accomplishments and wide range of knowledge, together with his large fortune, procured him ready access to the society of learned and scientific men, in which he delighted. He acquired a perfect mastery of the French language; and such a result of long residence is by no means a matter of course. The last time I saw him, shortly before his death, he made me laugh by a story of a friend of his who had lived in Paris almost as long as himself, calling for his carriage in these words, "Apportez ma voiture," the meaning of which is bring my carriage in your hands or on your shoulders. Mr. Dusgate lived in the Faubourg St. Germain ever since 1816. He was not married, and had no relations living with him. Though most unostentatious he had frequent snug dinner parties, which were renowned among a select circle. Mrs. Opie, the author of *White Lies*, once wrote a sparkling description of a dinner she said she had with the Duc De Clermont Tonnerre in Paris. Her host on the occasion was, in reality, Mr. Dugate; the substitution of a name, with a handle to it, was a "white lie." Mr. Dusgate's charity was extensive, and his death is a calamity to the poor in the district of Paris in which he lived. He leaves a very large fortune, including an estate of 3,000 acres in Norfolk, near Sandringham. I hear that a great-nephew named Bushby, is the principal inheritor.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

SHIPS AND THE "SEA-CHANGES" THEY ARE UNDERGOING.

The ships are beginning to crowd one another on the Atlantic, and the late fatal jostling of the Loch Erne and the Ville du Havre brings to mind other cases of the kind, suggesting increased vigilance and new rules for the guidance of mariners. Cautious people advise, among other things, that ships traveling the great track shall take different routes in going and coming, thus tending to bring the sea chances down to the regularity of a railroad on land, and at the same time deranging our old ideas of a life on the ocean wave. In time the element of safety will be so mingled with the wilder elements of the magnificent sea-space that much of the old poetry, associated with peril, will be lost to the experiences of men. Science is certainly destroying the poetry of things in general, though scientists tell us it gives us a higher kind of the same in its wonderful discoveries. But men's minds must be educated up to those electric telegraphs and solar spectrums; and they themselves meantime will look for poetry to the old way, old contrivances, and old feelings. Take the case of war, with its romantic effects of other days—the gleaming casque and nodding crest, the shield and brazen spear, (the "great wealth" of some ancient Hybrias,) and the heroism of the rapid car; and then the corslet and morion of Milan steel, the bows and bills and barbed horses of the middle ages, followed by the buff and bandolier, the plumed hats and ringing spurs of the dashing cavaliers. Science, with its vile guns and deadly chemistry, has changed all that and more, and war has come down from poetry to plain homicide. Soldiers now engage a mile off with terrific shells and bullets; they dig holes in the ground and fight on their stomachs, with a feeling of cold cunning so different from the warm-blooded attitudes and movements and general style of "derring-do" adopted by their ancestors in such cases. As for the "bayonet charge" in battle that was lost long ago.

It is about the same in the nautical world. There everything has "suffered a sea-change" into what an Argonaut or one of Nelson's "Agamemnons" would call "something new and strange,"—the strangest of all being the change that puts a first-rate war-ship nearly under water to make it effective. There is another change which would not astonish an Argonaut so much—the "sailing" of a ship without sails—for navigation first began with paddles, oars, and sculls, before any of those very ancient mariners thought of whistling for a wind. Vessels of trade were the first to hoist canvas, those for war using oars as the surer and swifter means of movement; and the rowers in the latter vessels were nearly as numerous as the combatants. The Greek and Roman "first-rates" were generally *triremes*, with three tiers of oars; and the lesser vessels were *biremes* and *moneres*, of two tiers and one tier, all carrying high castellated prows and sterns. A naval fight was then a business of ramming, grappling, and boarding—and no dodging for the weather-gauge. In a storm, the oars, thrust into the water on each side, would almost give the crowded ship the balance and security of a halcyon. In those ages the Kings of Egypt built big ships, as they had built pyramids. One of the Ptolemys had a first-rate, 420 feet long, with 4,000 rowers, and Archimedes built another "Great Eastern" for Hiero, of Syracuse.

But the Phœnicians were the first who brought seamanship into fashion, spreading strong sails of Tyre to the winds, colonizing as far as Carthage and the Hercules, (*i. e.*) "Western Strait,") and propagating that spirit of enterprise which subsequently sent pilots, through the darkness of the time, to the Azores and the Canaries, to Brazil and the Antilles. Then mariners from Ireland, Wales, and Norway crept up to the Faroe Islands, to Iceland, and Greenland, in their little wicker coracles, lined with leather and led by the North Star. Subsequently, the Gaulish Veneti, (the Vendeans or Armoricans,) must have had stout ships, for Cæsar said he had iron chains to hold them at anchor. Another curious anticipation of modern art is referred to the time of Trajan, whose huge palatial ship was sunk in the Lake Riccia, and lay there till the sixteenth century. When it was weighed up, it had on the bottom a sheathing of lead, fastened with copper nails. But the above-mentioned Celtic barks had no such protection, and there is nothing in the ship-building and seamanship of modern times more amazing than the spectacle of such cockle-shells wandering out into the remote solitudes of the Atlantic. They did not act in that manner to find out the North-west Passage in the interests of science; but they went, very sensibly, for the magnificent codfish of Avalonia, (Newfoundland,) and gave this aliment, in their gratitude, the name of its *habitat*, the *Bacalaos*, (*i. e.*, the "far North-west.") The Norway coracles of the tenth century certainly touched American ground to the west of Greenland—according to the *Sagas*, first published by Rafor, of Copenhagen, in 1837—and the report, wandering over those eastern strands of the Atlantic, must have given to its Celtic buccaneers ("sea-farers," a purely Irish term,) some freshened ideas of codfish and general enterprise in the American direction. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Italian Zenos (of one family) were following out the same quest, and so strengthening that Atlantic idea that the western shipmen thought they felt the strange new land in the darkness. Some of them made maps of the great sea, and on one of these (in the Grand Library of Venice) are marked *Brazil* and *Antillia*, with the date of 1436—near sixty years before the voyage of Columbus. The three vessels of this immortal pilot were comparative cockle-shells; and this fact is as much a matter of wonder as the discovery itself.

As time went on, ships were enlarged and improved, carrying the *compass* and the astrolabe everywhere. The English ships were smaller than those of Spain, but they managed to dodge round their huge opponents and give a good account of themselves generally. They had harder work with the Dutch, who, under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, came into the Thames and terrified the City of London. The Dutch and Portuguese were before the English in the East Indies. But the islanders soon made their own way in the East, where they have it still, thanks to their ships, completely overshadowing, there and elsewhere, all their old maritime opponents. In the last century, the French and Spaniards had a better style of ship-building than the Britons. But something ailed them. They could not fight their ships as the islanders did theirs, and so gave up the crown of naval supremacy—a supremacy which involves one of the most curious problems of modern civilization.

In that eighteenth century, the battle-ship was everywhere at the height of its dignity, so to speak, as regards the pomp and imposing stateliness of maritime war. A Spanish three-decker, or an English "first-rate" of, say 120 guns, was a grand spectacle when seen in motion before a breeze, with its high tutelary bows and its heavy sprit, borne forward like the lance of a combatant, with its ornamented and windowed stern exhibiting the marine divinity and his tritons; its three tiers of thunder running along the sides and showing the muzzles of the guns from the port-holes, and high over all, its towering cloud of canvas swelling and creaking and singing to the powerful wind on its quarter. Such a little warlike world, as Byron terms it, with its 500 or 800 blue-jackets swarming on the decks and in the tops, handling sheets or setting sails, must have fired the imagination of the Scotchman Campbell, when he saw in his mind's eye the sign of battle flying over the lofty British line, and wrote the finest naval war song in the world. In controversy with the storm it would exhibit the energy of a thing of life, but on the day of battle it would be in its glory; and perhaps there is nothing in the records of war so thrilling, even to read of, as that spectacle of an Admiral—say the Norse-blooded Nelson, who may be taken as the representative sea Captain of modern times—carrying such a stately and formidable ship under fire, with the signal for close action flung out, breaking the enemy's line and deliberately bringing his ship between the two terrible three-deckers, the Santissima Trinidada and the Redoubtable, in the midst of stunning sounds and clouds of smoke enveloping the sails and masts of all the ships and completing the grandeur of the scene, the waves themselves subsiding and growing quiet under a closer and more commanding thunder than they are accustomed to in the ordinary course of nature.

Such was the old style of ship-fighting, down to the days of the Napiers, the Farraguts and other brave men of the quarter-deck. But it is obsolete, like the sworded wagon of Bonduca. The system of naval war is *razeed*, so to speak—pared away and cut down in a manner very disconcerting to the imagination, and it may be added, disconcerting to the judgment and common sense of mankind as well. The modern substitutes for the lordly three-deckers and trim frigates that on the wings of mighty winds came flying all abroad, are monstrously ugly in their nature and most unlovely in the eyes of the general spectator—to say nothing of those destined to "tackle them," if fate should so will it. Science has made them of iron, and the best of them may be styled a cross between the "kraaken" and a catapult—a huge elongated mass in the water, and as much as possible under it, to dodge the enemy's bullets. This is a piece of strategy which the erect and bare-breasted sailors of the heroic pig-tail days would have held in scorn. And yet an "Agamemnon" might half forgive his modern brother. Science has invented a gun that, with one discharge would shatter the Victory from stem to stern—a gun sending a whole broadside kneaded into a single bullet—a 35-ton gun. The fine old custom of boarding is gone forever. In the first place, there is little or nothing to board. In the next, such a turret gun would sweep a whole nation of boarders into eternity—to begin with. No modern sailor would think of boarding a "monitor" or an iron-clad:

"Seize on that dervise! Seize on Zathanai!"

This change has come within almost everybody's memory. War-ships needed speed and became steamers, a change that has made the disuse of sails a question of time, and has also abolished their successors, the paddles. The screw was invented by—nobody knows whom exactly, since it is only the primordial scull, with a difference. A Mr. Brahmah got a patent in England for such a propeller in 1785, but the world was not yet ready for it. Half a century later, in 1836, Ericsson, the Swede, took out a patent for it in the same country, and the idea began to make way in the mind of the general public. It was ripe when steam was used in war, and then the paddles were put under water at the sterns of ships, in the twisted shape of the screw. But more than this was necessary to counteract the new missiles brought into play by the terrible industry of science. In the time of Louis Philippe, the French, usually the first in the ways of novelty, entertained the Middle Age idea of putting the fighting ships into armor, and in 1856 some of their iron-clads did duty before the fortress of Kertch, on the Black Sea, though these had not yet got the screw. Louis Napoleon built the first screw war-ship in 1849. In 1860 that armored idea of the French flowered into the iron-clad named (of course) La Gloire, after which the English, not to be bullied in that manner, built the Warrior; and these two ships are now antediluvian. They were scoffed at when our townsman, Ericsson, and Mr. Timby, another New-Yorker, invented the fierce little Monitor. "Towered 'war-ships' pleased us then," and other nations followed this example. The English built in succession a number of iron vessels, mostly turreted, and at present, of their six hundred fighting ships, over fifty are of the iron-clad class. The chief of these are the Devastation, Thunderer, Fury, Gorgon, Iron Duke, Hotspur, Raleigh, Glatton, and Rupert; and there is just now ready to be launched at Chatham, and named by the Duchess of Edinburgh, another of those wonderful armadillos.

All those iron war-ships are, no doubt, very formidable and expensive. But science will be too much for them, with her 35-ton gun, her infernal family of torpedoes, and all other devices of destruction. The result is that the English (ourselves as well) are always trying to do better in that murderous line of business, and laying out great sums of money for the purpose. All other nations with a coast are dreaming of turreted iron-clads. The young nation of Italy (young nations must ape the fierce vanities of the hardened old ones) is expending money which it finds very hard to get for these fashionable armadillos, and has at least two of them to show—the Re D'Italia and the Clotilde; while, in a late number of the Turin review, the *Rivista Marittima*, there appears a cunning article touching up the pride of the people on that subject, and showing that as England is doing, so must Italy do, or be left nowhere in the onward race of nations. This is the general "craze." The great iron-clads will be made and paid for and—superseded as before, in a few years. The improved plans and suggestions of engineers and others interested in that great controversy of the armadillos in England, are numerous and bewildering, and our experts at home are nearly as busy. One man comes out in the London *Times* and shows that ships must be armored on the bottom, twelve inches thick. Before the general laugh is over, he pronounces the dreadful word, "torpedoes;" and men smile no more. Torpedoes, in fact, now menace everything that floats. The recent "Harvey torpedo," carrying nitro-glycerine, can be drawn through the water by any kind of trading ship, and so directed under the keel of the hugest leviathan that the latter will be blown out of the way. There is also a "fish-torpedo" full of rockets, that can be sent in the same submarine direction with the same terrible results. Beyond a doubt, the sooner they look to the "bottomry" of the war-ships, the better for those poor leviathans themselves. Another adviser, Mr. Moncrieff, the Englishman, would abolish the turret, and have machinery to raise the huge gun above the low deck for every discharge, and then lower it again. And still another, in view of torpedoes, suggests a clever kind of raft, coated with India-rubber, which would pick up a scattered crew and carry it off buoyantly. Then Mr. Reed, the great engineer, speaks again, through the controversy declaring that all existing designs are antiquated already. No wonder, therefore, that men in England are talking of a change that will abolish guns as well as turrets, and turn the first-rates of the navy into "rams"—low-lying monsters with round hog-backs, and driving submarine spears in front, tipped with torpedoes. Fancy a man-of-war without a gun, butting its opponent, and being butted in turn, and both vessels, with a clash of torpedoes, flying all abroad and going to the bottom, carrying down half a million sterling each—to say nothing of the crew, two engineers and five stokers—all desperate-minded men, unable to see any difference between a death by pyrotechnics and one of simple suffocation. The common sense of Englishmen is greatly disconcerted by such doings and speculations, and some of them grieve to think that the gallant old toast of "the wooden walls of England," must be changed to "the iron rams of England," if people, in their festive moments, should ever allude to them at all. For the rest, those existing leviathans are in themselves as full of peril as the missiles they are meant to guard against. They are liable to sink in a storm, like the English iron-clad Captain, and to smother their crews in battle. Their march is not on the mountain wave, and they must be mainly employed to defend coasts and harbors. But some countries will not need them in that way—ours, for instance. They can serve such a purpose round the British isles, where the sea is deep enough to let hostile iron-clads go into the bays. Our shallow waters are our best protection against such visitors. Gen. Sherman, in his late letter, says that, for this reason, strong coast defenses are not needed here, since we have no harbors deep enough to float or even admit such war-ships as the British Fury or Hotspur, save one—the harbor of Newport, in Rhode Island. His argument is very significant, and also very comfortable, especially for us in New-York, seeing that the sea at Sandy Hook presents a sufficient bar against any iron armada from England or any other country. Nature herself, in fact, has been better to us than the formidable and rather expensive Stevens Battery, and, for the future, unless Gen. Newton should succeed in counteracting her at Hell Gate, our Metropolis may laugh a siege to scorn. Meanwhile, we wish Newport a happy deliverance, if ever her critical time should come.

On the whole, those huge iron vessels and torpedoed rams may be looked on as monstrosities; and monstrosities are not wanted and never of much service, being quite out of the natural order of things. Science, finding out new means of destruction, will probably do away with them, as it has done away with the mail-clad paladins and their heavy shields. When those means of destruction became deadlier than ever, in the Middle Ages, men stepped out of their iron and resignedly faced the cannons and musketry of the new régime, in an unprotected way; and war-ships are likely to be brought round to a similar sort of bareness in a similar common-sense manner. There is no armor against fate; and the fate of men will be to find war too dreadful a game to engage in. Nations may yet keep respectively in pay not a fleet of iron-clads, but a dozen mild Amphictyons, of the Bright and Burritt class, who, on the occurrence of a quarrel, would meet the enemy's Amphictyons, and talk, and laugh, and settle it; the newspaper people on both sides making the best of it, and calling the affair a "Cabinet Council." The Russian Emperor, Paul, had a notion that the Kings and Prime Ministers of Europe, when they disagreed, internationally, should not call on their peoples to fight, but go, themselves, into a *champ clos* and have it out with one another. The "Amphictyons" is probably a better idea; and the world may begin to "see it" in a few decades.

As for the more rational class of ships—those of trade—we find them in all ages the symbols of human progress, and symbols also of power. In our time England inherits the old sea-supremacy of Tyre and Carthage, of Spain and Holland. A variety of causes has tended to this result. In the first place, nature gave the British Isles a great number of the best harbors in the world, while, subsequently, the Navigation laws made necessary and encouraged the sea-going industry of the English. The ships of England are the guarantees of her greatness, since they made themselves necessary to the progress of other parts of the world. They serve our turn in many ways, since this country has not the geographical need of ships which is the fate and fortune of Britain. Our people are occupied in surveying and settling themselves in their immense homestead, and cannot devote themselves to the commerce of the high seas with the skill and devotedness of the cooped-up islanders. When our vast area shall be fairly occupied and cultured in some degree, the American period of ships will begin on a scale beyond anything hitherto known in the world.

Meantime the ocean ships, mostly steamers, are giving warning, as it were, of the change that awaits them. They are discarding sails, or using them only as helps of the steam-engine, being, in fact, managed more by engineering than by seamanship. Seamanship has lost its old character, and they who were once mariners are transformed into stokers, artisans, and workmen. The sailor will shortly be without a mast to climb, and can only splice the main-brace in a metaphorical way. The lubber's hole will not be a facetious reality, as of old, but a forecastle tradition, or, perhaps, a tradition without the forecastle. Everything brings or suggests change in the management of ships. One timid man who does not like the idea of "a prison with the chance of being drowned," suggests that they shall be of two classes, like the railway cars, one class being employed for freight exclusively, and the other used for passengers. In accordance with such a change, the latter could be easily divided into water-tight compartments. The freight vessel, demanding a large, free space for storage, would prefer an undived hold, and may be left to take its chance. This argument for compartments is a good one, and, furthermore, interesting from the fact that, 500 years ago, the Chinese divided the interiors of their lordly junks in the same way. This custom was noted by Marco Polo, (Messer Millione,) who says these ships had each a long flush deck covering the hold, with its thirteen divisions and its fifty or sixty cabins. The divisions provided against leaks, whether made by rocks or strong fishes, and in case of accident confined the mischief to the broken part of the vessel. This old practice is very well worth reviving; and if the Frenchmen who built the Ville du Havre had only remembered and followed it, the catastrophe would, no doubt, have been less deadly.

A great many improvements and suggestions of improvements are tending to change for the better the character of the ocean ships, and lessen the number of the ocean disasters. In this way the old associations of peril and enterprise that formerly made the idea of going to sea so attractive to young people will be done away with, and the romance of the "foremaster" will exist no longer. But instead of these there will be another spirit of sea-enterprise, carrying the seniors and men of business on a larger variety of tracks round the world. Ship-traveling will, in time, become so easy and so cheap that men of leisure will traverse the oceans in far greater numbers than before. Every change has its compensations. And if the ancient romantic excitements of the ocean ways be in a great measure lost, in the securities and ease of modern voyages, men will accept the change with resignation, and cease to sigh after the perils and poetic associations which once diversified the adventures of those who "rolled up and down their ships at sea."

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON CREMATION.

On March 22, the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the additional land which has been taken for a burial-ground in connection with the Church of St. Peter's, Halliwell, Bolton, and in the course of his sermon he referred to the subject of cremation. After having referred to the present practice of disposing of human bodies, the Bishop said it had been proposed by an eminent London physician that, instead of burying our bodies in the ground—a practice which was said to entail sanitary mischief and a great loss of valuable land—we should burn dead bodies; and it was now a question of the cremation of bodies instead of their interment. He felt a sort of shudder at the idea of burning the dead, and yet the time might come when the idea would have become familiar to their minds, and in a hundred years or so it might, perhaps, become the custom for bodies to be burnt. People who had believed in immortality had in previous times burnt the bodies of their dead. The ancient Romans believed in immortality, and yet they believed in burning the bodies of their dead. Cremation was certainly quite as decent as the practice of interment, for anything he saw, and urns containing the ashes of the dead were more picturesque than coffins. He simply, however, referred to the subject because he wished his hearers to disassociate the resurrection from physical conditions. Could they suppose that it would be more impossible for God to raise up a body at the resurrection, if needs be, out of elementary particles which had been liberated by the burning, than it would be to raise up a body from dust, and from the elements of bodies which had passed into the structure of worms? The omnipotence of God is not limited, and He would raise the dead whether He has to raise our bodies out of church-yards, or whether He has to call our remains, like the remains of some ancient Roman, out of an urn in which they were deposited 2,000 years ago. In the course of his sermon the Bishop also alluded to the words used in the Church of England burial service, to the effect that the dead were committed to dust "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life." He said some people thought from that that the Church believed that with regard to every one committed to the ground they entertained a sure and certain hope of their resurrection to eternal life. That expression, however, merely meant that they performed that act in the full belief of the doctrine of the resurrection. Whether a man would rise again to the resurrection of salvation or damnation must depend on God's inexorable moral laws.

THE EXPLORER OF THE TROAD.

Dr. Schliemann's name, remarks the London *Echo*, bids fair to rank hereafter with the Belzonis and the Layards. Beginning life, as we understand, in a humble condition, he was seized in youth with a true passion for Greek language and antiquities, and after years of patient commercial industry in Russia, he has at last been able to gratify it, by the researches which, at his own cost, he has been making recently in the Troad, and, still more lately, in the Morea. Whatever may be thought of his fond hope that, in his first discovery, he actually hit upon the deserted treasure of Priam, the photographs which have been published of the bronzes, gold objects, and pottery which he has brought home are sufficiently interesting of themselves, as illustrating the earliest archaic period of Greek art and manufacture. We now learn that, passing from the supposed ruins of Priam's city to those of his conqueror, Agamemnon, at Mycenæ, he has been also successful in unearthing a quantity of finely painted pottery, two stone axes, a flint arrow, and a number of statues. It will be remembered that here, near the so-called Treasury of Atreus, stand the famous lions, decorating the narrow gateway between the Cyclopean walls of the ancient city, so that pre-historic Neolithic stone-work and stone weapons touch the incipient classic art of Greek sculpture. Dr. Schlieman has found at Mycenæ several statues of Hera, and also several cows in red terra-cotta, but not, as he anticipated, a figure of Juno, with a cow's head, as he found in the Troad an image of Athene with that of an owl. It is his belief that the original meaning of the familiar Homeric terms for each goddess (*Glaukopis* and *Bo-opis*) were not, as usually translated, the "blue-eyed" Minerva and the "ox-eyed" Juno, but the "owl-headed" Minerva and "ox-headed" Juno. Should further researches confirm this view, the near relation between Egyptian mythological sculpture (wherein Thoth, the God of Wisdom and Letters, is hawk-headed, and Isis, the mother goddess, bears the horns of a cow) and that of primitive Greece would be singularly illustrated.

THE NECROMETER.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Standard* writes: "There are people so mentally constituted that the idea that they may be possibly buried alive preys upon their minds and makes them uncomfortable. Those among your readers who may be subject to this infirmity will be glad to hear that Dr. Bouchut, one of our leading practitioners here, has just got a prize from the Academy of Medicine for the discovery of a method to distinguish real from apparent death. In his excellent weekly bulletin in the *France*, Dr. Decaisne tells us what this discovery is. When the temperature of the body falls to 20° above zero in the centigrade scale, (68° degrees Fahrenheit,) death is certain. Dr. Bouchut has devised a thermometer, which he calls a necrometer, so graduated, that when placed under the armpit of a person supposed to be dead it marks zero; then life has indeed departed beyond all possibility of a mistake. I mention this in the hope that it may catch the eye of some of your professional readers, that they may have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the merits of the discovery of their French confrère."

FRANCE.

PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY—METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 23, 1874.

The abrupt and somewhat audacious sortie of M. Cazenove De Pradines has been the chief political event of the past few days. He treated Marshal MacMahon merely as the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, holding the power in trust for the legitimate King of France, and declared that he would immediately give up his place when the Comte De Chambord, under the escort of the Assembly, knocked at the doors of the Septennat. This declaration, as I have previously stated, was decided upon in a caucus meeting of the extreme Right. M. Cazenove was chosen as spokesman, and instructed to present this view in the tribune. But it appears that he went a little too far, and overstepped the bounds of discretion. It was resolved that the members of the "Light-horse" group, the score of paladins who place the rights of the King above those of the country or of the people, should put on record their interpretation of the Septennat. And this interpretation is sufficiently *naïf*. They did not vote the Marshal President for seven years with the intention of having him remain for that period, but, the fusion project having failed, and the restoration of the monarchy having been rendered impossible for the moment, they intrusted the power to MacMahon in order to keep it from the other parties. But they meant him to understand that it was in trust merely, and subject to the call of the King at any moment. Considering that this group numbers about twenty only, that it has no hold upon the country, and has not been able to elect a single candidate, that it has utterly failed in two very notable attempts, and is the smallest, weakest, most impracticable group in the Chamber, this may be regarded as a most remarkable instance of what is vulgarly called "cheek." The cool impudence of such ideas leaves one lost in amazement. In such cases my first thought is to ascertain if the men are natural-born fools. On the contrary, we find them not only gentlemen of race and fortune, but men of intellect and of superior talents. Surely, then, there must be some excuse for them, if we can only find it. According to the court memoirs of his time, Peter the Great, on hearing a man abused in his presence, was accustomed to say: "Very good; those are his bad qualities; but to have attained his present position there must have been something in him—come, now, tell us what you have observed in him that was good!" Among the *Chevau-légers* I have found some superior men, and at a party the other night I met two of them who were certainly very fine gentlemen. At the races yesterday I met two more, and their distinguished manners made a certain impression upon me. Hence I am anxious to admit that this movement is not as foolish as it seems, and that there must be some very good reason for it. From this point all is mere conjecture, and I can only throw out a few suggestions to form the basis of future explanations.

POLITICS OF THE MACMAHONS.

In the first place the Legitimists have felt sure of Mme. De MacMahon. Her mother, the Duchesse of Castries, is a superior woman, and educated her daughter as a Legitimist. The Marshal himself comes of a Legitimist family, and it is well known that his wife has great influence with him. Hitherto she has been able to guide him, but the other day Mme. De MacMahon told a high dignitary of the Church that the Marshal would no longer listen to her in anything concerning the Septennat. It is probable that the Marshal and his wife understand what they are doing, but they have played a little with their Legitimist friends. They counted on Madame to influence her husband, and she now confesses that she is unable to change his opinion regarding the Septennat. He intends to hold the power for seven years, unless a direct appeal is made meanwhile to the people. This is Bonapartist ground, and leads to an impression that the Marshal has a lingering fondness for the Empire; but he would not think of restoring it without a popular vote.

THE MARSHAL'S MANIFESTO.

Since M. Cazenove De Pradines claimed the Marshal as a partisan of Henri V., the President was bound to come out and deny the charge. And when it was found that the orator had exceeded his instructions, several members of his group called upon the Marshal to say that they could not indorse the declarations of M. Cazenove. MacMahon replied.

"I commenced my career under the monarchy of Charles X. In 1830 I wished to resign, but I reflected that I was before all a soldier, and as such I have served my country under all the régimes which have since succeeded each other. At present you have deprived me of the right of being the partisan of a dynasty, as you have made of me a Government. I am no longer MacMahon."

To these explanations I may add that each party finds it politic to claim the Marshal, as far as possible, and each would compromise him if it could. But M. Cazenove has brought out some unequivocal declarations. MacMahon has stated that he does not intend to favor any pretendant, or give way before the claims of any. Having been elected Chief Executive of France for seven years, he intends to remain in power for that time, unless the people themselves are consulted and pronounce in favor of one of the candidates for the throne. The Bonapartists are content. The Republicans put the best possible face upon the matter, and say that they will discuss this question further when a few more elections shall have given them a majority in the Chamber.

METROPOLITAN SCENES.

The pleasant weather of the past few days has completely changed the aspect of Paris. The streets are crowded, furs are laid aside, Spring fashions begin to appear, and the trees are covered with buds ready to burst into tender green leaves after a few more hours of sunshine. Yesterday was a most delightful day. The races at the new course of Auteuil drew out a large number of people, and in the afternoon the Bois de Boulogne was thronged. For the first time this year the coachmen were all busy, for after 2 o'clock a cab could not be found upon any stand, and those returning from the Bois were eagerly disputed by groups of people who were patiently, or impatiently, waiting. At night the cafés put out their tables, and hundreds of persons remained out, despite a cool night breeze, in order to enjoy this purely Parisian enjoyment. During the afternoon the Champs Elysées were very brilliant, and for three or four hours there were constant streams of vehicles going to or returning from the Bois.

PREACHERS OF THE DAY.

As we are still in the midst of the Lenten season, the amusements were not very numerous, but as much entertainment as possible was drawn from the numerous churches. Rev. Père Monsabré preached in Notre Dame, and he is drawing as well now as the Père Hyacinthe did a few years ago. This brings up one of my common reflections. Naturally these popular preachers are eloquent men, but so are hundreds of others who have not the gift of attracting fashionable audiences. Where, then, lies the secret of their success? I fancy that it lies principally in the choice of subjects and the mode of treatment, for Bossuet himself could not have gained popularity if he had confined himself to doctrinal sermons. In one of his political pamphlets, old Fletcher, of Saltoun, gives us a sketch of the perfect preacher, and says that a good preacher should leave dogma and dwell principally upon the ruling sins and follies of the time and place in which he lives. We all like to hear the follies of the day taken to task, for in imagination we see certain of our neighbors wincing under the blows which fall thickly and sharply from the preacher's lash. The Père Hyacinthe was very severe upon the follies of fashion and dress, and the Père Monsabré is now dealing out most furious blows upon the reigning vices of our time and place. For this reason his church is crowded, and his means of doing good are greatly extended. The doctrinal preachers who, to prove their religion orthodox deal out heavy doses of dogma, cannot fill one nave of this vast cathedral; while the Abbé Monsabré fills the entire church to overflowing. After his sermon of yesterday I strolled into the Louvre to see the Rothschild collection, and then went to the Hotel des Ventes to see the pictures from Merton's gallery, which are to be sold to-day. Some of them were very fine, and one, a Steen, often seen engraved, will bring a large sum. There was a Guardi, two Wouvermans, one Greuze, and two small pictures by Gerard Dow. There are, also, the unfinished picture of Henri Regnault called the "Interior of the Harem." About one-quarter of it is completed. All day yesterday the workmen were engaged in preparing the Palais l'Industrie for our coming *salon*, which will open in a few days' time. I am informed that some of this year's pictures are calculated to create a sensation.

A BALLOON ASCENSION.

Yesterday we had a balloon ascension, which drew a very large crowd, and as the air-ship sailed away thousands were reminded of similar pictures during the siege of Paris. But this ascension was for purely scientific purposes, the object being to study the effect of a highly-rarified atmosphere upon man. The Paris Observatory furnished the necessary instruments for the experiments, and the Government paid for the balloon and for the telegraphing. It requires great energy to go upon an expedition of this kind, but two scientific men were found ready to undertake it. When everything was ready the various observatories on the Continent in England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy were placed in telegraphic communication direct with the Observatory of Paris, in order to settle upon a moment when a balloon would have a chance of going straight into the air, without being swept away by an atmospheric current. That moment came yesterday morning, and on being released the balloon shot up into the air, keeping directly over the city until lost to view. It was thought that four or five hours would suffice for the work. Pigeons were taken up, to be released with dispatches from time to time, but up to the time I write nothing has been heard of the balloon, and none of the pigeons have come in. It was thought that the savants could reach a height of 8,000 métres in two hours' time. From American sources we have reports of a balloon which reached the height of 15,000 métres, or yards, but this is not counted in the records, because the aeronauts did not carry with them a barometer which could mark the height attained. This is now done by making the mercury overflow as the balloon ascends. As some very interesting problems are to be solved in this case, it is to be hoped that no accident may occur. As the pigeons have not returned, however, there have been some fears already expressed.

THE CHISELHURST PILGRIMAGE.

The Duc De Padoue has been punished for his visit to Chiselhurst. His Grace was Mayor of Courson, Seine-et-Oise, and his commission has been revoked. This is an act of severity which will cause a large amount of sympathy for the discharged official. The noble Duke is a man of immense fortune, and Courson is a little commune of some 3,000 inhabitants. The Duke's Château of Courson is there, and he owns pretty nearly the whole of the real estate in the commune. The Mayor is not a paid official in France, and the post in such small places is usually held by the village apothecary or leading grocer, who aspires to the title of "Monsieur le Maire." Being a very good fellow, and rather democratic in his habits, the Duke accepted the honor offered him by his tenants and neighbors, and the latter were very well content with their Mayor, because he not only dispensed with all fees, but generally paid the expenses of all marriages and stood godfather to all the children. As every couple married by the Duke were pretty sure to receive handsome presents, have the music and the dinner paid for, and a credit opened at the public-house for all the friends of the happy pair, the Mayor was, it will be understood, a very popular official at Courson. When his friends joked about this largesse, he was wont to say that the births in France were declining, and that it was a patriotic duty to encourage marriages. But M. le Maire went to Chiselhurst, being an official, and has been turned out of office. Probably he can endure this act of rigor with tolerable resignation, but the inhabitants of Courson will soon find out the difference between a Duke who played Mayor and a village druggist who will be M. Le Maire in fact. It is reported that two Mayors of the same kidney—M. Haeutjens and Baron Eschassériaux—have also been revoked for the same cause. The Mayor of Ajaccio managed better. He went secretly to Chiselhurst, saw the Empress and the Prince, returned to Paris, and on the 16th presented himself before M. De Broglie. On being told that the Government would not permit him to go to Chiselhurst on this occasion, he acquiesced with charming grace, and started for Corsica that evening. M. De Broglie was furious when he learned the truth, but, as his circular only spoke of the days between the 15th and 20th, he had nothing to charge upon the Mayor of Ajaccio.

NEWS FROM THE EXILES.

Letters from New-Caledonia state that the transported Communists are beginning to expend their energies in useful labor, and that the colony has already got upon the road to prosperity. Most of the prisoners are very glad to work. One of them started a restaurant, taking the rations given by the State, and cooking for all, allowing each one who sold his rations a certain number of tickets. Then a few men began to raise vegetables, and these were sold to the restaurant, the cooked vegetables selling at five sous the plate. To this was added a dish of snails, said to be superior to the *escargots* of France, and then several dishes of fish caught by the prisoners who turned their attention to this line of industry. The restaurant business had turned out a great success, giving employment to a large number of persons, and saving much trouble and annoyance to those with means. In addition, the prisoners had begun to make brick, and at last accounts were so far advanced as to be able to supply an order for 10,000 at any time. This is evidently the beginning of a very interesting society. As women are sent out from time to time to be married to the prisoners who conduct themselves well, the island may one day be peopled with men and women who will do honor to the world. All of these Communists overflow with energy, and many have superior talents. The trouble with them has been that their energies and their talents have taken the wrong direction. The old experiment of Pitcairn's Island is to be renewed, but under far better conditions.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

A curious suicide was recorded yesterday upon the books of the Police. Late in the night a man was crossing one of the bridges when he saw a woman preparing to mount upon the parapet. He crept up to her, and just as she sprang caught her dress. "Let me go," she cried, "I came here to die, and I want to die." Meanwhile she was struggling to free herself, and the man was crying for help. The dress began to give way. Suddenly the woman ceased her struggles and caught hold of the bridge with her hands. Holding on in that way she told the man to go to a certain number in a certain street, giving her address, and tell her father that she had drowned herself as she said she would. After making making the man repeat the address, she said: "And now let me go, I can't wait any longer." She began to settle down heavily, using all the strength she could in that position, tore herself loose and fell into the Seine. Still crying for help, the man ran to the nearest station with a piece of the the dress in his hands, to relate the above. He stated that the woman appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. On going to the spot a brandy-bottle, half empty, was found, but no signs of the woman have yet been discovered beyond the bit of coarse material brought by the would-be savior. On going to the house indicated, a woman was indeed missing, but neither the husband or father showed much concern when this story was told them.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

Another noble couple, calling themselves the Count and Countess of Beauregard, have just gone through Paris, and left their marks behind them. This precious pair imposed upon a large number of people, and all the more easily because they were aristocratic in appearance, and looked more like the typical nobles of romance than half those who are in the peerage. They possessed that calm dignity of manner which befits the rank of a Vere de Vere, and that tranquil smile which marks the people who are conscious of their own superiority. At Monaco they were received in the best of society, made their visit there pay very well, and in this city they were the centre of a very exclusive set. A few Americans, however, enjoyed the honor of their acquaintance. All would have gone on well enough until now if the Comte and Comtesse De Beauregard had only paid their bills, but since they did not, their titles were questioned, and they were invited to present them before the tribunal. Upon examination into their affairs it was found that the Comte was an officer of the army, condemned for desertion; and the Comtesse a *farceuse*, who might take rank with those of the Café du Helder. She, that is the *fille* Boissais, is condemned to five years' imprisonment, and Rebuffel, *dit* Comte De Beauregard, to ten years. But these judgments were by default, both the Count and Countess having yet to be caught.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER.

Writing from Paris on March 24, the *Daily News* correspondent says:

"To-day (style Pepys) to the Palais de Justice, where the trial *en police correctionelle* begins of M. Hugemann—a very notorious name in journalism of a certain sort. He is accused of various cases of 'simple bankruptcy,' ('fraudulent bankruptcy' would have brought him to the Assize Court for a crime and not merely a misdemeanor,) swindling and *chantage*—the French term for extorting money by threats. The prisoner was escorted to the dock by three gendarmes half an hour before the court sat. He is a good-looking man, not apparently more than forty, though he owns to forty-seven. It was curious to see him before the court was full—pacing restlessly up and down the dock like a lion in a cage, smiling, kissing hands to friends, and looking like a man confidently eager for the fray. He might have been compared to a grayhound 'straining on the start,' a pugilist stripping, or a jockey about to ride a steeple-chase. His quick eyes betrayed no fear, but flashed impatience to begin the combat.

Among the list of witnesses called over as a preliminary to the commencement of proceedings were M. Clement Duvernois, a some time Imperialist Minister, and M. Collet Meygret, one of the Emperor's chief policemen, but neither of them answered to their names. According to the case set forth in the indictment, the prisoner, after having been bankrupt in 1858 and 1867, became bankrupt again in 1873. At the time of his arrest for fraudulent bankruptcy he had no other available assets than ten francs, yet a very short time previously, and only a few days after the death of his wife, he contracted with an upholsterer to furnish a suite of rooms for one of his mistresses at the cost of 35,000 francs. On another mistress it was proved that he had spent 7,000 francs. The inquiries set on foot in consequence of these suspicious circumstances had proved that the prisoner's large expenditure had been carried on by means of systematic and persistent frauds. The prisoner, who was extremely intelligent, had written poetry in his youth, and, after leaving most creditably the College of Tours, he composed an ode to Louis Philippe. In 1848, being a lieutenant of national guards, he deserted the royal cause, and persuaded many of his subordinates to take part in the insurrection. He then became a member of ultra-Republican clubs. After the days of June he was sentenced to transportation under the false and assumed name of Count Vergny. In the penitential colony of Algeria he instigated a revolt, for which he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Then he escaped to Spain, where he married a Spaniard, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom seven are living, and founded in Madrid a French journal, and when shortly after the Emperor's marriage with Mlle. De Montijo, a Spanish paper—the *Iberia*—insulted the Empress, he called on the editor, and fought a duel with him. This fact brought his name so prominently before the Court of the Tuileries that he was asked to return to France. He came, and was introduced by M. Collet Meygret to the Emperor, with whom he had a private audience. Within an hour afterward a special pardon was signed, and he entered the Emperor's confidential service. (This is a euphemistic term for a spy.) While in this situation he wrote many articles in the *Nain Jaune* and other papers, which simulated opposition, and was frequently condemned to slight punishment for defamatory libels.

In 1870 he came to London and founded the Bonapartist journal, the *Situation*. He raised a good deal of money in London, on the pretext that his father-in-law, whom he represented to be rich, was shut up in Paris by the siege; whereas the fact was that he was all the time with the prisoner in London, and was worth nothing. The indictment further sets forth that the prisoner obtained credit by falsely affirming that he was private secretary of M. Thiers, with a fixed salary of 24,000 francs a years; that he extorted 20,000 francs from one person on the promise that he would obtain for him the decoration of the Legion of Honor; that he attempted to extort money by promising to rescue a political prisoner; and that when editor of a scurrilous journal in Paris called the *Etat*, he attempted to extort money by threatening to publish a libel, showing a proof of the libellous article, and that, not obtaining the money, did ultimately publish it.

The interrogatory of the prisoner was a hand-to-hand fight between him and the white-haired President of the Court, M. Millet. In the course of it the prisoner confessed that when he came to London in 1870 he had but eighty francs in his pocket. Nevertheless, after seeing the Empress he at once founded the *Situation*. How did you get the money? asked the Judge. The prisoner strenuously denied that he ever had a halfpenny from the Empress or any member of the Bonapartist party. M. Rouher, he admitted, subscribed for 1,000 copies, but that was all. A. M. Canut lent him a good deal of money to go on with. The presiding Judge objected that this Canut was a refugee without any resources, but the prisoner persisted in his story. The Judge shrugged his shoulders to intimate disbelief. Whenever President Millet got the prisoner into a corner he said coolly he should take the opinion of a court of appeal. That, *ex debito justitiæ*, he has a right to do. But the frequent threat to exercise the right is not likely to militate in his favor with the judges of First Instance, before whom his cause now stands for judgment. Laughter was frequently provoked in court by reiterated asseverations of the prisoner—whose antecedents the Judge told him were public and notorious—that he was of a weak and easy nature, that he had all his life been a victim of imposition, that he was incapable of servility, a man of honest convictions, and had always scorned to flatter anybody.

Hugelmann was finally sentenced to the maximum term of three years' imprisonment.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

The bill lately approved by the Federal Council respecting ecclesiastics has been submitted to the Reichstag. It contains the following clauses:

1. Ecclesiastics or other Church servants dismissed from office by sentence of a tribunal may be prohibited from residing in certain districts or places, or may be assigned a residence by the Police authorities of the State. In case of resistance to such order of the Police authorities, or the continued exercise of religious functions by disqualified ecclesiastics, the central authorities of the State shall have power to declare such ecclesiastics deprived of their nationality and to expel them from Federal territory.

2. The provisions of clause 1 are also applicable to persons who assume ecclesiastical functions or have such functions transferred to them contrary to law, and to those who have been legally condemned to punishment. The Police authorities may prohibit or assign to the accused residence in certain districts or places after the commencement of a judicial inquiry and until the termination of legal proceedings.

3. Persons who, according to the provisions of this law, have been deprived of their nationality in one Federal State lose that nationality in every other, and cannot be naturalized in any other Federal State without the sanction of the Federal Council.

A long report is appended to the bill, stating the reasons which have actuated the Federal Council in proposing it to the Reichstag.

AMERICAN SARDINES.

THE FISHERIES OFF SANDY HOOK.

A NEW ENTERPRISE—HOW THE FISH ARE CAPTURED—THE VARIOUS PROCESSES OF CURING AND CANNING—A SUBSTITUTE AND IMPROVEMENT ON THE EUROPEAN DELICACY.

The seas which wash the shores of Brittany and Portugal have long been famous for the production of that dainty little tin-cased fish, the sardine, indispensable at picnics and not to be got along without at lunch time, but during the last year or two an establishment has been growing into public prominence on the Jersey beach, and within an hour's ride of this City, which bids fair in time to equal, it not excel, its Old World rivals. This is the American Sardine Company, an enterprise which has reduced the catching and preparation of this favorite article of diet to a science, and substituted in the room of the hap-hazard and unmethodical process of the French and Spaniards, accomplished wholly by hand and depending for the excellence of its results on the native skill of the labor employed, a system worked by machinery, perfected in every detail, and supervised and carried out by American enterprise and American capital. The improvement on the foreign plan may be estimated, when it is announced that the company manufactured and disposed of 470,000 cans during the season of 1873, an amount nearly, if not quite, as large as the total exports of the foreign article in 1870, the year in which the company was started, and which amounted to less than 300,000 pounds. The fish selected as the substitute for the sardine of Europe is the menhaden, more commonly known as the "moss bunker," and the scientific name of which is *Trutta Oceana*, or ocean trout. Its color is silver, spotted with dark brown, and in the night time assumes a reddish or fiery tinge. They abound in the seas east of the Canadas, and the bays and deep rivers which indent the New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia coasts, and from which they migrate in the Spring of the year to the southward, and appear in great shoals along the coast of Long Island and in the Raritan and lower New-York Bays. A mile or two to the northward of Sandy Hook is their favorite feeding ground for the Spring and Summer, and thither they rendezvous toward the close of April in vast schools numbering millions. They invaribly come on with the warm weather and remain until Fall. Their breeding time is late in the Winter. The menhaden is a very timid fish, and great care is required in surrounding the shoals—a work in which none but experienced fishermen are employed. The fish startle at the least hostile demonstration, and are in fact as easily alarmed at the approach of danger as the brook trout of the woods, which indeed they greatly resemble. Their flesh is sweet and nutritious, and preferred by many to that of the imported sardine. The only objection against them, is the unusual number of the bones, a difficulty now thoroughly removed by the new process of the company, for which it has secured letters patent, dated May 21, 1872.

The scene at the fishing grounds off Sandy Hook at the height of the season is picturesque in the extreme. The day is usually a bright one, with just enough breeze to render the heat bearable, and toss up the small white caps of the waves for the sunlight to sparkle on. The fishermen in their jaunty, little ten-ton sloops have been lying off the "grounds" since midnight. In the dim light of the early dawn, the "school" is descried approaching against the wind. The menhaden swims on the surface, and the serried ripples of myriads of fins cover the broad expanse for thousands of feet in every direction. The small boats are lowered, the long net, over 7,000 feet in length, and reaching twelve or thirteen into the water, is carried out on both sides until the hapless fish are inclosed in a vast semicircle, through the meshy walls of which there is no escape, and from which they are ladled in thousands by the fishermen armed with small nets or "scoops" holding a peck apiece. The silly victims never think of escaping by swimming beneath the lower edge of the net, a few feet below the surface. The victims are then loaded on the sloops, which make sail as rapidly as possible for the factory dock at Port Monmouth. During rough or unusually breezy weather, the general effect is greatly heightened. The flapping sails, careening boats, and spray-drenched fishermen, hauling on the seine with redoubled exertions in order to get in their catch before the wind freshens into a gale, forms a picture exhilarating even to old hands at the business. At the landing the fleet are greeted by the 130 employes in the factory, and the entire catch, often reaching a thousand bushels, is rapidly transferred to the shore. Then begins the more prosaic part of the process. The fish to be cured are selected from the catch, the medium-sized ones being preferred, their heads, tails and entrails removed by a new machine; the exclusive property of the company, and their bodies transferred to the "scalers." Only from a half to a fifth of the original haul is used, two hundred bushels being the ordinary amount handled daily. These the "scalers" seize and submit to the scraping-machine, a series of revolving curry-combs arranged on four lines of shafting fifty feet long, which frees each fish of its scales in the space of about a second and a half. As seventy or eighty men are at work, straining every nerve to get the "catch" into the salt before the heat of the day, the rapidity with which the finny game are put through the various details is something startling. The "cleaners" are long oval troughs of running water, over which revolves a series of brushes something after the pattern of the "scaler," and which does all that its name implies in an almost equally short space of time. From this the fish go into the salting barrels, a stage of the work at which the men take breath for the first time. In these the fish are allowed to remain for two or three hours, at the end of which they are thoroughly cured, and are transferred to the zinc-covered tables, 8 feet by 6, with raised edges. In this position water is poured on them, and afterward drained off in tubes connecting with the corners. The cooking cans—tin boxes a little larger than the ordinary packing cans—next receive them, and are then placed in steam tanks, seven in number, of a capacity of a ton each. Here they are left for two hours, during which they are thoroughly cooked. After being taken out, and packed in the regular market cans, the fish are conveyed to other tables, on which the process of oiling is gone through. Olive-oil is poured on them until the cans can hold no more, and the latter then passed to the tinners, of whom the company employ thirty-five, to go through the process of soldering. From this department they are taken back into another set of steam tanks to be heated for venting. When the tin is at a proper temperature the can is taken out and a small hole opened at one end, through which the hot air is suffered to escape, and the aperture is then hermetically sealed. In the room adjoining, the cans are packed in wooden cases for shipping, two dozen to the case. The retail price per full-sized can, containing from seven to nine fish, is fifty cents; that of the same size of the French imported goods, $1 10 in gold. The buildings of the company include a large factory, 360 feet long by 120 broad, and from four to five stories in height, and a boarding-house for their employes. The former contains the necessary rooms for the various departments of the work already described, together with the machinery and equipments, most of which are original with the present enterprise. The engine used is of fifty-horse power, amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The company board and lodge all their hands, make all the tin-work, cans, &c., and keep their own teams and carts for hauling their goods to the dock at Port Monmouth. The pay-roll of the establishment, excluding the board and lodging of all the workmen, is about $3,000 a month, reaching, during the busiest part of the season as high as $1,000 per week. The boarding-house contains accommodations for 180 men, including dining-rooms, sleeping-rooms, &c. Everything is kept clean and in order, and the health and comfort of the inmates sedulously cared for. A long dock has been constructed near the entrance to the main building, in fifteen feet of water, where the sloops and boats unload their cargoes. Several hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the business, the facilities of which are being enlarged annually. Besides the home business done with every State in the Union, the company ship large consignments to foreign ports, including Liverpool, Hamburg, and other places. At the Vienna Exposition of last year their contributions attracted much attention, and were unanimously awarded the Gold Medal of Honor and the Grand Diploma of Merit. An agency was also established in that city for Austria and Russia, which has since acquired a fine business. At home they have received flattering indorsements and congratulations from the first business houses of New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the other great cities, all speaking in high terms of the flavor and delicacy of the American sardine, and reporting large sales of the article. So great has been the demand that up to the time of the panic they were unable to fill the orders pouring in from various parts of this country and Europe. The fishing season this year commences late, having been materially delayed by the cold weather. The "schools," however, are expected in the vicinity of Sandy Hook by the 1st of May, after which the work will be prosecuted night and day to the close of the season.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Young, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was called up and agreed to without discussion.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill permitting aliens to act as pilots, providing they have resided in the United States for six months. Passed.

The committees were called for reports of a private character, and many such reports were made, and many private bills were passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill extending the provisions of the act of the 28th of February, 1865, so as to include all vessels of the United States navigating the waters of the United States. Passed.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented the concurrent resolutions of the New-York Legislature as to the currency, and the message and accompanying letter from Gov. Dix.

AN ADDITIONAL LIGHT-SHIP.

Mr. BASS, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light-ship at or near the mouth of the Detroit River, on Lake Erie. Adopted.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then at 1:35 resumed consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, who has charge of the bill as Chairman of the Bank Committee, declined to allow any amendments to be offered and voted on, but consented to their being printed in the Record. He insisted on the previous question.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, suggested that the House should certainly have an opportunity to vote on the question whether the increase of currency should be in the form of United States notes or of national bank notes. He insisted that it should be in the first form.

Mr. MAYNARD declined to yield to that or any other amendment.

The previous question was seconded by 105 to 69.

The House then refused to order the main question—yeas 112, nays 120, so the bill was again left open to amendment and discussion.

Mr. BECK of Kentucky, then moved, as a substitute for the bill, a bill introduced by himself on the 30th of March, authorizing the issue of four hundred millions of legal-tender notes, the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution therefor of Treasury notes and 3.65 per cent convertible bonds.

Several propositions were made to amend Mr. Beck's substitute.

Mr. COX, of New-York, raised the point of order that members interested in national bank stock, which one of the sections of Mr. Beck's bill proposes to tax, had no right to vote on the question. He owned bank stock himself.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. It was a question that had been frequently and uniformly decided. The interest contemplated in the rule was a special and private one, not one that was only involved in a question of general interest. If the gentleman from New-York had conscientious scruples about voting, the House would not compel him to vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana, moved two additional sections to Mr. Beck's bill, one prohibiting usury by banks, and the other permitting the taxation of legal-tender notes and bank notes, like other property.

Mr. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment abolishing all limitation of circulation, and establishing free banking.

Mr. RICE, of Illinois, asked the Speaker whether a motion to postpone the whole subject was in order.

The Speaker said it would be, if the gentleman from Illinois had the floor to make it.

Mr. RICE—I wish I had. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, made the point of order that one section, the thirteenth, providing for the payment of one-half of import duties in legal-tender notes, must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, on the ground that that section was not germane to the original bill, which was a Currency bill. It would change the Customs laws on every important article of commerce.

Mr. BECK then offered his substitute, with the thirteenth section stricken out.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, made another point of order on the eighth section, taxing bank notes three per cent.

The Speaker overruled that point of order on the ground that that section was germane to the bill, and might have been offered as an amendment.

Mr. BECK then moved the previous question on the amendments; seconded—94 to 78.

The first vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, limiting the permanent issue of United States notes to $400,000,000, with $50,000,000 for a reserve. It was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on Mr. Hunter's amendment, and that was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on Mr. Packer's amendment in the nature of a substitute for Mr. Beck's bill, abolishing the limitations on currency and establishing free banking.

On a standing vote the amendment appeared to be carried—85 to 46. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays.

The vote resulted yeas, 77, nays 149, so the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on Mr. Beck's substitute. Judging by the sound, it was badly defeated. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 68, nays 164, so the Beck substitute was rejected.

Pending the vote Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that Mr. Poland, of Vermont, and Messrs. Phelps and Hamilton, of New-Jersey, being Presidents and Directors of national banks, had no right to vote on a bill which imposed a tax on national banks. They had already voted in the negative.

Mr. COX, of New-York, had something to say on the same subject, and wanted the question decided, as he held bank stock.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, wanted to know whether the number of members interested operated to take the individual out of the rule.

Mr. E. R. HOAR wanted to know how the case was different from the tax on gold watches and silver plate.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested that when a member of the House belonged to a class of the community which might be affected by the legislation, the rule was that he should be permitted to vote. The holder of bank stock was no more interested in this question than the holder of stock in a manufacturing company was interested in a question which imposed a duty on foreign manufactures.

Mr. COX remarked that he had been almost uniformly alone among the various member interested in banks in voting to tax such stock. He made no claim of disinterested public service, but he had submitted himself to an amicable case for determination. There were some eighty members interested in banks who voted differently from himself.

The Speaker, in an elaborate decision, overruled the point of order, and, an appeal being taken, the decision was ratified by the House, only nine members voting against it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then moved the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered an amendment providing that after the 1st of September, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender, and that, after that date, United States notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest, redeemable after ten years, and payable thirty years after date.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, moved an amendment that in case of any increase of national bank circulation beyond $354,000,000, legal-tender notes to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of such increase shall be retired and canceled, until the outstanding and unpaid legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, moved an amendment repealing all laws that limit circulation and that require a reserve on account of circulation.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Before proceeding with the vote the Speaker intimated that in revising the reporter's notes of his statement on Mr. Speer's point of order, he would take the liberty of adding an illustration which he had overlooked, but which was very pertinent, namely: that on a question of imposing or repealing the income tax every member, if that point of order were good, would be restrained from voting.

An inquiry by Mr. SPEER as to whether the Speaker would strike out anything he had said was resented by the Speaker, and a personal colloquy resulted, which was conducted on both sides with due regard to the dignity and the proprieties of the occasion, the Speaker remarking that he was not usually in the habit of revising the reporter's notes, and that whenever he did make any change in what he said it was always in the interest of good nature.

The vote on adjournment resulted yeas 121, nays 111. The House thereupon, at 3:30, adjourned, the status of the bill being that the previous question is pending on the bill and the various amendments, including the Senate bill as a substitute, and comes up again Tuesday.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR GILL.

Ex-Deputy Collector Gill was produced by Sheriff Williams in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the counsel on Friday afternoon, in order that a motion might be made to admit him to bail. Gill appeared cheerful, and showed but slight traces of his confinement. The motion to admit to bail was made by Gen. B. F. Tracy, and opposed by District Attorney Rodman, on behalf of the people, in an affidavit setting forth that, on the 16th March, Capt. Gill was arraigned in the Court of Sessions on fifteen indictments for embezzlement, to all of which he pleaded "not guilty." Application was made to admit him to bail, and Judge Henry A. Moore, after hearing argument from counsel in relation thereto, ordered that the motion to admit to bail be denied. The District Attorney held, therefore, that the present application was *res adjudicata*. Judge McCue asked the number of indictments against Gill, and what would be the penalty in case of conviction. Mr. Rodman replied that there were fifteen indictments, and in case of conviction the penalty was five years on each indictment. Gen. Tracy asked the District Attorney if that was his only answer, to which Mr. Rodman replied that it was merely a preliminary objection, and that he could cite authorities. He then cited the famous Burdell murder case, and held that the precedent laid down in that case was final, the Court of Appeals having decided that one court cannot review the decision of another on a question of bail. Mr. Tracy said he had not sufficient time to examine the matter. He had understood the rule differently, and asked that the argument might be postponed until Tuesday. The District Attorney consenting, Judge McCue adjourned the argument on the motion until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Gill, in the meantime, being remanded to jail.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONTEST.

RE-EXAMINATION OF QUINN—CONFLICTING TESTIMONY—CLOSING OF THE CASE ON BEHALF OF MR. PINCKNEY—SUMMING UP TO TAKE PLACE AT ALBANY 23D INST.

The Senatorial Committee resumed its session yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, and closed the evidence in the case of Walter S. Pinckney, contesting the seat for Senator of the Eighth Senatorial District with Hugh H. Moore. Senators Cole and Tobey were present. Mr. Pinckney was in attendance with his counsel, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Wingate appeared for Mr. Moore. John J. Quinn, who was placed in charge of the Sergeant at Arms at the conclusion of his testimony on Friday night, was then called for cross-examination by Mr. Bliss.

Mr. Bliss—Did you ever go to Mr. Pinckney's house with Thomas Smith? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Thomas Smith with reference to his giving testimony in this contest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Smith? A.—Six or seven years.

Q.—As I understand it, when the votes in the Senatorial box were counted, the two Republican inspectors sat between you and Mr. Sherry, the latter counting first and you counting last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you placed the ballots in the left-hand pocket? A.—No, Sir; in the right-hand pocket that was nearest to the inspector beside me. I took the ballots substituted from the other pocket.

Q.—The ballots which were passed to you, and which you put away, were these ballots for Senator? A.—The majority were for Mr. Pinckney.

Q.—Who were the ballots you substituted for? A.—Every ballot substituted was for Moore.

Q.—You say the majority were for Pinckney, were there any for McCafferty? A.—Yes sir; a few were for him.

Mr. Wingate then cross-examined the witness as to when he examined the ballots he put away. To which Quinn replied that it was when coming down on the car that night. Among the seventy ballots taken away, he said there were more for Pinckney than for any other candidate. There might have been twenty or thirty for Pinckney, and ten or fifteen for McCafferty. Counsel then asked witness to repeat the language used by Mr. Kelly, when recommending him to Mr. Charlick on the morning of the election; but Mr. Bliss objected, and took occasion to protest against the magnanimity of the committee in the absence of Mr. Bradley, in admitting evidence which had no bearing whatever on the question under consideration. After some discussion counsel was permitted to get the witness to go over the testimony given the previous evening, as to Mr. Kelly's conversation with Mr. Charlick. John McCusker was then called into the room, and Quinn was asked if he knew him, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Wingate—Did you ever tell him you had been offered $500 to testify in the Pinckney case? A.—No, Sir.

At the request of Mr. Bliss witness was then placed in the charge of the Sergeant at Arms, so as to be produced for cross-examination at a future stage of the proceedings. No sooner had Quinn left the stand than an officer, who was present, arrested him on a warrant for violating the election laws. Mr. Bliss interfered, and the Chairman instructed the officer not to interfere with him until the testimony had closed, when he could discharge his duty.

Mr. John Kelly was then called by Mr. Wingate. He admitted having spoken in favor of Quinn's appointment on the election morning, though not in the manner Quinn stated. He knew Quinn about fifteen years. Other remarks which Mr. Kelly desired to make were not admitted.

John McCusker, residing at No. 1,983 Third avenue, was next sworn. He was in the polls of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and was present during the counting of the Senatorial vote. He stood near Quinn. He was positive Evans was not there. He did not notice Quinn substituting false tickets, but he might have done so without his knowledge. On being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss, he stated that he was formerly a member of the Police force, but he was not aware that his resignation was caused by the fact of his having compounded a felony with a pickpocket. At the request of Mr. Wingate the committee allowed the official returns of the election districts, as published in the *City Record*, to go in as evidence, Mr. Bliss consenting to this arrangement, and after half an hour's recess the taking of evidence was resumed at 12 o'clock.

Inspector George W. Walling, of the City Police, was then called by Mr. Bliss to testify as to the character of the last witness examined. He knew an officer named John McCusker, and was acquainted with the circumstances under which his connection with the Police force ceased.

Mr. Bliss—Now, I ask you what was the cause of his leaving the Police force? A.—He resigned in consequence of a transaction in which I detected him.

Mr. Bliss—What was that transaction? A.—I was informed by the Superintendent that two detectives were to meet a pickpocket in Third avenue, near Fourteenth street. I went there and saw McCusker and another officer named Clarence Heidelberg meet this pickpocket, and observed something pass between them. I then asked him what he received, and I took two bills out of his pocket which had been marked and given to the pickpocket. He resigned next morning. That was the 21st March, 1867.

James Evans was next called.

Mr. Bliss—You heard the testimony of one of those officers to the effect that you told him you were to get $100 for testifying a falsehood. Did you make that statement? A.—I did not tell him anything of the kind. Officer O'Brien said I ought not to have injured Mr. Moore's interest, as he was a friend of his. I did not tell him anything implying that I had sworn falsely. On being cross-examined, he stated that he was a witness in the Moore and Coulter trial, and that he testified in his evidence in that case as to having been engaged in a keno saloon. About three or four months ago he was also engaged working a keno game at Charles and Hudson street.

William H. Britt was next called. He testified that he was formerly an officer in the secret service of the United States, and that he knew of Smith being arrested while in his company in 1872, but was discharged on being brought before him.

James A. Sherry, one of the inspectors at the polling-booth where Quinn was detailed on the day of election, was called and stated that he thought he saw Evans there, but could not swear positively; he thought he saw him speak to Quinn during the early part of the canvass.

Samuel J. Lewis was examined by Mr. Bliss, and testified that he was present at the residence of Mr. Bliss on the evening of the 10th of March last, when Quinn came there and gave Mr. Pinckney the name of Evans as a man who could prove that fraud had been committed at the polls. He said the name of Smith was never mentioned during that conversation. This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Wingate, but nothing important was elicited. This closed the evidence on both sides, and after consultation it was arranged that the summing up should take place at Albany on the 23d inst. The Chairman then stated that no further testimony would be required from Quinn, and the officer who attempted to arrest him in the morning, and who remained in the room during the proceedings, took him into custody.

THE NECESSITY FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

A petition is now in course of signature at the Produce Exchange, urging upon the trunk railroads the necessity of erecting grain elevators. The petitioners state that the erection of elevators has come to be a necessity, in order to induce a continuance of shipments by rail, and they therefore urge the building of elevators at the terminal points of the several railroads, with sufficient storage capacity to accommodate the business of the roads, and the grain trade of this City. The Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and Montreal in the matter of terminal facilities for the delivery of freight by rail, have advantages superior to those of New-York, Boston, and Portland have railroads encircling each, respectively, with grain elevators, to which their several railways all have access. Philadelphia and Baltimore have also grain warehouses and elevators, to which their railways deliver grain. The facilities at Montreal, are mostly those for the accommodation of lake and ocean vessels. It is claimed that the superior facilities afforded by the neighboring sea-board cities for the receipt and delivery of grain have had considerable influence on the course of the grain trade coming from the interior. It is also claimed that the freights from the principal points in the West are higher to New-York than to the other sea-board cities, and that ocean freights from Boston to Europe are less than from New-York to Europe. The receipts of flour and grain at New-York by all rail routes for the last four years have been about 148,000,000 bushels, against about 190,000,000 bushels by water, via the Hudson River, and vessels coastwise; but during the year 1873 the rail receipts were about equal to those by water. The petition is already signed by nearly all the grain receivers in the City.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is the record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills Proved—Charles W. Newton, of Hohokus, County of Bergen, N. J.; Thomas D. Studley, Elizabeth Sweet, Sarah La Rue, Philip Gewehr, Eliza L. Thompson, and Edmund C. Owen, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Hamilton Darling, Julia Knight, John A. Johnson, James H. Jordan, Thomas J. Williams, William R. Pettit, Daniel W. T. Conselyea, Hans F. Schtchting, Patrick Connaughton, Adolph Schaumann, and William J. Kitching, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Louis Knight were granted to Basil A. Delon; of Annie Douglass and Marie Douglass to Ann Douglass, their mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

COMMUNICATION OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Two members of the Brooklyn Bridge Company—Messrs. Johnson and Van Wyck—had an interview yesterday with Mayor Havemeyer in relation to completing the work. They stated that $8,000,000 more would be required to finish it, and that it would add to the prosperity of this City. After a free interchange of opinion, the Mayor said the bridge would only serve to induce part of the population of this City to reside in Brooklyn, and would not justify the new outlay demanded. After the deputation left, the Mayor transmitted the following communication to Albany:

To the Honorable the Committee of Commerce of the State Senate:

GENTLEMEN: The schemers in Brooklyn having lost confidence in their ability to pass the Brooklyn Bridge bill now before your committee, have, I understand, concocted another looking to the reimbursement of the present stockholders for the money they have advanced, and imposing a very large debt upon both New-York and Brooklyn to complete the work. There have been already spent upon this project some $5,000,000, and we have two unfinished piers to represent that sum. The whole cost of the work was estimated by Mr. Roebling and other competent engineers at $7,500,000, which was regarded as a liberal estimate at the time. They now require $8,000,000 more, and from past experience I am satisfied that when that is expended in jobs, they will require a large additional amount to complete it, and when done it will be comparatively worthless. The elevation is to be 129 feet above high-water mark, 1,600 feet span, and 85 feet wide, or sufficient for railroad tracks, carriage-way, and pedestrians. Such a structure at such a height and of such weight, subject to the gales with which we are frequently visited will doubtless be subjected to constant danger. Now, it is for the interest of New-York to provide all the means in her power to facilitate the increase of its population, and do nothing to diminish it, and as far as I am concerned, as Mayor of this City, while willing to lose everything invested in this bridge, am unwilling to appropriate another cent in any form to complete it. In this sentiment I have no doubt a large proportion of our citizens concur. I consider it entirely impracticable to build it, and if practicable, entirely useless as a means of increasing the business or population of our City. This project was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and, like all similar creations, must end in disaster to all concerned in it. And I hope your honorable committee will do all in its power to protect the people of this City from any further "raids" on them in its behalf.

Very respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

THE KUKLUX AGAIN.

A VALUABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS CITIZEN DRIVEN OUT OF KENTUCKY.

The Wheeling (West. Va.) *Intelligencer* of April 9 publishes the following story, with the remark that whether this was a genuine case of Kukluxism or simply a device of a personal enemy to drive the recipient of the letters out of the State, matters but little to the expelled man so long as it has had that effect:

"We yesterday received a call from a gentleman who lived in this city for eighteen years, and who learned his trade here with Busby, Little & Co. Afterward he went to Steubenville and learned to build railroad cars, and having learned that business, and followed it for some time, went to the State of Kentucky and obtained employment in the service of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. This gentleman's name is Thomas Lindsey. He is well known here in Wheeling, and is the son-in-law of our worthy wharf master, Joseph Forsythe, Esq. He was a soldier in the Union Army during the war, and before he left Steubenville, two years ago, to go to the State of Kentucky, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic organization, as most Union soldiers are. After going to Kentucky he took no part in politics, but attended strictly to his business. As master car builder at Mercer Station he was getting $125 per month salary, and was living there with his family.

Not long ago one of his friends living near Mercer, a school teacher, and like himself a Northern man, came to the shop where he was at work, and told him that he had received a threatening letter warning him to leave the country or abide the consequences. Not knowing of any Kuklux organization in that region, and not thinking it possible that the threat contained in the letter received would be carried into execution, his friend chose to remain and abide the consequences; and the consequences were that he was taken out of his house a few nights afterward and killed.

On the 30th of March, or last Monday week, Mr. Lindsey received the following letter:

K. K. K.'s CAVE, March 30, 1874.

T. Lindsey:

SIR:—Take notice. You being a member of that d—d order, the Grand Army of the Republic, also an old soldier and a Yankee; you shall remain no longer in this State. Therefore, leave in ten days, or you shall suffer a death that none but a K. K. K. can give. This shall be the last notice. K. K. K.

At the left hand upper corner of this notice the picture of a coffin was drawn with a pen. The word 'seal' is written on the lid, the word 'death' on one side, and further along on the same side the letters 'K. K. K.' The following postscript is also appended, commencing with another coffin slightly varied as to size and style.

A. J. Card will be the next. Your children saves your life. But he has none; therefore he will get no notice, but shall see death, and that before long. Beware. We are on your track. K. K. K.

Mr. Card was an acquaintance and friend of Mr. Lindsey, if we understand him correctly, and also a Northern man and a former soldier. Mr. Lindsey kept this letter from Monday until Saturday, being at a loss what course to pursue. Finally, one of his friends whom he had consulted, and who had held the matter under deliberation for several days, came to him on Saturday last and advised him to leave the place by that evening's train, which he did, bringing with him his family on an hour's notice, and being obliged in order to do so to lock up his house and leave his household effects behind him in charge of a friend."

THE RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Rhode Island Prohibitory State Committee has published a card, saying: "The results of the recent State election are very gratifying to the friends of reform throughout the State, and the State Central Prohibitory Committee desire unanimously to express their appreciation of the hearty co-operation which they have received from all those who have joined them in an effort to redeem the fair fame of the State from the odium which has been cast upon it by corrupt and designing politicians, who have not hesitated to prostitute the elective franchise for merely personal ends. The success of the reform ticket indicates the readiness of the people to combine their efforts for a permanent reform whenever a reasonable opportunity is presented. The exaltation of good men to office is of paramount importance, and it is an encouraging omen that so many men of pure character have been elected to offices of trust and responsibility. This comparatively healthful condition of our political life encourages the hope that persistent efforts in the same direction will eventually secure the triumph of our cause. We are pained to know that recent developments in this city (Providence) point to corrupt combinations which are at once disgraceful and alarming. That any of our citizens should be willing to lend their influence to corruption and bribery is a fact too painful to be passed over in silence."

WANDERING ARABS SENT HOME.

Five Arabs, who have been supported for some time in the Massachusetts State Almshouse, are being sent home, as appears from the statement of a Lawrence newspaper. "About a year ago," it says, "a small tribe of Arabs landed at the dock in Salem, coming off from a homeward-bound vessel from Cayenne. These people had come on board this vessel to get away, if possible, from this place, where they had gone as adventurers. Arriving at Salem with neither friends nor money, they were forwarded to the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury, where they have remained ever since, till Thursday, when they passed through this city, on their way back to Gibraltar, where they will again be among friends. During their stay at Tewksbury they have been nothing but a bill of expense to the State, especially in the Winter time, when the cold is too severe for them, and it was thought to be cheaper to aid them in getting home than to keep them longer at the Almshouse. They were also very anxious to go. The company consisted of five men, nearly all of them in age past the prime of life."

YOUNG AMERICA IN CHICAGO.

A few days since a gentleman connected with a well-known firm in Chicago, desiring to inculcate correct business principles in his eldest son, a youth of about fifteen years, addressed him a letter, in which he stated that he should soon be in want of a young man in his office, and desired to learn his inclination and qualifications for the place. He received the following promptly:

CHICAGO, April 4, 1874.

S. N. B——, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter in which you stated that you wanted a young man to do general work about your office. I shall be at liberty to work somewhere about the 1st of May next. If you want a boy as soon as that, I would be glad of the opportunity. I have not had much experience, but think I could learn. Last Summer I had $5 a week, when I worked, and would like that this. I live at home, and help support my mother and little sister, and so cannot afford to remain idle long. My father is at work, or should be, at No. — Randolph street. If you wish, you can call and see me. If I get time I will call and see you to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Respectfully, H. G. B——.

THE GROWTH OF DENVER.

The annual report of the Denver (Col.,) Board of Trade for the year 1873 gives some interesting statistics, and shows a very flourishing condition of affairs. During the past year 648 buildings, valued at $1,382,600, have been erected. The business at the United States Land Office, located in that city, shows a total excess over the business of 1872 of 133,529 acres, and the sales of Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railway lands amounted to 42,882 23-100 acres. The assessment roll of real and personal property for the year 1873, as made by the City Assessor in July, was $9,331,100. In 1863 the valuation was $586,290. The garden produce of the city and vicinity, including the Platte farms, foots up a total valuation of $464,000. During the year the receipts of coal have amounted to 83,075,000 pounds. Living expenses at Denver appear to be reasonable. House rent is from $15 to $30 per month; board and lodging at boarding-houses from $6 to $10 per week; and at hotels from $8 to $12 per week.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS ON **GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,** AND TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 58TH, 62D, AND 130TH STS., AND 8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

62d st., 9th av. and Boulevard, three elegant new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished complete throughout in hard wood, and containing all the modern improvements; size of houses 20x43x50.3.

The location is one of the finest up town, being close to Central Park.

No. 308 West 58th st., superior four-story brown-stone residence, replete with all the modern improvements. 21x54x100.5.

Nos. 981, 983, 985 8th av., near 58th st., leasehold, three two-story brick stores and shop on rear.

58th st., choice lot, north side, 200 feet west of 8th av., 20.6x100.5.

130th st., two lots, south side, 137 ft. east of 8th av., 18.6x99.11.

Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Parties in attendance to show houses. Maps at No. 111 Broadway.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. REFEREE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES H. MEEKER, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the York House in the village of Nyack.

The magnificent property lately owned and occupied by James S. Aspinwall, Esq., situate at the north-west corner of Franklin st. and Sickles av.

The house is of stone, three stories in height, and elegantly finished throughout in hard wood. The grounds (about three acres) are handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees.

Suitable in every respect for a first-class country residence.

Seventy-five per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars inquire of CHAS. MORAN, Esq., No. 68 William st., New-York, or PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, ABOUT REMOVING TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND BOND STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CHATHAM STREET—The desirable four-story and basement (Mansard roof) banking building No. 185 Chatham st., covering entire lot running through to New Bowery, with marble front on Chatham st. and Nova Scotia front on New Bowery; large fire-proof vault; lot being 28 feet front, 32.8 feet rear by 55.5 feet deep on east side, and 76.8 feet west side.

Seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession on delivery of the deed.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH AV. AND 92D STREET, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room,

FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH-EAST CORNER NINETY-SECOND STREET—Four lots, 100.8x100. These lots will be sold in one parcel.

FIFTH AVENUE—Three lots, east side, 24.11 feet north of 127th st., 75x110 feet, with two frame dwellings thereon.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, the houses and lots No. 246 East 77th st., and No. 340 East 55th st. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer at his office, room F, No. 111 Broadway; or to WM. & W. A. LOWERRE, Attorneys, No. 289 Greenwich st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET. SPLENDID OFFICES, in the NEW UNION BUILDING, No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank. Apply in the building to W. GOUVERNEUR, Or to the JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

10, 15, OR 20 YEARS' LEASE. OF A1 BROADWAY PROPERTY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 34TH STS. Size. 42x100. Buildings poor. Address PROPRIETOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED Of buildings corner Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and, if required, STEAM POWER FURNISHED. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 23 WEST UNION SQUARE, JUST ABOVE TIFFANY'S—To lease, for five or ten years, the entire building, 45x116, the whole or in parts; the best locality in the City for any business purpose, particularly for banking or insurance companies, for pianos, or sewing-machine warerooms, for merchant tailors, jewelers, or Maiden lane fancy-goods dealer. Apply to G. ROSENBLATT, No. 23 Union square, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or at 35 Mercer st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—STORES NOS. 445 AND 447 Water st., four stories and basement, connected by archways; well suited for storage, or will be fitted with steam power, and other alterations made, as may be required by a satisfactory tenant. Apply to F. WRIGHT & CO., No. 232 South st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, three lofts, 75x100 feet, suitable for manufacturing or other business, eligibly situated, and very convenient to freight depots of all railroads. Apply on the premises, Nos. 525 to 531 West 24th st., near 10th av., or at office Combination Rubber Company, 24 Church st.

TO SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, &c.—To let, a fine large office in basement of Knickerbocker Building, corner Broadway and Park place. Is on level with sidewalk, has large vault, safe, &c. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—UNION SQUARE PROPERTY, NOS. 33 and 35 East 17th st., for business purposes. This location is every day becoming more desirable. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LYON, Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th st.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT—No. 1,272 Broadway, to lease for house-furnishing, confectionery, hardware, first-class restaurant, or any respectable business, by G. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

PHOTOGRAPHERS! ARTISTS! MERCHANTS! Look out for valuable lease of Broadway property, to be disposed of this week by J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

STORE TO LET IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, suitable for any business; possession immediately; also rooms for offices, dwelling, or any light business. Apply on premises, No. 260 Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY STORE and dwelling, 20x85 feet, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Newly painted. Apply to H. DEMAREST, on the premises, from 10 to 12.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS OPposite Grand Central Depot. Apply, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to E. F. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place.

A DRY-GOODS STORE AND DWELLING, size 25x50, to let; 3d av. and 150th st., Morrisania; low rent. Inquire at PURDY & CO.'S grocery store.

OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, KNICKERbocker Building, to let, to a responsible tenant. DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-FRONT BUILDing, No. 260 Canal st., near Broadway, 25 by 88 feet. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD.

J. T. GRISWOLD, AUCTIONEER. No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The first-class modern brick building Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Mercer st.; 15-horse power engine in complete order, elevator, &c.; building now occupied by Messrs. Herter Brothers; terms moderate; will alter building if desired.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. No. 415 West 57th st. Beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, new and in perfect order; a great bargain; suburban property considered; Long Island City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—One of the most beautifully located cottages in Carmansville, 152d st., West Grand Boulevard; fine view of the Hudson; a rare opportunity.

TO LET—Rear of second floor No. 163 Broadway, 25x50.

FOR SALE—No. 169 Greene st., 20x100; business location.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For store property, block of twenty-seven lots on Grand Boulevard, between 86th and 87th sts., with the buildings thereon; terms very moderate.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—House No. 216 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

OFFICES TO LET—In the first-class buildings No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

TO LET—No. 19 Washington place, first-class newly painted private dwelling-house.

TO LET—No. 9 Washington place, four-story high-stoop brick house.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nos. 130 and 132 Mott st., tenement property, 50x100.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the beautiful modern brown-stone house No. 419 East 83d st.; to be seen by permit.

TO LET—Dwelling-houses Nos. 21 and 37 West 9th st., No. 31 East 10th st., No. 41 East 10th st.; house and stable and two lots 84th st., near 9th av.; cottages on 107th st., near Boulevard.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT ONCE—A small modern house, west side, cost not to exceed $14,000.

WANTED TO SUPPLY DEMAND—Long Island City property.

TO EXCHANGE—For City or suburban property, two plantations in Virginia, one in Georgia, or property on Staten Island; difference in value cash.

[Mem.]

HOUSES AND STORES WANTED TO SUPPLY DEMAND.—Parties desiring to sell their furniture can have their interests carefully attended to by Mr. J. T. GRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses for sale at very reasonable prices:

No. 14 East 63d st.	Nos. 1 and 9 East 53d st.
No. 18 East 60th st.	No. 24 West 52d st.
No. 20 West 58th st.	No. 71 West 50th st.
18 and 11 East 57th st.	No. 15 East 48th st.
Nos. 7 and 56 West 57th st.	No. 51 West 46th st.
24, 41 and 54 West 56th st.	No. 128 West 42d st.
18 and 20 East 55th st.	No. 35 West 45th st.
Nos. 18 and 20 West 53d st.	

Also, on 5th av., Nos. 520, 531, 537, 560, 624, 630, 675, 746, 781, 783, and 954. Also, Nos. 327, 527, and 572 Madison av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS. SOME REAL BARGAINS.

For particulars and permits apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I am prepared to sell real estate in all parts of the City at fair marketable prices, and take greenbacks therefor, and allow one hundred cents for each dollar paid on account. Come one. Come all. Come quick. JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR EXpressage, livery, or private stables, or factory purposes, in 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be purchased from the owner for either cash or a small country place taken in part payment. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet wide, in fine condition, for sale cheap and on easy terms, if applied for at once. Inquire of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH st., just west of and close to 5th av., about 17 by 60, lot 100, in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c.; has mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 1 and 19 East, and No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 16 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

DWELLINGS AND STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE at prices to suit the times. Dwelling-houses with improvements at Harlem; east and west side accessible. DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

TWO NEW-YORK CITY HOUSES, FREE, TO exchange for good Brooklyn City lots; 100 acre farm joining Paterson City line, will be sold exceedingly cheap and on easy terms. DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park place.

A BARGAIN.—$11,500; 35TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements, $3,000 cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE, 21ST st., near 5th av., brown stone, in perfect order, for sale, at very low price and very easy terms. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 113 2d av. For particulars apply at No. 75 Warren st.

AT HARLEM, FOR SALE—ON 123D ST., TWO small brown-stone houses, Nos. 9 and 11 West terms easy. Apply on premises.

BRICK STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY cheap.—Inquire of GREEN & HOWSER, foot of Gansevoort st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 174 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D.; house has every improvement, and will be sold to an immediate customer. Call and examine the property. There is no more convenient house in Brooklyn. If not sold before the 1st of May, will be rented. Apply to SPOONER & BAUER, No. 206 Canal st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR three years, furnished or unfurnished, an elegant brown-stone house, 20x45, lot 100 feet, in a desirable location up town, near several car routes, with every modern improvement and conveniently arranged; price moderate; terms to suit. Apply to J. A. COLEY, No. 27 Concord st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST WATER-FRONTS in New-York harbor, twenty-eight lots, on the Brooklyn shore, adjoining two ferries, with draught enough for any vessel entering New-York harbor; wharves and grounds in best condition; suitable for any heavy business; capitalists will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to E. R. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Colyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WHETHER YOU BUY, SELL, RENT, OR EXchange Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate of any description, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Summer and Winter family house, fourteen rooms, all the modern conveniences; elegant parlors, 30x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room, furnace, heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for the owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, coachman's rooms, all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances, no malaria, salubrious all the year round, picturesque drives and walks, most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to W. A. BATCHELAR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE both for Winter and Summer, situated on Broadway, sixteen miles from City Hall, New-York, and about one mile from City Hall, Yonkers. The house was built by the present owner for his own residence; has all the conveniences; hot and cold water through the house; bath, water-closet, two ranges, and gas from Yonkers Gas Company, all complete. The house is 40x40, with large piazza; barn 80x38, fish-pond, boat-house, &c. Will sell with all the improvements five, eight, or thirteen acres; or will exchange for first-class dwelling in good neighborhood in New-York City. Address SEAMAN, LOWERRE & CO., No. 307 Spring st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale—An elegant country residence, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, in vicinity of beautiful country seats of prominent New-York merchants; house built in most attractive style, seventeen rooms with every convenience; stable and carriage-house, from six to seven acres of land, abounding in all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees; location most healthy, and society all that could be desired; terms very favorable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Armonck, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, twenty-six miles from Forty-second Street Depot, house and lot, well furnished; very healthy; good water; village quiet and retired; house situated near Kensico Station. Address H. R. C., No. 58 East 79th st., near Madison av., New-York.

AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, EIGHT lots, cheap for cash; will exchange for dry goods; splendidly situated; three lines of railway; thirty-five minutes from City Hall. Address G. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CALIFORNIA RANCH—WITH FINE IMPROVEments, for sale cheap, or exchange for New-York City or Brooklyn improved property. DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park place.

FOR REAL BARGAINS IN THREE FINE RESIdences in and near Plainfield, inquire of KELLY BROTHERS, No. 205 Broadway, or owner, Box No. 745 Plainfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CUT THIS OUT.

DANBURY, CONN.—For sale, Terrace Cottage, one of the best built and most convenient houses in the market for the price. Seeing is believing, and would result in buying. Gas in seventeen rooms, four halls, on rear piazza, and at entrance gate; six elegant marble mantles; Barry & Lane's range; two heaters; Kabausie water, hot and cold; wash-tubs, bath-tubs, two water-closets with sewerage complete; also, well of excellent water a few feet from kitchen door. Reason for selling, imperative business elsewhere. Barn sheathed and clap-boarded, now filled with hay for purchaser; stables, shed, hennery, two acres of land—bounded on the rear by Still River. Sixty choice young fruit trees, twenty grape-vines, (five varieties,) small fruits, and other desirables not named. Come and see. Price, $20,000; $5,000 or more on bond and mortgage. Photograph of house can be seen at Smith & Crane's, House Carvers, Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th st. Address A. M. COLLARD, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 158.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF the advertiser, at Suffern, on the Erie Railway, thirty miles from New-York City. The house is modern built, with fourteen rooms, within five minutes of depot. The farm contains about 135 acres of tillable land and sixty-five of mountain; abundance of choice fruit and shrubbery, extensive out-buildings, &c. The property will be divided or sold entire, or the house will be let furnished for the Summer season. Apply to W. E. MALTBIE, No. 104 Broadway, or address the subscriber, A. M. MALTBIE, Suffern, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FURnished, three miles from the City of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., two-story and attic double frame house, 36x40, with two-story, 24-foot extension; gardener's, carriage, and ice houses, with all other convenient out-buildings; containing eight acres, five in meadow and three in vegetable and flower garden, with a great variety and abundance of choice fruit; fine inland scenery, nice drives, and perfectly healthy; would exchange for City property. For full particulars apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine st.

SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—FORTY-three minutes by best lines of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares, near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy suburban residence and grounds; fourteen rooms, in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden, with cow, chickens, &c. Will sell low, and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements, and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST BANK OF Hudson, twenty miles from City; twelve rooms; piano; three acres; well shaded; all kinds fruit and vegetables; fine view of river; boating and fishing; location unsurpassed for health; one and a fourth hours by rail or boat; rent moderate. E. DOUGHTY, No. 122 Church st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURnished house and one acre of land; house and surroundings first class; three minutes' walk from Montross Depot; has all the modern conveniences; thirty-four trains daily; would sell cheap or rent to a good tenant. Address OWNER, No. 352 West 32d st., New-York City.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE, AT Scarsdale, on Harlem Road, nineteen miles, five minutes' walk from station, five acres, house, all modern improvements, hot and cold water, fine lawn, orchards, old forest-trees, all small fruits, hot-beds, &c. F. J. BETTS, No. 53 Fulton st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; lot 35x150; terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES desiring to purchase or hire real estate on the banks of the Hudson will find full particulars as to location and prices by applying to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—ONE hour from this City; handsomely furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN VILLAGE OF Fairview, N. J., two very nice well-located frame houses with grounds, 25 minutes from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot; about $3,250 each; terms to suit; rent about $350. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—NEAT DWELLING, NINE rooms, half acre land, delightfully situated, five minutes from depot; churches, schools, and good society; price, $6,600; terms easy. THOMAS T. WALTON, Imperial Insurance Company, No. 40 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE.—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, FOURTEEN rooms, every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated close to Montrose Station; will be let to a good tenant for $800. P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; THIRTY acres in lots to suit; house, fruits, bathing. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON very easy terms, at Flushing, Long Island, a nice house, all modern improvements, carriage-house, stable, and an acre of ground, shade-trees, hedges, &c.; very healthy, and convenient to cars; trains every half hour. Also, a house and fifteen acres, at Bayside, Long Island; a plot of twenty acres, suitable to cut up into lots, at the Bayside Depot. Address F. N. LAWRENCE, care of Lawrence & Morgan, No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

TO LET, AT RYE, N. Y.—FURNISHED, FOR the Summer months, the stone dwelling known as "Rock Cottage," situated on the Boston Post Road, within ten minutes' drive of depot, together with stable and garden; evergreen and other full-grown shade-trees; also fine spring of pure water on premises. Apply to J. C. COCKEY, Lycoming Insurance Company, No. 150 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR BY THE YEAR, one of the most charming residences on the Hudson River, twenty miles above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and water views, comfortable house, fully furnished, good garden and stable, extensive grounds; rent very moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 217 WEST 36TH ST., whole or in floors.—Basement, two rooms, $12; first floor, four rooms, $30; second floor, five rooms, $40; third floor, six rooms, $35; fourth floor, six rooms, $30; bell, water, and conveniences each floor. C. PARTRIDGE, Premises, 9 and 5 o'clock; other times, No. 26 West 15th st.

TO YOUNG HOUSE-KEEPERS.—A MIDDLE-aged couple tired of house-keeping would like to resign in favor of a young couple and board with them on liberal terms; house up-town, four story, brown stone, elegantly furnished. Address COMFORT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS, HALF acre land; first-class neighborhood; one mile from Morrisania Depot, five minutes from horse-cars; $30 per month to a small family. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO LET—NICE FLAT, SIX ROOMS, FINE ORDER, in full-sized brown-stone house; rent reasonable to small desirable family; balance occupied by one family, (three) adults. Apply on premises, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

MORRISTOWN COTTAGE TO RENT.—Furnished for season; all modern improvements; twelve rooms, shaded grounds, stable, &c., near depot; also several larger places. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.; Branch Office No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR SUMMER months or year, a fully-furnished English basement four-story house, 43d st., near Broadway; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; no agents. Address C. B. A., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, ON THE RIVerside Park, at 90th st., the Brockholst Livingston Mansion; beautiful view of the Hudson. Apply at No. 741 5th av.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements, pleasantly located, near depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—A THIRD AND PART OF FOURTH FLOOR in a private brown-stone house; location first class; rent reasonable; also one parlor if desired. Apply at No. 114 East 56th st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER PART of house No. 42 Morton st., five rooms, with bath and gas; neighborhood first class; rent moderate. Call from 10 till 5 o'clock.

TO LET—WILLIAMSBURG APARTMENTS; FIVE rooms, $20 per month, new house, modern improvements. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, suitable for a small family; rent moderate. Apply, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., to J. Q. A. WARD, No. 9 West 49th st.

TO RENT—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; FURNISHED house; horse, cow, fruits, bathing; $1,500. W. J. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, No. 129 West 43d st., from May 1 to Oct. 1; rent low. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN Bond st., with large extension in rear; growing business street; in good order; will be altered to suit tenant for business purposes; will be leased for a term of years.

ALSO,

the three-story house No. 157 Wooster st.; good location for any light business; will be rented on reasonable terms; possession May 1.

ALSO,

the dwelling No. 135 Macdougal st., near the Washington Parade Ground; four story, high stoop, and well adapted for a boarding-house; rent reasonable.

ALSO,

two floors of five rooms each on 3d av., between [illegible] and 124th sts., in good order; rent low.

Apply at office of J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, OR for the Summer, on ridge overlooking Hudson River and Valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Central Park entrance, a large and commodious brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, gate-house, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented fully furnished, with linen, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT AND FOR SALE. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st., Agents for Long Branch property, or THOMAS W. COOPER, At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET—THE MANSION NO. 287 QUINCY ST., Brooklyn, at present occupied by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; contains fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 75x200 feet, stocked with fruit-trees, grapery, &c., carriage-house, hennery, &c., at low rent to a desirable tenant; half an hour from the Fulton Ferry, by the Gates avenue cars, and from South Seventh Street Ferry by the Nostrand avenue cars. Apply to J. G. JOHNSON, No. 450 Broadway, New-York, or No. 200 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

I have to let houses of all grades, sizes, and prices, located principally in the upper part of the City.

A few country places to let.

Floors and flats to let above 34th st.

Rents collected and

Real property bought and sold on commission.

JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely-furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade; situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family only $2,500 a year. Address E. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, to let, furnished, a first-class residence containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; 900 feet from depot; nine miles from 59th st. via Central Park, and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Charles L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Tarrytown to let for the season furnished; large parlors, dining-room, sitting-room, six bedrooms, &c. The place is on the river bank and main road, contains thirteen acres, orchard, excellent garden, cows, poultry, stable, with four stalls, and gardener, (a careful driver and groom, with cottage apart.) Possession given any day this month or next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT.—$65 A MONTH FOR A THREE-STORY frame house, twenty two feet front by sixty deep, in good order; contains twelve rooms, front and back stairways, and all modern improvements, including furnace and fire-grates in parlors and chambers; neighborhood first-class; half hour from Fulton Ferry by Gates avenue cars; twenty minutes from South 7th st. Ferry by Nostrand and Lee avs. Inquire of OWNER, No. 459 Gates av.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, about five minutes' walk from the ferry, a desirable cottage well furnished; in good order; fine grounds; splendid view; healthy location; situated on high ground; very desirable; will be rented for the year on favorable terms. Apply at the office of J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th st., near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—Seven acres, with large private water-front on Passaic River, near Avondale, N. J., ten miles from City; cottage twelve rooms; all outbuildings; fine old shade and fruit trees; very healthy; depot ten minutes' walk; rent, $600. DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 4, or No. 19 West 21st st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A large mansion house, with all the modern improvements and seven acres of land, in the village of Port-chester, one hour from Grand Central Depot by New-Haven Railroad; splendid Sound view; fruits, flowers, &c., in great abundance; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT, Westchester County, fourteen miles from City Hall, convenient to steam-boats and railroad; house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; grounds five acres; good garden, grapery, stables, and out-buildings. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st. from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

A NICE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn; rent low; immediate possession; seen any time during the day or evening; only thirty minutes from Canal st. and Broadway; Lee av. cars pass the house. JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses, at moderate rents, at New-Brighton, thirty minutes from Wall st.; high, healthy location; hot and cold water, baths, gas, all modern improvements, gardens, &c. JAMES PENISTON, No. 1 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE HIGH-stoop house, 21x65, lot, 105, to let, No. 107 East 46th st.; in perfect order; four mirrors in parlors; marble hall; hard-wood stairs; gas fixtures and cornices; rent, $2,200. Apply to WM. F. VAIL, No. 126 East 27th st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, NEAR depot, house with eight rooms; rent, $30; also on Jersey City Heights, near Five Corners, French roof house, thirteen rooms; rent, $50. A. McLEAN, No. 256 West 22d st., New-York.

NO. 102 WEST 17TH ST.—TO LET, FOUR-story house in good order; sixteen rooms, modern improvements; rent, $1,800 to tenant with undoubted references. Inquire at No. 279 6th av., in mattress store.

TO LET, ON FORDHAM RIDGE, (TWENty-fourth Ward,) a very desirable house, five acres of land, stables, and out-buildings. Will be rented furnished for the Summer, or unfurnished for the whole year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Lexington av., near Gramercy Park, three-story, high-stoop, full width; very desirable for private family. Rent very reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

CHEAP RENTS IN HARLEM.—CALL AND EXamine our large lists of dwellings on the east and west sides; accessible and containing improvements. DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—WELL-LOCATED, very desirable high-stoop house, No. 582 7th av., a few feet from Forty-second street and Broadway cars; good order; all improvements; $1,600. Apply to owner, No. 238 West 44th st., near Broadway.

$350.—TO LET—AT CRESKILL, N. J., NEAR depot, house containing nine rooms, barn, and three acres in garden. Apply to H. DEMAREST, at Relief Fire Office, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND LARGE STABLE ADjoining; stable adapted for sale stable; in 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to owner, JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—THE MOST eligibly-located, partly-furnished building in the town for Summer boarders. Address K. C. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BROWN-stone house to let, three-story and basement, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; private family; rent, $200 per month. Apply on premises from 12 to 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; to be seen from 12 to 3. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

FLATS TO LET—IN HOUSES NOS. 564 AND 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, OR HIGH land in Westchester County, for six months, a furnished cottage, with stable, garden, and shade. Address HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, RESPONSIBLE party, the care of a gentleman's house; undoubted reference can be given. Address H. W., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, below 17th st. and between 3d and 5th avs. Address, stating terms, Dr. SAMUEL AYERS, Anthony House, No. 834 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE ABOVE 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price not over $35,000. Address HUNTINGTON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO., and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in TIMBER AND LUMBER. Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.

CHARLES C. SOUTHARD, Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD, Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD, Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

SAFES.

ONE OF HERRING'S $500 SAFES, IN PERfect order, for sale low. Apply second floor, No. 15 Broad st., City.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS AT LEAST TWICE AS GREAT AS THAT OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, OR OF ANY OTHER FOUR-CENT PAPER IN NEW-YORK, WITH ONE EXCEPTION. AT ALL THE UP-TOWN HOTELS, AND IN THE MOST RESPECTABLE PORTIONS OF THE CITY, THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN THAT OF THE HERALD.

For the convenience of many of our readers, we beg to state that we shall keep copies of to-day's paper on sale at THE TIMES Office all the week. Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union square, will keep them on sale till 1 o'clock to-day, and orders may be supplied through him. Copies may also be obtained at the Fifth Avenue and other hotels.

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* does not like Controller GREEN. But then Mr. GREEN, on his part, does not like pensioners on the public funds, even though they bear the proud name of HASTINGS. Yesterday the *Commercial* observed:

"Look at the revelation made by the Corporation Counsel in regard to the fees paid to GREEN'S 'lobby agents,' and the disgraceful bargains made to protect him in office, and see if there is anything more corrupt, wicked, and infamous under the old Tammany rule. This is modern reform."

Why does not Mr. GREEN employ "Skilled Talent" himself—the real Simon Pure? He ought to know that the *Commercial* hates opposition. Go to the old stand, Mr. GREEN, where alone the genuine article is sold, and you will hear no more complaints about "lobby agents." By the bye, here is a little bill of the *Commercial* against the City, and it was rejected because about eighty-five per cent. of it is "bogus:"

The *Commercial Advertiser* put in a claim for advertising against the City in 1872 amounting to.....$39,147 80

After being subjected to the ordeal of scrutiny by experts that claim was subjected to the following deductions:

Amount previously paid, as per vouchers in Finance Department.....	$35,504 35
Deducted for want of proper authority to publish.....	3,537 95
Overcharges in excess of usual rates and for excess in measurement.....	36,280 35
Total deduction.....	$75,322 65
Balance recommended to be paid.....	$13,825 15

The House made but little progress yesterday toward coming to a decision on the currency question. The bill under discussion is, in its amended form, purely an inflation measure, and the advocates of a rational financial policy have therefore little to regret in its slow progress, which may at least give the strong anti-inflation sentiment of this part of the country time to act upon members of the House. The proceedings yesterday chiefly consisted of a series of divisions upon Mr. BECK'S substitute for the House Currency bill, and upon amendments offered to that substitute. Mr. BECK'S bill was finally rejected by a large majority, and the question to be again taken up on Tuesday is on the further amendments proposed to the House Currency bill. Among these is Mr. BUTLER'S proposal to substitute the Senate bill, Mr. HOAR'S, to make gold and silver coin the sole legal tender of the United States after September next, and Mr. FOSTER'S, to call in an amount of legal-tender notes proportionate to the contemplated new issues of national bank notes. The votes on these amendments will test more accurately than any of the divisions yesterday the sentiment of the House on the vital points of the financial problem. Meanwhile, the tendency toward a policy of inflation is only too well marked.

In the vital statistics for the week we find a certain index of the fatal influence of the wretched freezing weather we have had of late. The deaths for the week ending yesterday at noon number 580, being equal to an average of 30 per 1,000 per annum. Under any circumstances this is a trying season for the human system, and the peculiarly capricious changes of temperature during the last week have greatly aided the natural susceptibility to Spring colds and other disorders which attend the change of season. People in all conditions in life need to use extra precautions to guard their health at present, and the poor, who have had to suffer a good deal of privation during the Winter, are doubly in want of attention at this period of the year.

If the Police Commissioners desire to increase the efficiency of the force, they will take care to promptly reward the officers who so fully did their duty in connection with the burglary in Vesey street yesterday morning. The story of this affair, which we print elsewhere, shows a daring on the part of the thieves as unusual as was the vigilance, pluck, and persistence displayed by the officers. Patrolman THOMPSON is especially deserving of credit, and the Commissioners should so notice his conduct that it will be emulated by his comrades. This incident proves that there is some excellent material in our Police force, which only needs proper direction and encouragement to make the entire body much more efficient than it has lately been.

The *Evening Mail* says:

"THE TIMES to-day publishes four columns of commendations of its ability, enterprise, and soundness from newspapers representing every section of the country. As these extracts are but a few lines each in length, the aggregate tribute is one which is calculated to appall those who think the foremost enemy of the Ring is losing its hold on the public mind, and those who have talked about a new 'organ' because its devotion to principle and to the lasting interests of the party has compelled it to give good advice or plain rebuke with fidelity and earnestness. THE TIMES can afford to deride all such projects. A newspaper of the first rank makes politicians. It is not made, nor unmade, by them."

Our contemporary expresses very just opinions. In reference to the "extracts" in question, we are certainly not a little proud of them, for we believe no paper ever before received so much encouragement from all parts of the United States. The papers quoted not only represented about every State in the Union, but every variety of political opinion. We recommend the Congressmen Platts and Assemblymen Lincolns, and all other little politicians, to take the tenor of these quotations to heart, and by all means to let us have a sight of their "new organ." They are a long time getting it made.

THE LAST FORTNIGHT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We trust that a determined effort will be made by the honest members of both Houses of the Legislature to bring the session to a close not later than May 1. Members who wish to make a "record" for themselves can find no more certain way to secure it than by aiding in such an effort; and members who desire the success of the Republican Party at the State election this Fall will see the necessity of helping the canvass by the creditable achievement of a short legislative session. The party will have a heavy enough burden to carry without being hampered by the imputations of jobbery and corruption which invariably arise when a session is protracted much beyond the 100 days. So far the legislative record of 1874 can be appealed to as on the whole a most creditable one, and we trust that the "ugly rush" of lobbyists and jobbers which attends the closing days of the session will not be allowed to destroy the general good impression which both Senate and Assembly have made on the public mind.

The ease with which the Assembly is induced to agree to a long weekly recess is, let us hope, due to the consciousness that its work can easily be finished within a fortnight. The most important part of its unfinished business relates to the City of New-York, and about half a dozen bills describe the extent of that business, which the tax-payers are vitally interested in seeing performed:

1. Some intelligent action is required on the rapid-transit problem. The extended powers claimed by the Gilbert Elevated and Broadway Underground Companies are in a fair way of being granted, accompanied by restrictions which seem sufficient for the protection of the public interest. But these schemes are intended mainly for the benefit of residents on the west side of the island. The Third Avenue and Harlem Railroad Companies propose to provide for the wants of the east side, but the privileges claimed by them are too vast and indefinite to be granted to any corporation, and least of all to two of the most grasping and selfish monopolies with which the City is afflicted. If the Legislature resolves to allow these companies to build the roads proposed some local authority must be designated to determine their route, to judge of the advisability of surrendering to them portions of the public highway, and, generally speaking, to prevent the City from being swindled by charters which have been very cunningly drafted to cover, in very general language, a vast amount of entirely inadmissible public grants. Mr. EASTMAN'S bill comes up for discussion this week, and its provisions might be utilized to provide some such authority.

2. The City and County Consolidation bill has now been reported to the Assembly, and only awaits their approval and the concurrence of the Senate in some minor amendments to go to the Governor. His opinion on the desirability of this reform has been too frequently expressed to be at all doubtful, and we trust that the House, which is now responsible for its passage, will lose no time in pushing the bill through its various stages.

3. The bill for revising the estimates and reducing the taxation of the year now awaits the action of the Assembly. The Senate wasted a great deal too much time over this bill; the House must be careful not to follow its example. It would be a very undesirable thing to throw upon the Republican Party the onus of keeping New-York taxation at the very high figure of 3.40 per cent.

4. The Board of Apportionment ask for authority to appropriate $100,000 of the excise moneys to dispensaries and infirmaries intended for the benefit of the sick poor. Several of these have had their usefulness seriously curtailed by the sudden interruption of their grants of City money last year. The sum mentioned is amply sufficient to meet all such exigencies not already provided for by private charity, and the local authorities are the best judges of what institutions really need the aid in question. To permit the Legislature to make specific appropriations of this character, without consultation with those responsible for the government of the City, is simply to put a premium on demagogism, and to revive one of the worst abuses of the time when the lobby reveled in the annual scramble over the New-York tax levy.

5. The Senate has before it a very necessary bill, providing for the abolition of uptown street-opening commissions, and the concentration of the power which they so frequently abuse, in the Board of Street Openings. This bill also limits the issue of assessment bonds, restores the contract system of City work in its entirety, and accomplishes other equally necessary reforms in the conduct of our public works. We trust the Legislature will not adjourn without enabling this bill to become law.

THE CZAR.

When the history of Europe during the second half of this century comes to be written, there will not be wanting fit subjects for some of the most interesting pictures of sovereigns which pen can portray. The extraordinary vicissitudes of the third NAPOLEON, the lion-like vigor of VICTOR EMMANUEL in his struggles to free Italy from the meshes of the Papacy, the spotless career of VICTORIA, a prey to grief which a reign of unsurpassed prosperity could not dissipate—all these will afford an interesting field for the historic artist. And there is another figure of great interest to all—that of ALEXANDER I., Emperor of all the Russias.

It is nineteen years since the Emperor, then thirty-seven years of age, assumed the most serious position which a human being can occupy—absolute dominion over sixty millions of subjects. And, let us ask, how comes it to pass that even in this nineteenth century the Czar is to his subjects the personification of fate—the sole arbiter of his country's destinies? It is a question easier to ask than to answer. It is not because Russians are Sclavonians, because Poles and Bohemians, who are equally of that race, have been foremost in the fight for liberty. Nor is it because they are Orientals, assuming them to have a large proportion of the blood of the East among them, for the Magyars are Oriental. This submission, although partly to be attributed to race, is, we believe, mainly owing to the effect of the early Tartar rule. The Khans were wont to style themselves "Prince of the Universe," and to say, "God reigns in heaven and I on earth;" and from them dates among the Russians a superstitious belief in the Emperor as a spiritual, as well as temporal, head. The first "Czar" was IVAN III., and there is much in the name, for it signifies "measure of authority," while Kniaz, the ancient Russian title for ruler, meant head horseman. IVAN struck the first blows for the absolute supremacy of his successors, by subjecting the nobles to the punishment of the knout, while, as KARAMSIN points out, he made use of all possible external means to strike forcibly the imagination of his subjects, and become, as it were, a terrestrial god in their eyes, by erecting the Kremlin, and instituting most imposing court ceremonials. To what an extent this superstitious belief in the power of the Czar existed in the reign of that monster IVAN IV., known as "The Terrible," was shown in 1564, when it was announced in Moscow that the Czar, with his family, his treasure, and his chief officers, had departed none knew why or whither. When at length two letters arrived from the missing monarch—one to the Metropolitan, the other to the citizens, to tell them that the Czar had abandoned the Government because he could no longer endure the plots of the nobles, a general consternation took possession of Moscow. "The Czar has forsaken us," cried the inhabitants. "We are lost! Who will defend us against the attacks of the foreigner? Let the Czar tell us who they are that betray him; we will do justice on them ourselves." He returned, only on the understanding that he should be "absolutely free to punish the traitors by disgrace, by death, or by confiscation, without being troubled by representations or importunities on the part of the clergy," and it has been well said that "the return of IVAN the Terrible was the inauguration of autocracy in Russia by universal suffrage."

It was then that Sir JEREMY BOWES, the British Ambassador, made himself so objectionable to the Czar "that the latter told him that were he not an Ambassador he would throw him out of doors." Whereupon the former replied, in a manner which no doubt was after his sovereign's own heart, that "he might doe his will, for he was now fast within his country, but he had a mistresse who, he doubted not, would be revenged of any injury that should be done unto him."

The diabolical atrocities of this man, who was guilty of wholesale murder, seem to have only had the effect of enhancing his claims to be a demi-god in the eyes of his people. In the churches of Livonia he caused to be inscribed: "I am your natural Czar, and my Czar is Jesus Christ." Exhibitions of personal vigor, and utter disregard of all those considerations which influence ordinary humanity, tended also in PETER the Great to produce similar effects. PRINTZ, the Prussian Ambassador, mentions in his memoirs that the Czar tossed off a bumper at each head he cut off, and the Empress ANNA punished a Galitzin, one of her greatest nobles, by forcing him to marry publicly, under degrading circumstances, a girl of the lowest dregs, and compelling the bride and bridegroom to take their wedding banquet in a house of ice, where they were well-nigh frozen to death.

Each successive Czar seems to have felt that it was, above all things, incumbent on him to preserve intact this tremendous ascendency, which certainly lost nothing in the hands of NICHOLAS. He, however, fully recognized that matters could not safely remain as they were, and endeavored to pave the way for innovation and improvement. But nothing demoralizes like oppression, and no men have had more reason to feel this than the late and present Emperors. There is an anecdote which goes far to convey an idea of the difficulties they have had to contend with in this respect. On his last visit to Berlin, NICHOLAS wished to make a handsome present to a favorite portrait painter. He, therefore, told a distinguished and trusted member of his suite to present him with a watch. The watch, a very inferior one, was given, and the painter observed to a friend that it was not a very imperial gift. This was repeated to the Czar. He took his own watch from his pocket and said to his informant, with a look indicative of intense sadness and mortification, "Take him this," at the same time handing his own watch. His confidential gentleman-in-waiting had taken the money for a very fine watch, and given a very poor one. This is really the key to the extraordinary difficulties which the Emperor has had to encounter—the lack of honest instruments, the opposition of the very class to whom other sovereigns are wont to look for aid in their operations. NICHOLAS is reported to have said on his death-bed: "I regret that the condition of all classes of my subjects has not been more effectually improved, but I had no power to do more." These words, no doubt, weighed upon the mind of his thoughtful successor.

The writer of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1856 observed: "In earlier life the Emperor NICHOLAS has been heard to say that the Cesarewitch was not fit to govern Russia, from the mildness of his disposition and the moderation of his views; but mildness and moderation do not always mean weakness even in Russia!" They certainly have not meant so in his case. He has amply proved on several occasions that he can, if need be, show an iron hand; but, at the same time, no one can attentively study this great sovereign's career since he ascended his throne, eighteen years ago, without arriving at the conclusion that the main mission which he has prescribed for himself is to carry out cherished schemes for the well-being of his people. A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the time of the recent royal marriage remarked, in describing one of the splendid pageants, that of all those present none could compare for nobleness of mien with their imperial host; but proceeded to say that there was much of melancholy in the grand-looking face, as, indeed, there generally is in the countenances of those who combine the highest sense of duty with the deepest responsibilities.

During the eighteen years of his reign, this great Prince has not only broken the chains which had fettered his people for 260 years—for serfage dates from a ukase of 1001—but he has made justice something more than a name, and his civil service something better than a brigade of plunderers. If there is still corruption lurking in law courts and bureaus, it is the fault, not of the head of the State, but of the demoralization which he found dominant in it. The task which he set himself has been herculean, and so have been the feats accomplished. Nothing short of the incessant toil in which his anxious days are passed could have enabled him to make such progress. That a Prince whose career has, for the first time in Russian history, almost made despotism lovely, may be long preserved to lead his people onward by slow and sure degrees toward liberty and civilization, must be the fervent wish not only of Russia, but of the world.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

There are thousands in this City who should not fail to profit by the experience of a man named KAUFMAN, who lately migrated to the West and then starved to death. This man, it appears, was a resident of New-York, and not entirely helpless in his condition, for he had money to invest. He had heard of the Great West as a place where sudden wealth was to be acquired, and naturally his thoughts turned in that direction. His first misfortunes came upon him when he ventured into the speculations of Wall street. While seeking a Western investment, a broker induced him to put most of his savings into the bonds of an Arkansas railroad, and with these, representing a nominal value of $30,000, he went West, taking with him his family, consisting of a wife and two children.

No doubt in his journey he was unduly wasteful of his small remaining hoard, for a man who supposes he has $30,000 in bonds safely stowed away in his trunks is not likely to see the necessity for strict economy. It is certain that he spent two months traveling through Kansas and Missouri looking for a favorable place of settlement, but in vain. Then he went to Arkansas and finally reached Little Rock, the capital of the State. There for the first time his true condition became known to him. He had almost exhausted his store of money, and he sought to turn some of his railroad bonds into cash. He found that they were not worth the paper upon which they were printed, and that the whole lot would not purchase a single meal. The extreme need for an instant decision being thus suddenly forced upon him he went with his family to the adjacent town of Lewisburg, and near it secured a small tract of land. He erected a cabin to shelter himself and loved ones, in which, for the time, he lived in abject misery but not in absolute want.

Climatic fever soon came, however, to complete the ruin which had its beginning in a venture into Wall street. Poor KAUFMAN was happily delirious and unconscious of the utter desolation about him. The family was without money or food. The suffering wife, herself an invalid, appealed in vain to neighbors to be provided with medical aid for her dying husband. The world about them was indifferent to the sufferings of this helpless family. KAUFMAN and one of the children soon died from want of food, and the wife and remaining child would have speedily met the same fate had not they been rescued by the charity of a gentleman in the vicinity, to whom their condition became known. Even this benevolence, there is reason to fear, was too late, for this sad story ends with the information that the remaining members of the family were not expected to recover.

This distressing narrative has a moral for those who intend to go West. Its first lesson is that Wall street and its precarious investments should be avoided. A stranger cannot safely meddle with the mysteries of the street. It is almost impossible for him not to be deceived as to the value of stocks and bonds. If a man has money to establish himself in the West let him keep it, or something which is undoubtedly its equivalent. He will then know at all times the exact extent of his means. It is all very well to say "Go West," but it should be understood that a man cannot go West without money. Railroads demand fares and hotels insist upon compensation. A man cannot subsist upon air in the West any more than he can in the East. Nearly all the necessaries of life cost more there than here. A little reflection will convince any one that a family traveling is much more expensive than a family settled. All these things should be taken into consideration before a man, burdened with a helpless wife and children, starts West.

When any one desires to better his condition by removal to the West, he should first of all make sure that he has sufficient means for the venture. Without any money at all the idea cannot of course be entertained, and unless there is enough to give a fair prospect for success all that is spent will be wasted. Being certain that his means are ample for the purpose he has in view, the adventurer should fix upon his destination before he starts. Roving about the Western States in search of an eligible location means, in nearly every case, almost as great disaster as overtook poor KAUFMAN. The West is pretty much alike. Everywhere competence can be gained by hard labor. Nowhere can fortune be obtained without strenuous effort. In nearly all places the soil is fruitful. Nearly everywhere thrift and enterprise will meet with due reward. There cannot be much danger of making a fatal mistake in choosing a location. It is quite certain that any choice will in the end prove much better than a long deferred one. Not only money but valuable time is wasted in the aimless drifting from place to place which has become so common with emigrants.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Vice President of Cornell University, Prof. W. C. RUSSELL, has delivered recently an address on the subject of national education, which shows that all our scholars do not regard our present system with unmixed satisfaction. There are, it seems, some five million children attending the common schools of the country, and the vast majority of the parents of these, according to Prof. RUSSELL, "do not know what education is, and would not appreciate it if they did." The schools are kept open only a portion of the year at the discretion of Trustees chosen for political services. These Trustees select the teachers, determine the amount of their compensation, arrange the course of study, and choose the books for the school. Any one who knows village life knows how often the man least adapted to supervise such a delicate matter as education is put in as School Trustee. Indeed, it not unfrequently happens in this State—and we presume we are not behind other States in this matter—that a politician who can hardly write his name correctly is chosen by his fellow-citizens Trustee for the public school of his district. The first object aimed at by School Trustees is to make a show of economy to their constituents, by reducing the salary of the teachers to the lowest point. The result is, says Mr. RUSSELL, that while carpenters, masons, painters, and other skilled mechanics are receiving three or four dollars a day for their work the year round, the district school-teacher gets from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars and a half a day for five days in the week. A street-sweeper at a dollar and seventy-five cents a day receives, while he works, more in a week than the average wages of teachers of the district school, and if his work were not interrupted by bad weather would receive nearly twice as much.

Under such a system of compensation the standard of ability and character for the whole class of teachers falls. A poorer kind of men and women seek employment in the district schools. As five-sixths of our population are believed to receive all the education they ever get in the common schools, one can imagine what that education must be under such teachers, and with such managers. Nor does Prof. RUSSELL hold in much higher estimation the next grade in our popular education—the academies, including graded schools, high schools, grammar schools and the like. These he estimates at over fifteen hundred in number, giving instruction to some one hundred and fifty thousand youth. Their studies include French, German, the higher mathematics, rhetoric, history, and an introduction to many branches of natural science. The education given, however, is described as being most imperfect. The under-teachers are poorly paid, and therefore not properly qualified for their duties. The system has too much of routine in it, and too little of inventive work.

Even accuracy in familiar matters is not secured. Mr. RUSSELL states that he once examined the Principal of an academy in Pennsylvania, who "was in doubt whether Patagonia was in America or Africa." On another occasion, "a teacher who had been eighteen months in a New-York academy could name to him only one river in Europe, and that the Tiber." Spelling among these teachers seems often to be among the lost arts. But, worse than all, these academies seem to be sending out young men and women into the world every year who have no good moral preparation for life.

Arising still higher in the scale of education, Prof. RUSSELL examines briefly the colleges of the United States. Of these there are three hundred and sixty-seven, of whom ninety-six had last year more than 100 pupils; sixty-one less than 50; thirty-eight less than 30, and twenty-one less than 20 students. "One with six students and a preparatory department of three more had seven Professors; another of five undergraduates and a preparatory school of seventeen had seven Professors; another of eight undergraduates and twenty-five in the preparatory school had eight Professors; and thus the list reads until we come to one college which had one undergraduate (no preparatory school is stated) and six Professors!"

It needs no argument to show that a large proportion of that three hundred and odd colleges must be very deficient in the means of a higher education. Their Professors must be poorly paid, and in consequence often inferior men. Their libraries must be small, and scientific machinery defective. There can be little intellectual atmosphere about a small college, and the standard of scholarship will undoubtedly be low. They have drawn off funds from the large universities, and do not give any equivalent.

All these points, made by one of the leading officers of one of our large institutions of learning against our popular system of education, should receive much consideration from the friends of education in the United States. There was a time when we could work along in our political and financial system with a comparatively superficial popular training. Whether educated or not, our people could steer the Ship of State very easily through the calm waters. Our mistakes did little damage. We were like a young man in the vigor of youth, who can afford to despise small maladies. But circumstances have changed. We have grown older. The war has suddenly put the responsibilities and evils of our Governments upon us. Our governing body—Congress—finds itself called upon to control and adjust one of the most delicate instruments ever presented to human management, even the finance of a great nation. It addresses itself to this difficult task, with the average education secured by such means as we have briefly sketched above. Can we wonder that thus far our popular education, as Prof. RUSSELL has predicted, has found itself unequal to the task?

A POINT OF LAW.

A morning paper recently contributed the following toward a solution of the vexed Custom-house problem:

"Mr. STEVENS explained how easy it is to omit petty expenses from the invoice without the design or even the faintest suspicion of wrong. Every importer has an account-current with his foreign correspondent. When this is presented he finds upon it a charge of £20 or £30 for cartage. It may relate to an invoice passed through the Custom-house six months or a year before. The business to which it refers is closed, and the books have been balanced. The bookkeeper charges it perhaps to expense account, and the merchant knows nothing about it until some day Mr. JAYNE discovers it in the course of a roving search through his books, and suit is entered for two or three hundred thousand dollars. There has been undoubtedly a technical violation of the statute, and as the law does not allow him to plead innocent intention he is forced to compromise."

For a quarter of a century, ad valorem duties have been levied by this Government on the plan of dividing the whole world into States or countries, each subject to the same executive or legislative control, and predicating the value of an import, as to *time*, on the date when it left the boundary of the State or country of its procurement, and, as to *place*, on the value of that import in the principal markets of that country as decided by the appraisers. Up to 1851 the date of procurement (not exportation) was the time, but that arrangement did not work fairly or satisfactorily. During the same period, with the exception of a short interruption from March, 1865, to July 28, 1866, the dutiable value has been ascertained by the appraisers adding to this market value *in* the principal markets *at* the date of exportation all additional costs and charges not contained in the invoice for packing and preparing the merchandise, and actually placing it in the vessel, or vehicle, which conveys it out of the country from which it is exported to the United States. Thus, if goods are bought in Zurich, and that be the principal market for them in Switzerland, they would be appraised in New-York as at Zurich on the day they left the frontier of Switzerland, and to that appraised value would be added, by the appraiser, the cost of getting them to the frontier. The invoice must contain everything the buyer paid at Zurich, and if the cost or invoice price included delivery on the frontier, that would appear, but if not, then the appraiser adds, in his report to the Collector, the expenses of delivery and additional packing, commissions, &c. If these "petty expenses" are in the invoice received from the seller, how can they be omitted "without the design" from the invoice presented to the Collector? If they need not be in the invoice, a prudent importer, knowing they are dutiable, adds them on entry, according to the law of July 28, 1866, to the invoice value, and thus tells the appraiser precisely what they are or ought to be.

There cannot be even a "technical violation" of the statutes, on account of an invoice, if it be just what really passed between buyer and seller, or (if of goods not purchased) if it contain "the actual market value thereof at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured." In perfect honesty and accuracy there is perfect safety. The Custom-house, in order to claim forfeit, must establish to the satisfaction of court and jury, first, the falsehood, and next, that the importer knew it.

The theory of our present laws is that the importer shall declare to the Collector, on his own responsibility, his appreciation of *all* the items which make the dutiable value of his merchandise. He is presumed to know the Revenue law. The invoice is but a piece of evidence, and the Revenue law punishes severely false evidence through it, even if the Government be not pecuniarily injured, as courts of justice punish perjury in private suits. The importer must fully disclose the whole transaction with the seller; must add on his entry, if need be, to raise the invoice value to the actual market value at the period of exportation in the principal markets of the country of exportation; and then should declare the additional costs and charges to the importing vehicle or vessel. And if, in doing any of these things, he "knowingly" tells a falsehood by expression or suppression, the law punishes him and his property.

Is this law too severe for honest and careful merchants?

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The theatrical season of 1873-4 will be remembered as the most remarkable New-York has seen in many years. Its chief characteristics have been great financial depression, and extraordinary enterprise. The receipts of the various theatres during the past eight months, as compared with those of the previous season, would probably show a great falling off. Yet, if we recall the attractions throughout this term, we shall find that they have been more numerous, more varied, and more expensive than those of any former season. It may be argued that the badness of the times forced the alternatives on the managers of either producing constant novelties, or closing their theatres. While this may be true, still we should give these gentlemen high praise for the courage and endurance with which they have faced the unexampled depression of the past Winter. While in more than one theatre the treasury has been slowly but surely falling to the verge of bankruptcy, we have seen generous promises thoroughly fulfilled, and new enterprises started with a boldness nothing short of heroic.

While our local stage is still far from presenting the perfection of art and good taste, it is a source of satisfaction to remember that, during this season, we have had scarcely one meretricious drama upon our stage, and that the literary qualities of the plays, new and old, which have been given in our theatres have been of the highest type. Mr. WALLACK'S house has sustained its reputation as the leading theatre of America by the constant and brilliant productions of the standard comedies of the day. The plays of GOLDSMITH, SHERIDAN, and COLMAN have alternated with those of BULWER, ROBERTSON, and the sparkling productions of the manager himself. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the manner of these performances; it is sufficient to remember that at no other theatre in the country could they be done so well, and nowhere else can such audiences be found to enjoy them. Mr. DALY is one of the most energetic and dauntless caterers for our amusement. His season has been notable for the production of many new plays by famous dramatists, nearly all of which have been vastly superior on literary and moral grounds to those on which he built his former successes. His last effort, Mr. GILBERT'S "Charity" is one of the best of modern comedies, and is reaping a deserved success. The manager of Booth's Theatre has been a heavy sufferer during the past season. Mr. BOOTH has, moreover, been the recipient of a great deal of unnecessary censure for the shortcomings of his stock company, but it should be remembered that his theatre is the most expensive one in New-York, and while "stars" demand their present terms, a good stock company at this theatre is an impossibility. As it is, the public have to be grateful to Mr. BOOTH for the engagements of Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BOUCICAULT, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and Mme. JANAUSCHEK.

Good fortune has been enjoyed by the Union Square Theatre. Hard times and brilliant opposition have been powerless against its extraordinary prosperity. An entire season will be filled by the performance of only three plays, the last of which is now in its fifth month of success. The morality of this play, which has had so marvelous a career, has provoked much argument, a fact to which it probably owes no little of its success. We still hope that vice and puerility are not so inherent in the minds of play-goers as certain too fluent and metaphorical pens would have us believe. Endurance and perseverance have not been found wanting in the management of the other theatres, and if the managers have not all commanded success, they certainly can congratulate themselves on having deserved it.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Republicans of Jersey City assembled in large numbers in the Catholic Institute, on Third street, Jersey City, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Dr. John M. Cornelison for Mayor, and of the other gentlemen named on the Republican ticket for the several local offices. Mr. Jacob Weart was called upon to preside. Mr. Weart, on taking the chair, made some remarks upon the economical management of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and spoke a good word for the Republican candidates for the board. Mr. Jonathan Dixon, Jr., of Jersey City, one of the leading lawyers in the State, was the first speaker called upon. He said that party lines have of late years become very much obliterated. They were not, at least, Mr. Dixon thought, marked in purely local elections, and this was particularly true of the election about to be held in Jersey City. He was going for men rather than principles. The whole question involved was the relative fitness of the two candidates for the position. He had known Henry Traphagen, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, for many years, and he knew of no qualification he possessed which justified him in his ambition to hold the most important and responsible position in the city Government. Mr. Traphagen is a young man who is fair enough, honest enough, but as a young man he is capable of being molded by his party leaders—and they were not always the safest leaders. Mr. Dixon said he knew Mr. Traphagen well enough to know that he has not the strength of character which will enable him to resist influences which his better judgment would lead him to disregard. He paid Mayor O'Neill a very handsome compliment for never having wavered from the right a hair's breadth for friend or foe. Had he the same opinion of Henry Traphagen he would not hesitate to urge him for the position to which he aspires. Turning his attention, then, to Dr. Cornelison, the Republican nominee, Mr. Dixon said that the doctor is a man of much experience in public matters, and had already proven his fitness for the public service. There was nothing in his public record which the best of voters would not be proud to have in our own. He submitted that it was wiser to elect a man old in years and old in public service, whose capacity had already been proven, than to elect a young man as an experiment.

James H. Startup, the presiding officer of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was the next speaker. He said he had come to repel the statement that the expenditures of the Board of Freeholders during the last year were over one million of dollars. He said that the actual expenditures were not one-half a million of dollars. Mr. Startup went over the expenditures of the Board, showing that $100,000 was needed to pay the interest on the county war debt, and that $120,000 had been expended for permanent improvements rendered necessary by the growth of the County. He said that the County Jail is an expensive institution. He had endeavored to reform the management of that institution and economize it as far as possible, but the jailor is a woman, he said, and the prepossession in her favor was so strong that the projected reform was defeated.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, the editor of the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, was the next speaker. He delivered a sharp, incisive address, in which he claimed the election of commissions over the city was the only means of reforming the local Government. Would the people desire to see the Government put again into the hands of the thirty-two Aldermen who governed the city previous to 1870? Much had been said about the defalcation of Hamilton. But no one doubted the integrity of Hamilton up to the time when he fled, and Democrats as well as Republicans would have loaned him their names for any amount. But it was wrong to hold the whole party responsible for the misdeeds of a single member. In Brooklyn the Democratic politicians had stolen $2,500,000 of the public moneys. One-third of them were in jail for their misappropriations. Democratic politicians who could talk very glibly about the wickedness of Republican sins seemed to have no word of condemnation for the Democratic thieves.

At the close of Major Pangborn's speech the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the nominees.

NEW UNITED STATES ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR BROOKLYN.

A few days ago United States District Attorney Tenney sent a communication to Attorney General Williams at Washington, asking him to appoint Herbert G. Hull as his assistant in the place of Mr Hughes, whose resignation had been asked for and tendered. The appointment was accordingly made. Mr. Hull is a young man, a native of Brooklyn, and son of Amos G. Hull, a lawyer well known in this City. The new Assistant District Attorney was admitted to the bar in 1868, and went into partnership with his father under the firm name of A. G. & H. G. Hull. This partnership was dissolved a short time ago, and since then Mr. H. G. Hull has been in business on his own account. As his practice has chiefly been in the courts of this City, he is not very well known in Brooklyn. He is, however, a resident of that city, and lives on Kent avenue. Mr. Hull is spoken of as a lawyer of ability, well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed.

THE INDIANS QUIET.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Gen. Smith reports that all continues quiet at Spotted Tail and Whetstone agencies. Spotted Tail refuses to change the location of his agency as the Commissioner desires.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Di Murska performed in "Marta" at the Academy, yesterday, and with her performance of the titular rôle in Flotow's tuneful opera ended her first week's sojourn at the Academy. Signor Verati was *Lionello*, and sang exceedingly well, the romance in the third act being repeated by general desire. Signor Verati has certain qualities which are not to be despised; his phrasing is correct and tasteful, his enunciation unusually good, and his acting earnest, and often impressive. These characteristics of the tenor are particularly noticeable in "Marta," and they were recognized and lauded at once. "Marta" is not so favorable to Mme. Di Murska as to the principal male artist of Mr. Maretzek's company, and we would rather hear the Hungarian songstress in any other element of her répertoire. The troupe appear at the Academy three evenings more, and at the matinée on Saturday next. On Monday week Mr. Strakosch—for whose two weeks' season the sale of seats opens to-morrow—occupies the house. To-morrow evening Mme. Di Murska may be heard in "I Trovatore."

THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' final matinée concert of the present season was given at Steinway Hall yesterday. A fine programme was interpreted. It consisted mainly of familiar selections, but such works as Bach's concerto for string orchestra can never be heard often enough, and although there may be no need of referring to them anew, they are none the less welcome, both to audiences and to ourselves. Novelty was represented on yesterday's bill by a Hungarian "suite," by Hoffmann, embracing three movements, strongly characteristic in subjects and rhythm, and instrumentated with splendid sonority. We are at a loss to understand why Mr. Pease's achievements should find a place amid the elements of Mr. Thomas' latest programme. If local composers are to be encouraged, more promising writers can be found than Mr. Pease, whose "Bedouin Song," recited yesterday in a sepulchral tone by Mr. Whitney, is not worth even the limited study the artist must have bestowed upon it. A feature of the matinée was a fantasia for harp, by Alvars, deliciously played by Mr. Lockwood. Mr. Thomas' last symphony concert will occur on Saturday evening week.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last Philharmonic concert of the present season in Brooklyn took place at the Academy yesterday evening. The spacious auditorium was crowded, and the performance passed off to general satisfaction. The soloists were Mme. Ilma Di Murska, who sang "Ah, perfido!" and a Hungarian air, with flute accompaniment, by Doppler; and Mr. Richard Hoffman, who played Mendelssohn's serenade, and "allegro giojoso," and three numbers by Chopin. The most important orchestral piece of the entertainment was Schubert's C major symphony, than which no finer interpretation than Mr. Thomas' forces supply can be wished. During the evening a brief address was delivered by Mr. L. B. Wyman, President of the Society, who offered an explanation for Mme. Di Murska's non-appearance at the Wednesday rehearsal; asked a cordial reception for the lady; mentioned that the season had been the most prosperous ever enjoyed; and finally returned thanks to Mr. Thomas, to whose talent and industry the society is indebted for the gratifying results of this year's efforts. In acknowledgment of Mr. Thomas' exertions, the Brooklyn Philharmonic has tendered him a testimonial concert, to take place on April 22. The eminent director certainly deserves the graceful compliment to be paid him, and it is positive that Brooklyn *dilletanti* will see to it that the tribute is, from a material stand-point, a handsome one.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS' CONCERT.

The concert for the benefit of the New-York City Missions, to take place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, promises to be a very grand affair. Mmes. Steele and Borie are to sing, the Liederkranz Chorus will supply several choral pieces, and Grafulla's band is to contribute the orchestral numbers. The attractiveness of the programme and the excellence of the cause which the concert is intended to aid ought to bring together an immense assemblage.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Sunday concert to take place at the Grand Opera-house, this evening, is on a very large scale. An orchestra of sixty performers, under the bâton of Mr. Carlberg, has been engaged, and Mme. Di Murska and M. Wieniawski are to be the soloists. The outlay for band and artists for such an affair is about one thousand dollars....At the close of the full dress inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment, at their armory, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Gilmore and his band will give a concert and hop at the armory, in Fourteenth street....M. George Vaillant gives a concert at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, when he will have the co-operation of Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. F. Bergner, and Miss Margaretha Schreyer....The programmes of the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, credited Signor Zucchelli with a share in the performance of "Linda." Signor Zucchelli has not yet appeared in this City.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The revival of "The Veteran" at Wallack's has proved one of the most successful dramatic events of the season. The wonder, indeed, is that a play so brimful of robust and healthy humor should remain so long in abeyance. It is at all events a good supplement to the admirably-performed comedy series which the management of Wallack's has given us during the past season. Then the cast of "The Veteran" would win favor for a comedy not possessing a tithe of its merits. When two such excellent actors as Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. John Brougham get together, and when an artist of Mr. Lester Wallack's capacity fills a leading rôle, the success of even an indifferent play would be almost assured; and so, when they appear in so brisk and pleasant a comedy as "The Veteran," the result passes quite beyond that to which the ordinary terms of eulogy are applicable. The audiences during the week have been exceptionally large, and everything appears to be in favor of a long and successful run for Mr. Wallack's comedy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly is one of those managers who apparently believe in the efficacy of change. He never allows success to grow stale, and would rather discard a good play at a stage which might be considered very near the meridian of its popularity than wait for too emphatic indications of its passage toward decadence. "Love's Labor's Lost" furnished an example of his management in this direction, and now the withdrawal of "Charity" in favor of "Monsieur Alphonse," is another instance. "Charity" will be performed for the last time to-morrow night, and on Tuesday night "Monsieur Alphonse" will be produced. Those elaborate details of scenery, costumes, and general accessories, to which Mr. Daly has accustomed the frequenters of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, are all promised, and in the cast we are to have Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Nina Varian. There is a child's part in the drama which will be filled by Bijou Heron, the daughter of Mrs. Matilda Heron, and touching her debut as the child of *Alphonse* an affecting correspondence has taken place between Mr. Daly and Mrs. Heron. Mr. Daly says that the little nameless being whom Alexander Dumas has created for the pity and admiration of the world is a revelation of child-life, and he feels that the pretty little Bijou was born to give it breath and being in this country. Mrs. Heron accepts the engagement for her child, whom she dedicates to the dramatic art and commits to the care of Mr. Daly. If there is any drawback in the cast of "Monsieur Alphonse," play-goers will recognize it in the fact that the name of so agreeable an actress as Miss Sara Jewett does not appear in the bills.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Led Astray," which shows no signs of languishing at the Union Square Theatre, will receive some additional embellishments during the week, in the shape of new scenery for the first act. During the past week, the audiences have been as large as at any time during the exceptionally successful run of this play....For the present there is no change at Booth's, Lotta, as *Zip*, proving sufficiently attractive. On the 20th inst. Miss Neilson will commence a two weeks' engagement as *Juliet*. ....Mr. and Mrs. Florence will continue to appear at the Grand Opera House, but "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Ellen Oge" will be performed on alternate nights....Humpty Dumpty's eccentricities continue to engage the attention at Mr. Fox's new home, supplemented by other amusements....The management of the Park Theatre say that there will be no disappointment this time, and that the new house will be opened to-morrow evening without fail. "Love's Penance," which is adapted from the French, is the play for the opening night, and Mr. Charles Fechter will sustain the principal rôle....Mr. Frank Mayo continues to make "Davy Crockett" so attractive at Niblo's that no change appears to be necessary.... Mr. and Mrs. Davenport appear at Wood's Museum, in the romantic drama entitled "St. Marc, or the Soldier of Fortune." "Oliver Twist," Massinger's play, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "Macbeth" are announced for representation during the week....The Lyceum furnishes a variety entertainment of exceptional excellence. The ballet, which is the creation of M. Espinoza, is a very brilliant affair, and the other items of the programme are correspondingly good. Popular prices are the rule at the Lyceum....The clever troupe which Dan Bryant always keeps by him give their usual excellent entertainment, which is, of course, eminently satisfactory to the frequenters of that popular place of amusement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

The first of a series of three readings was given by Dr. Spencer, at Association Hall, yesterday. Dr. Spencer has considerable power of facial expression, and decided force as a reader; his dialect recitations, too, are free from exaggeration, and amusing. He is not at his ease, however, when compositions requiring sentiment or dignity are to be rendered. The story of Oliver Twist's recapture by Sikes and Nancy was narrated—we had almost said acted—by Dr. Spencer with great effect, and his personations of Hans Breitmann and Widow Bedott created much merriment. The second readi g may be attended on Saturday next....The sale of seats for the series of six readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman will begin at Carillo's, No. 825 Broadway, to-morrow morning. Miss Cushman reads, it will be remembered, at the Academy.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The daily and nightly attendance at the Colosseum is always exceedingly large, and no doubt can now be entertained that the "sights" of the place are of a kind likely to attract for many months to come. We have to notice that, by general request, the cyclorama of "Paris by Night" will be exhibited one week longer. But it will surely be withdrawn after Saturday next, to make room for "London in 1874." No one can afford to neglect these final opportunities of visiting the French metropolis without loss of time and without peril. The amusement department of the Colosseum offers, this week, representations by Marionettes, lectures by Prof. Tobin, and a variety of delightful features.

ART ENTERTAINMENT.

Prof. Cromwell gives a series of entertainments during the week at Robinson Hall. He will commence to-night, when he will take his audience from Palermo to Venice. On Tuesday night the trip will be from Antwerp to Vienna, and Paris. Rome and London will receive his attention in due time.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera company appears this week at the Philadelphia Academy.... Miss Neilson returned to this City Friday night. The receipts of her farewell benefit in California were $2,225, her whole three weeks' engagement having been the most profitable ever fulfilled by any dramatic artist who has visited the Pacific Coast. Miss Neilson reached Philadelphia, coming directly from San Francisco, at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and in accordance with a promise made some months ago, acted there for the benefit of the Fountain Society, in "As You Like It," on the same afternoon....Mrs. Bowers was last week in Toledo....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at the Boston Theatre....The Aimée Troupe play there this week....Mrs. J. B. Booth acted Thursday in Scranton....Miss Jane Combs was at McVicker's, in Chicago....Miss Katherine Rogers was at Hooley's, in Chicago....The Oates Troupe was at Wood's, in Cincinnati....Mr. J. C. Williamson has profited by a most lucrative benefit performance in San Francisco....Miss Cushman acted last week at Ford's, in Washington....Mr. Sothern appeared Friday in Syracuse....Mme. Janauschek was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. ....The Vokes Family was at the Arch Street Theatre....The Aimeé Opera Bouffe Troupe was at the Chestnut Street Theatre....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at Ford's, in Baltimore....Mr. Edwin Booth was at Macaulay's, in Louisville....The San Francisco *Bulletin* has the following startling intelligence: "A theatrical war among the Chinese is imminent. A brace of Celestial capitalists named Tuck Wo and See Yung Tong, who already operate in pork, vegetables, and fancy articles at various points on Jackson street, have purchased a lot on the south side of that street, between Dupont and Kearny, with a frontage of forty feet and a depth of eighty feet, and are erecting a spacious theatre upon an improved plan. The basement of the building has been made unusually deep in order to meet the requirements of a first-class Chinese lodging-house. The first story is divided into stores, and the second story is intended for the theatre proper. There are two galleries in the theatre, and a parquet affording seating capacity for 1,200 or 1,500 persons. The stage is at the south end of the building and measures about 40 feet by 15. The flooring is elastic, in order to aid the acrobats who form a leading feature in heathen theatrical representations. There are no trap-doors in the stage, and no dressing-rooms in the vicinity. All stage business is transacted in Chinese theatres on the stage, a curtain sufficing to shut off the actors from the gaze of the audience when not actually engaged in declamation or barbarous warfare. An agent of the owners states that the theatre will be finished in elegant style, according to Oriental taste, and specially adapted to the demands of his countrymen resident here. The expense of the lot and building will reach $30,000. In order to run a lively opposition to the theatre on the opposite side of the street, which is now doing a fine business, Messrs. Tuck Wo and See Yung Tong have secured the services of an eminent Chinese dramatist to write an original play of the historical school, founded on incidents of life in China and California"....Mr. T. C. King acted last week in Montreal.

[*For Record of Foreign Affairs see page 10.*]

WALL STREET NOTES.

The business in the stock market was decidedly feverish and unsettled yesterday. Railroad stocks had a decided downward tendency; but, except in Lake Shore, the closing prices were not much under the opening. Lake Shore opened at $77\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at $75\frac{1}{4}$, without any apparent cause for the decline. Western Union opened at 78, fell to $76\frac{7}{8}$, and subsequently recovered slightly, and closed at $77\frac{1}{8}$. The week has been a good one for the bears, but the bulls say their time is coming, and as soon as the currency question is settled stocks will, they assert, "go up" with the most "amazing rapidity." The Sub-Treasury yesterday disbursed $8,000 in gold for interest and $2,000 for called bonds. The total for the week was $100,000 for interest and $84,000 for bonds. The exports to Europe yesterday amounted to $203,000 in silver and gold bars, the total for the week being $500,000. The customs receipts yesterday were $308,000, and for the week, $2,331,000.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE NUISANCE.

Charles Smith and Michael Burke, two of the keepers of disorderly houses in the Fifteenth Ward arrested by Capt. Byrne on Friday night, were brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and released on giving $500 bail each. Christian Cook, of No. 64 James street, became bondsman for Smith; and John Haggerty, of No. 22 Prince street, for Burke. Owing to the prompt action taken by District Attorney Phelps, the disorderly house nuisance complained of by the congregation of the church corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place, has been abated.

SPONTANEOUS TESTIMONY TO MR. VAN NORT'S EFFICIENCY.

A tax-payer residing at One Hundred and First street and Ninth avenue, states that Mr. Kellog, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, recently went around with a petition in the Northern part of the City, asking the tax-payers to attach their signatures, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Van Nort was an efficient and trustworthy public officer, and that his resignation would inflict a serious injury upon the improvements of the City. This action on the part of Mr. Kellog has met with but very slender success, and it was generally remarked among the property-owners and tax-payers of the districts he visited that he might be better employed in attending to the affairs of the department.

THE BODY OF NATHANIEL C. BISHOP EXHUMED.

STORY OF THE BISHOP DIVORCE CASE—THE WIFE OF THE DECEASED PERSISTS IN THE STATEMENT THAT HER HUSBAND WAS POISONED—A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION TO BE MADE.

The body of Nathaniel C. Bishop, the well-known lawyer of No. 243 Broadway, which was deposited in Greenwood Cemetery on the 26th of March amid such exciting scenes, was yesterday exhumed on the application of his widow, Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, and brought to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital. As the facts in the case would now appear to have developed themselves into a highly sensational story, fraught with suspicious circumstances and startling incidents which seem more like the creations of the novelist than the events of ordinary life, it may not be amiss to detail a few of the circumstances connected with the extraordinary affair. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were the parties in a divorce suit commenced by the latter, which occupied the time of the courts for seven years, and, like many other suits, never reached a conclusion. The litigants had not lived together for several years, and the quarrels which occurred during the period of separation have been innumerable. Mr. Bishop, who had a large practice and was possessed of great wealth, is said to have lived in accordance with his own ideas of morality, and disbursed his means with no niggardly hand. Mrs. Bishop, whose life during these years seems to have been exceedingly chechered, states that she was twice shot at by the parties who had conspired to ruin her domestic happiness, and that on two other occasions attempts had been made to poison her. On the 25th of March Mr. Bishop died, after a very short illness, at No. 120 West Forty-fourth street, the house being occupied by Samuel Bissick and his wife, from whom ostensibly deceased rented a room. A certificate of death from *angina pectoris* was given by Dr. Pardee, of West Forty-fourth street, who, as alleged, was called in to attend deceased, but did not arrive until after death had ensued. The widow and son of Mr. Bishop did not hear of his death until next day, and on demanding admission to the presence of the deceased were assaulted and ejected by the inmates of the house. Young Mr. Bishop then directed Sexton Quigg, of Dr. Tyng's church, to take charge of the body, and it is charged that by him the remains were taken, at the instigation of the opponents of Mrs. Bishop, to Dr. Tyng's church, where the funeral services were actually in progress, while the widow and son remained in utter ignorance of the fact. On learning the circumstances the relatives of Mrs. Bishop requested a postponement of the funeral in order to permit of the holding of an inquest, to ascertain the cause of death, urging that the proceedings had been conducted with extraordinary secresy and indecent haste; but the appeal was not noticed, and the remains were removed to Green-Wood. At the Cemetery another attempt was made by the widow to postpone the burial, and an order of committal to the receiving vault was obtained, but the parties in possession of the corpse refused to surrender it, and the body was borne to the grave for interment. Finding that her efforts were fruitless, Mrs. Bishop finally resorted to the rather extraordinary expedient of jumping into the open grave prepared for her husband, and demanding that the body be taken to the receiving vault. This had the desired effect, and the parties in possession surrendered the remains. The officers of the cemetery then deposited the body in the reciving vault to await an inquest, promising to retain possession of it until it should be demanded by Mrs. Bishop or her son. These occurrences, which created intense excitement at the time, took place on the 26th of March, and a few days afterward, according to the statement of the custodian of the body of Mr. Bishop, a young lady, who swore in an affidavit that she was the daughter of deceased, presented herself, and demanded possession of the remains. The body, it appears, was then transferred to her custody, and interred. On ascertaining that the remains had been interred, Mrs. Bishop made an affidavit stating her suspicions that the deceased had been foully dealt with, and a Coroner's warrant was issued for the exhumation of the body, and intrusted to Senior & Son, undertakers, for execution. The body was accordingly exhumed yesterday, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the casket was opened in presence of Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner Shine, Dr. Wood, an analytical chemist, Warden Brennan, Mrs. Bishop and her son, and a number of medical students. The wonderful preservation of the body, and the appearance of the flesh, which was of a reddish color, surprised the experienced spectators, and comments were freely interchanged. No appearance of decomposition could be detected, and the body looked as if it had just been taken off ice. The undertaker remarked that if the body had been subjected to an embalming process the work of preservation could not have been so successfully performed. Drs. Wood and Shine unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that the body presented all the appearances of arsenical poisoning, but pending a chemical analysis of the intestines, preferred to reserve their decided opinion as to the cause of death.

After viewing the body, Coroner Woltman informed Mrs. Bishop that he could not authorize the employment of a chemist to analyze the intestines, the Board of Supervisors having refused to pay for such services. The lady at once proceeded to engage Prof. Doremus to make a chemical analysis, and the holding of a post-mortem examination was postponed until the Professor could be communicated with. Mrs. Bishop will have an interview with the Coroner to-day. The second funeral has been arranged to take place from Rev. Dr. Hepworth's church on the afternoon of Sunday next. The case has been put into the hands of Capt. Irving to work up, and some startling developments are expected.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited the relatives of the deceased yesterday, in order to ascertain their views as to the motives which, in their opinion, could have prompted the desire to cause the death of Mr. Bishop. From their version of the affair, it appears that Mr. Bishop had transferred a large portion of his property to distant friends, to the injury of his immediate relatives. They also state that no will could be found, and that the safe and trunks had been broken open, and the papers and effects of deceased stolen after his death. Among the papers missing from the Broadway office of the deceased are those of William H. Vanderbilt, whose business was transacted by the deceased. It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt has, at his own expense, employed detectives to recover them. The relatives express decided opinions on the conduct of the inmates of the house in which Mr. Bishop died in not informing them of his death. All the parties interested in the transaction are under the surveillance of the detectives.

THE REPORTED SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

A STORY OF THE PANIC REVIVED—IT IS FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR—THE LAST STOCK-JOBBING OPERATION.

The extraordinary story published in a morning paper of yesterday, to the effect that James H. Banker had begun a suit against Commodore Vanderbilt for a sum "involving" $1,500,000, which suit it was alleged had grown out of transactions between the two parties during the panic, proves on investigation to be utterly false, and without a scrap of evidence to support it. The article in which the statement appeared opened with the announcement that "Weakness was the principal feature of the market yesterday." If it had added that weakness was also the principal feature of the "disclosures" which followed, it would not have been far out of the way. The purport of the article was that during the panic of last September, Messrs. Banker, Schell, and the late Horace F. Clark, were carrying, through their brokers, George Bird Grinnell & Co., large amounts of Lake Shore Railroad stock, and that notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the "combination," their brokers went under in the general crash. Upon the heels of this followed a couple of quotations from certain deeds in the Register's Office, published in all the newspapers something like six months ago, and by which it appeared that James H. Banker and Ellen Josepine, his wife, had conveyed, for and in consideration of $700,000 in hand paid to Commodore Vanderbilt, certain property therein stated. Appended to the deed was a document signed by the Commodore, and which certified that the said deed of conveyance was delivered as a mortgage to secure the payment of all moneys due him from Mr. Banker. Then came the names and statements of several people supposed to be connected with the business in hand, arranged and garbled in a manner leading the ordinary reader to believe that the affair was something very important and mysterious, and, of course, never breathed to any mortal living except the reporters of the paper in question, whereas the wonderful transactions and deeds and mortgages and other legal paraphernalia had been laid before the public at full length in October last. The principal party interested—Commodore Vanderbilt himself—has already branded the whole story as "tomfoolery;" but with a view of testing how far the brazen assurance of the paper could go, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. John E. Burrill, Mr. Vanderbilt's legal adviser, whom that veracious paper had reported as saying, "that whatever there might be in prospective, there had been no papers served as yet." The reporter found Mr. Burrill, who upon being shown a copy of the article, pronounced the story of the "suit" and his supposed connection with it to be false. He had never heard the first word in relation to any such measure, and as to the "documents" paraded as important disclosures, he recognized them as having appeared in the papers at the time of the panic. At the office of Ex-Judge Hilton, the alleged attorney for the plaintiff, whose son was quoted by the writer of the article, as "wishing to know how the rumor got out," and as saying that "no proceedings had yet been begun," but that "when the matter should take shape, the newspapers would be duly informed, as it was a matter of some interest and importance, and the effect of which would be felt," THE TIMES' reporter found the "son" equally ignorant, as Mr. Burrill, and certain that he had given the paper no authority to make any such statement. On the street the story was generally treated as a stock-jobbing canard in the interest of Jay Gould.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE SIGHTED.

THE STORY OF THE LAST OCEAN DISASTER—THE LONG-EXPECTED VESSEL TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The steam-ship Greece, of the National Line, was anxiously expected yesterday. Many inquiries were made at the steam-ship offices by people having friends upon the steamer. In the afternoon reliable information was received that a large steam-ship had been seen, early yesterday forenoon, in the offing, from near Siasconset. With a powerful glass the vessel was seen to be bark-rigged, with double topsails and single smoke-stack. The British flag could be made out at the mizzen, and it was the general opinion of the observers that there was no doubt that it was the Greece. The vessel was due on Thursday last, and is advertised to sail again from this port on the 14th inst. The Egypt, with Mr. Buck, the first officer of the Greece, on board, reached Queenstown on Tuesday evening last, the day on which the Greece might possibly have reached this port. Consequently the agent in Liverpool thought that there was no occasion for him to telegraph by cable news that there was a probability had already been received from the passengers themselves. The Greece is one of the best vessels owned by the National Line. She is 390 feet in length and 42 in breadth. From her metallic deck to her ceiling she has a depth of 35 feet. She is rated 4,400 tons burden. Her engine-room is 50 feet long, and her machinery is pronounced to be of the very best description. She has two vertical, direct-acting compound engines of 500 nominal horse-power, but which can be worked up to 3,000. Her machinery was made and set up by Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead. She has one smoke-stack which is painted white nearly to the top, thence up black, making a striking contrast. She is bark-rigged, with double topsails and studding-sails, and should any accident happen to her machinery she could make the same time as a first-class sailing vessel. Her arrangements for the accommodation of passengers are complete. Her state-rooms are all upon the saloon-deck and open into that apartment. These can comfortably accommodate 150 persons. Her steerage is large and well ventilated, and there is ample room for 1,400 persons. No advices have been received by the agents in this City as to how many passengers sailed from Liverpool on this voyage in the Greece. But judging from the general travel at this season, the agents think that the number of steerage passengers may be reckoned at between 400 and 500. There were said to have been about 400 persons on the Europe when she met the Greece. The Europe was known to be carrying all the steerage passengers she could get, so that, allowing 125 or 130 for her crew, she could not have had over fifty or seventy-five at the outside first-class passengers when she sailed from Havre. This number could be easily taken care of in the Greece, and she always carries an abundance of provisions. It is also believed that after the passengers had been safely transferred from the Europe enough stores were also taken to the Greece to amply provide for any emergency that might arise from detention from any cause. The Greece sailed from Liverpool on March 25, and from Queenstown on the 26th. The Europe departed from Havre on March 27, and met the Greece in mid-ocean on the 2d of April. It is believed by those competent to judge that the transfer of 400 passengers in mid-ocean could not have been accomplished in less than forty-eight hours. This would make it April 4 before the vessels parted, probably early in the morning. On the same day, late in the afternoon, the Egypt was signaled, and Mr. Buck and his men were forced to abandon their chances of salvage. Those who know Mr. Buck, the first officer of the Greece, who attempted with a volunteer crew of twenty men to take the sinking Europe into some port, say that he is a very cool, reliable man. Though young, he is a thorough seaman, and with his picked crew could take a much greater risk than Capt. Lemarie, with a large number of passengers on his hands. The salvage on the Europe would have made every man of that crew of twenty comfortable and independent for some years. The vessel itself was valued at about $1,000,000, and it is said that the cargo was worth over $2,000,000 more. The usual salvage in such a case would have been about forty per cent. But it is believed that when Mr. Buck took charge the ship was wholly surrendered to him by Capt. Lemarie. It is added that he had taken every precaution against any sacrifice of life on the part of his men. To navigators of the Atlantic the course of vessels is as plain as a ferry. The time of departure is fixed, and it is believed that Mr. Buck counted upon the Egypt's coming to his assistance when he undertook to bring the Europe into port. Besides, his boats were in the best possible order, well provisioned, and provided with nautical instruments, and the falls all rigged, ready to escape at a moment's warning. His whole plan is believed to have been the result of careful calculation, and not the rash impulse of the moment, and had it been possible for any man to have brought the Europe into port, Mr. Buck would have accomplished that feat. The leak in the Europe was in the engine-room, and where it could not be reached and repaired at sea. Capt. Lemarie was able to keep the water down for some time, but the choking up of the leading pumps permitted the water to gain rapidly, and it was only a question of time as to how long the Europe would float. Mr. Buck was unable to repair this defect, and the water continued to gain upon him. When he abandoned the vessel she had eighteen feet of water in her hold. In this condition Mr. Buck knew that nothing could save the ship, but he persuaded the commander of the Egypt to attach a hawser and tow the Europe while she would float. At length, however, only a few hours afterward, the hawser was reluctantly cast off and the Europe settled and sank. Whether any of the cargo had been transferred to the Egypt before the Europe went down the agent here has not been informed. But he does not believe that anything was saved, there being too much water in the hold to give the crew a chance to get anything out. The Greece will probably reach her dock this afternoon, unless she met the violent gale of last night when off Barnegat. That may have forced her to stand off again and wait for better weather.

THE PATERSON, N. J., SHOOTING CASE.

Coroner Ameraux commenced an inquest yesterday morning in the case of Michael Lotz, who was shot by Dr. Daumer in a room at the residence of the latter, No. 77 Ellison street, Paterson, on Monday night last. A post-mortem examination of the body of deceased failed to discover the bullet, although the wound only extended to the back part of the palate. The throat and larynx were greatly inflamed, and suffocation was found to have been the immediate cause of death, although Dr. Quinn found that Lotz was in the first stage of delirium tremens, and was of the opinion that exhaustion was more the cause of death than choking. Dr. Daumer was first called to the witness-stand, and testified: I met Michael Lotz in Fred. Gagg's saloon about 10:30 o'clock last Monday evening, and went with him to my office at about 11 o'clock. He was not intoxicated, and drank nothing at my office. I had no quarrel with him during that evening, but he told me that he was afraid of a man named William Renchen, who lived in the house. He asked me to protect him, and I told him I would, and asked him to come to my room. On arriving there I took out a revolver which was loaded. We both examined it, and as I rose to put it back in the drawer it exploded. I had made no demonstrations with the weapon, and did not at any time aim it at Lotz's hat, as has been said. Immediately after the explosion Lotz fell off the chair, and I picked him up and put him on the chair again. He said, "My dear old friend, you have shot me;" and I merely replied, "I am very sorry," because I did not believe the ball had hit him. Several other witnesses were examined, but as they were not present during the shooting their testimony was unimportant. Henry Snatch testified that Lotz told him the shooting was accidental, and some of the other witnesses corroborated the statement. The inquest adjourned at a late hour.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SAMUEL B. LEWIS.

The retirement of Mr. Samuel B. Lewis from active participation in the management of Mount Sinai Hospital was last evening made the occasion for the presentation of a testimonial expressive of the appreciation of the directory for the manifold services rendered by him during his connection with the institution, which extended over a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Lewis was one of the first to conceive the idea of the establishment of a hospital in this City exclusively devoted to the necessities of the Jewish population, and it was mainly through his exertions that the Mount Sinai Institute is indebted for its present condition of success. Through his instrumentality numerous schemes have been devised for the furtherance of the interests of the hospital; he has successively filled the positions of Director, Honorary Secretary, and Vice President, and his name has been inseparably identified with its present advancement. The Committee appointed to take charge of the presentation consisted of Leopold Litthaur, (Chairman,) Jesse Seligman, D. Benrimo, Simon Mack, Geo. S. Mawson, Louis Lavanburg, Isaac T. Meyer, Hermann Steinberger, and Simeon N. Leo, M. D., Secretary; and there were also present a large representation of the most distinguished members of the Jewish persuasion in this City. The testimonial consisted of a complete dinner service of sterling silver, wrought by Tiffany & Co., of considerable value, and bore the inscription: "Presented to Samuel A. Lewis, Esq., by the members of the Mount Sinai Hospital, in recognition of his manifold services in aid of that institution during a period of twenty years, while serving as Director, Honorary Secretary, Vice President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, &c." It was dated New-York, April 10, 1874, and was accompanied by a set of resolutions elaborately engrossed. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, and the reply of Mr. Lewis appropriately expressed his acknowledgments of the compliment conveyed. Subsequently a supper was given by Mr. Lewis, when familiar toasts were proposed and responded to.

SMALL-POX IN THE PENITENTIARY.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, a communication was received stating that small-pox had broken out in the hospital of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. It was resolved, on motion of Commissioner Stern, that the Board proceed at once in a body to the island to examine into the matter. The three Commissioners left the City by the steam-boat at 10:30 A. M., and met at the Charity Hospital in the office of Dr. McDonald, the Chief of the Medical Staff of the Department, who, with two of his assistants, were present at the meeting. The physicians stated that a case of small-pox was discovered in the Penitentiary Hospital on Wednesday last, and the patient was removed to the small-pox hospital on the following day. Since that time several other prisoners under treatment have developed symptoms of the disease, but Dr. McDonald has not yet decided whether or not they are actually infected. It has been deemed advisable, however, to remove them to quarters in buildings attached to the small-pox hospital. In view of the fact stated, Commissioner Stern offered the following resolution to the board.

Resolved, That no inmate of the Penitentiary, if taken sick from this hour, shall be placed in the Penitentiary Hospital for treatment, but shall be removed to the special Pavilion Hospital, under charge of proper keepers, until the Chief of the Medical Staff shall report in writing to this board that all danger to patients domiciled in the hospital shall be passed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. McDonald has ordered that every inmate in the prison, not previously operated upon, shall be vaccinated, and 845 vaccines were ordered by the Commissioners for that purpose. On account of the appearance of small-pox in the hospital, the board determined that Wm. M. Tweed should not be compelled to sleep in it, agreeable to the resolution adopted at the meeting on Thursday last, and Warden Liscombe, of the Penitentiary has been directed to allow the prisoner to remain in the special apartment he has occupied for the present.

A CURIOUS CASE.

John Rogers, mate of the schooner Frank Walter, lying at Pier No. 8, North River, came on board about 10 o'clock on Friday night, accompanied by Robert Roberts, a sailor. Both men were drunk. Soon after Rogers was heard to cry "man overboard," and Thomas Moscher, the steward, on coming on deck, found Rogers clinging to a rope hanging over the side of the vessel. Assistance was procured and he was rescued. He said he had jumped into the river after Roberts, who had fallen overboard and was drowned. Acting on information received, Officer Ellard, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Rogers on suspicion of having thrown Roberts overboard. Rogers was committed by Justice Bixby at the Tombs, yesterday, in order that further time should be given the Police to finish working up the case.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week the Police arrested 1,717 persons....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during last week, 580 deaths, 496 births, and 179 marriages, showing an increase of 70 deaths, 25 births, and 35 marriages, as compared with the figures of the previous week.

PAYMENT OF CITY LABORERS.

Controller Green paid, on Friday and Saturday, the following rolls of workmen: Small pipes, $21,460 49; pavers, $367 12; docks, $22,000; repairs to croton pipes, $2,830 12; total, $46,657 73.

TIMES AND TRIBUNE.

The following returns show the relative proportions of the circulation of THE TIMES and *Tribune*. They are gathered from all parts of New-York City, in order to fairly represent different localities. Only one or two news-stands or depots are taken in each neighborhood, so that the totals given merely cover a small part of the City. The returns, however, are truly representative in their character. The country subscription list would show even a larger disproportion between the two journals, but we have no means of making this comparison. By far the greater part of our City subscribers are supplied by our own carriers; here again we are unable to make a comparison, unless the *Tribune* will publish its lists.

The figures were taken on Monday, April 6, 1874. We undertake to say that the circulation of THE TIMES is at least DOUBLE that of the *Tribune*:

	Times.	Tribune.
Fifth Avenue Hotel	150	60
Coleman House, Grand Hotel, St. James	125	50
Brentano, No. 33 Union square	115	55
Windsor Hotel	80	35
Hoffman House	80	20
St. Nicholas Hotel	100	75
Grand Central Hotel	60	45
F. G. Goode Brothers, No. 249 3d av. (wholesale)	4,500	1,900
No. 212 East 33d st. (wholesale)	1,325	800
Union News Company, 42d st	135	95
3d av. and 14th st	45	25
No. 382 2d av	60	38
Avenue B and 12th st	135	100
3d av. and 24th st	235	130
No. 711 3d av	30	14
Wall st., corner Nassau	35	20
W. Cary, 9th av. and 45th st	18	6
Gallner, 24th st. and 9th av	20	10
W. Thompson, 19th st. and 9th av	60	25
Keys, 30th st. and 8th av	30	15
Maier, 33d st. and 8th av	100	80
McKeon, 7th av. and 34th st	30	19
Jones, 25th st. and 6th av	26	20
McEvoy Bros., No. 552 6th av	90	40
Leseur, No. 1,209 Broadway	50	24
Williamson, 14th st. and 6th av	80	54
J. H. Tyson, 14th st. and 6th av	160	80
McGrath, Broadway and Pine st	22	16
Gallagan, Broadway and Morris st	22	7
Dunn & Case, N. J. Central R. R.	700	585
Rozlin, Greenbush av	40	22
White, No. 708 Broadway	30	25
Montague st., near Fulton, Brookl'n	150	65
Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn	50	40
Fulton st., near ferry, Brooklyn	25	15
Court and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn	30	2
News-stand, Beekman st	33	15
Total	9,046	4,727

EAT TO LIVE.

The excellent "Crushed White Wheat," manufactured by Messrs. F. E. Smith & Co., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, and sold by all grocers, is becoming widely popular as a most healthful diet, as well as a delicious and economical food. The little pamphlet published also by this firm on wheat and foods (sent free) contains much valuable information, and should be read by all who wish to "Eat to Live."—*Exchange.*

Capoul, Rev. Dr. Deems, and many physicians certify the tonic and sanitary value of Russian Baths. The charming tenor was cured of an obstinate cold by a single bath at No. 7 24th street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Elegant ladies' department.—*Express.*

New-York Conservatory of Music,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY.
The Conservatory remains open the entire year.
PRIVATE and CLASS Instructions.—*Advertisement.*

"The Finest Invention."

A gentleman, after having four teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, wrote on the scroll opposite 72,711: "The finest invention of the nineteenth century!"—*Advertisement.*

The eminent piano-forte firm of GEORGE STECK & Co., New-York, have taken the highest honor obtained by any exhibitor at the Vienna Exposition, namely, the Gold Medal awarded by the Imperial Commission. The Steck instruments have long challenged the admiration of the musical public at home, and the fact that they have thus won the highest possible recognition will be hailed with satisfaction in every quarter.—*Advertisement,*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean and the hair in beautiful condition, by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Gold street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

THE "ELASTIC TRUSS," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

A Famous Vitalizing Tonic, Invigorator, and Restorative.

The most perfect ever discovered, and the best in the world.

WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.

This justly famous Vitalizing Tonic and grand healthful Stimulant, Invigorator, and Restorative

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

in all cases where a Vitalizing Tonic is needed, and in all cases of General Debility, Prostration of the Vital Forces and Powers, Nervousness, Nervous Affections, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, Debility arising from Fevers or other illness, and Weakness of every description.

As an absolutely certain means of relieving and preventing Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, of Sustaining the Vital Forces and Powers, of restoring and increasing the Vital Strength and Nervous Power and Energy, and of building up, invigorating, and VITALIZING the entire Nervous and Physical Systems, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE has no equal on the face of the Earth.

Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
—*Advertisement.* No. 36 John st., New-York.

Not an Alcoholic Wash.
BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Everything in Homeopathy,
At Humphreys', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. Books, Family Medicine Cases, Homeopathic Specifics, Veterinary Medicines, Tinctures, Dilutions, Pellets, Humphreys' Witch Hazel, &c.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases; also, Falling, Loss, and prematurely Gray Hair and Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff.

Moles, Warts, and Disfiguring Excrescences of the Face, Neck, or hands are cured without cutting or leaving scars, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Eczema, Salt Rheum and Ringworm of the Hands or Face, also unnatural Redness of the Nose, are positively cured by B. C. PERRY, the noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BRYCE—HOPKINS.—On Thursday, April 9, at the residence of Hon. F. S. Lathrop, Madison, N. J., by Rev. D. C. Weston, D. D., JAMES BRYCE, Jr., to ELLEN, daughter, of the late Henry Hopkins.

HART—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William A. Leonard, FRED. A. HART to KATE C., youngest daughter of Abram Allen, all of that city.

STREET—MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM A. STREET to LUCY, daughter of Henry Morgan, all of this City.

DIED.

BREVOORT.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday, 11th inst., HENRY BREVOORT, in the 84th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHRISTY.—On Saturday morning, 11th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, No. 418 West 23d st., THOMAS CHRISTY, aged 70 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRYDER.—On Saturday noon, April 11, MARY W. CRYDER, widow of the late John Cryder, of this city.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at No. 40 East 22d st., on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, April 11, SARAH SHAW, youngest daughter of George William and Anna Shaw Curtis, aged 10 years and 11 months.

GARRISON.—On Wednesday, April 8, HULDAH D. GARRISON, widow of Jacob Garrison, in the 74th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Dekalb and Reid avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS.—On Friday evening, April 10, 1874, SARAH EMMA PARKER, wife of John Hopkins, Esq., aged 39 years and 7 months.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Alexander av. and 140th st., North New-York, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHISON.—On Saturday, April 11, of membraneous croup, LIZZIE MORRISON, only daughter of Janet E. and the late Alexander Hutchison, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, 91st st. and Lexington av., on Monday, April 13, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Harlem, on Thursday, 9th inst., ELSIE JOHNSTON, widow of the late William Johnston, aged 78 years, 3 months, and 14 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 12, from the residence of her nephew, John J. Glasson, Jr., No. 515 East 117th st., at 1 o'clock.

LATHROP.—On the 11th inst., at St. Augustine, Fla., at the residence of John P. Howard, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH DWIGHT LATHROP, wife of Washington R. Vermilye.

LUDINGTON.—At his residence in Carmel, N. Y., April 10, after a brief illness, GEORGE LUDINGTON, in the 16th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 9:45 A. M. train from New-York at Brewsters, via New-York and Harlem Railroad.

SCHMIDT.—In Berlin, Prussia, on Friday, April 10, in the 77th year of her age, ELIZA ANN BACHE, relict of the late J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, &c., in New-York.

STRATTON.—On Sixth day, Fourth month, 10th, ROBERT M. STRATTON, in the 71st year of his age.
The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 15th st. and Rutherford place, on First day, Fourth month, 12th, (Sunday, April 12,) at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE.

Mr. Haseltine desires to call the attention of the public to a novel auction sale of his Fine Art Collection. With the advice and approval of friends, he has determined to replace the unsold pictures, with more than fifty new ones added, on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway; and in order that every one may know the value of the pictures, and just what may be expected, a new catalogue will be issued, with the MARKET VALUE and an UPSET PRICE, at which each picture will be offered at the sale, plainly printed opposite each picture. The upset prices, with the exception of two instances, will be less than the cost to the owner. Mr. Haseltine pledges himself to sell in every instance where the upset price is offered; and in no case will he bid upon a picture, or allow any one else to do so in his interest. He proposes to offer bargains in Fine Art, and to treat the public in the fairest possible manner.

Every picture in the collection will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, at or above the upset price, as printed in the catalogue.

CHARLES F. HASELTINE.

With reference to the above announcement, the undersigned respectfully suggest that this experiment is made in the interest of both buyer and owner. Through this means it will not be necessary to throw away a fine picture for one-quarter of its value, and on the other hand, buyers will be afforded ample opportunity to thoroughly investigate the quality, value and prices of the pictures, and satisfy themselves that they are being fairly and honestly treated. The undersigned can only repeat the statement that with two exceptions all the pictures in this collection are priced below the actual cost to the owner, who, as a dealer, had every facility in purchasing at the very lowest rates, and without any reference to the great expense attendant on collecting these pictures in Europe, traveling expenses, time, &c. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

EXHIBITION.

These fine works of art will be on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, MONDAY MORNING, April 13, day and evening, until the time of sale, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 3:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, the miraculous medicine.

LANSING, Mich., March 16, 1874.
DEAR SIR: My health has been quite good, only occasionally troubled with liver getting a little out of order, which the Bethesda brings around all "O. K." Any advertisement that you wish to write in favor of Bethesda, you can take the liberty of referring to me in it. Words cannot express the good it is doing every day. I consider it saved my life, and so long as I live I shall at all times preach in favor of it.
I am yours truly, H. WOODBURY.

GENEVA, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1873.
DEAR SIR: Messrs. Palmer & Austin have just obtained a Calculus as large as a bean, with a teaspoonful of calcareous sediment, which came from a child four years old, by the use of only two gallons Bethesda Water. The child is doing nicely and improving fast.
T. L. BANE.

These cases are only an average of one in fifty reported to Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets free.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PROF. FRANCIS V. HAYDEN,

Among the most eminent of modern Explorists and Scientists, will deliver an address before the society, at ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV., WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 8 P. M.
Chief Justice Daly will preside.
Subject—"Our Great West, and the Scenery of our National Parks."
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
At wholesale. Am. arbor vitæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, $8 per 100; $70 per 1,000. Siberian arbor vitæ, 12 to 14 inches, $9 per 100; $70 per 1,000. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon Nursery, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH."—An abstract from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years' investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured. —*Journal of Medical Science.*

NEW MUSIC!—"MARGUERITE VALSE," Gottschalk, 75c.; "Aida," and "Lohengrin," Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," Warren, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; "Little Maid of Arcadee," 35c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Sea Hath its Pearls," Tours, 40c.; "Shepherd Boy," Wilson, (four hands,) 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.
COOPER UNION.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. on next Sunday, April 19, inst.
All seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Pastor.
THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON,
this morning, at 10:30 o'clock.
The Pastor will preach in the evening as usual, at 7:30.
MEMBERS must be in their seats ten minutes before the hour of service.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Wm. A. Matson, D. D. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES
At Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D.
3:30 P. M., Rev. J. S. Willis and W. P. Abbott.
7:30 P. M., Rev. Charles E. Harris.
Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, 12th inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Joseph May, of Newburyport, Mass., will preach. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker; lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Occupations in the After Life." Childrens' Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST WANTED—Fourteen years' experience; familiar with all Protestant churches; specify salary. Address M. H., No. 212 East 40th st., third floor.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Regular service at 10:30 A. M., and the usual children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching April 12, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., near 5th av., on Monday evening, 13th, at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. R. B. Kelsay, of Passaic, N. J., on the "Teachers' Preparation," and a lesson on the "Tabernacle," by Rev. R. Cameron, of this City. Singing by a choir from Howard Mission, under direction of Prof. T. T. Perkins.

BLEECKER ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at the usual hours. Morning subject—"God's Fatherhood." All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selection and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. The order of musical services for Easter Sunday will, by special request, be repeated on this Sunday, April 12.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Come and See." In the evening the sixth lecture in course. Subject—"What Young People Say and Think of Religion." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. McArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Subject for evening—"Christ's Resurrection Life;" Sixth Appearance—"Treatment of Doubters." Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—W. H. Cudworth, of Boston, will preach. Subject, morning: "Yearning for God the Universal Instinct of Mankind." Evening—"The Only Foundation for a Christian Church to be Prosperous." Public cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon—"Are Divisions in the Church Intended by God to Meet Differences in Men's Characters?"

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th st. and Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. R. Cameron, Pastor of First Baptist Church, formerly of 17th st., will preach at 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon 10:30; evening prayer, (seats free,) 3:30; evening prayer, lecture on "Saul," 7:30. Rector officiates. Easter music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Special service on Sunday evening at 7:30 P. M. Morning prayer and holy communion at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—This day's services: 10:30 A. M., high celebration and sermon; 4 P. M., vespers; all full choral.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. J. H. Hawkshurst, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. E. Tinker, both of the New-York Conference. Anniversary of the New-York Education Society at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. Dr. Hurst and Dr. E. O. Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st., Dr. Thos. Armitage, Pastor.—Preaching and baptism in the morning by the Pastor at 10:30 o'clock. Congregational meeting in the evening at 7:30, presided over by Hon. Geo. H. Andrews. All are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Services at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 41st st. Sunday evening, April 12, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. George H. Corey will preach. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

IMPORTANT TO CONGREGATIONS.—FOR sale cheap, three full lots desirably located, with a substantial church; neighborhood strictly first class; terms to suit. M. PARPART, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH WORSHIPS IN THE University, Washington square.—Preaching on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Zerubbabel and Joshua; What They Typically Represent." Seats free, and strangers welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Subjects: Morning—"The Glory of God." Evening—"Non-conformity to the World."

PILGRIM CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST OF 8TH av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Service, 10:30 A. M., "Looking Away to Jesus," and 7:45 P. M., "The Healing Touch." Baptism in evening.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Easter service on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.; sermon by Father Bjerring. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, PASTOR OF FIRST Baptist Church, will speak at the "Sevice of Song" of the Yorkville branch, Y. M. C. A., this afternoon, at 4:45 o'clock, in the large hall of the East Side Building.

REV. JOHN MILEY, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. A welcome extended to all.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. A welcome extended to all.

REV. J. C. HOYT WILL PREACH IN ST. LUKE'S M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30. Seats free, and all are welcome.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, NO. 305 MULBERRY st., near Bleecker, Rev. Wm. J. Alston, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Monday, the 13 inst., Bishop Potter will administer the ordinance of confirmation, services commencing at 8 o'clock. A special collection will be made to aid in liquidating the bonded debt of the church.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:30, by Rev. J. Pegg, Jr.; evening, 7:30, by Rev. T. Burch. Temperance prayer-meeting, 4 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D.D., Rector.—Services on first Sunday after Easter. Plain celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; choral celebration at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 7:30 P.M.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening discourse: "Christian Temperance."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, MACDOUGAL ST., near Amity, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., REV. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Choral services at 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Confirmation at 4 o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.
Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
will occupy this pulpit on Sunday morning at 10:30, and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this City,
on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to attend.

THE CAROLINA SINGERS WILL SING, AND Revs. Dr. D. Henry Miller and G. H. Ball will address the Morning Star Mission, No. 169 West 26th st., corner 7th av., at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Admission free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD AND STREET lamps excel all. Also the torch and key, for lighting all street lamps. General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. References—The officials of nearly every city and gas-light company in the United States.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

ELEGANT NEW SPRING GOODS

STYLISH AND CHEAP.

We have purchased during the past week, FOR CASH, A LARGE STOCK of BATISTE, TASSO, and OTHER LINEN FABRICS, and are now offering them at a PRICE that will HARDLY COVER the IMPORT DUTIES.

ALSO,

FANCY SILKS, in all the LEADING SHADES, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

GRAND AND ALLEN STS., NEW-YORK.

GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

An unequaled variety of new Millinery, Straw, and Fancy Goods, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM CORNER OF BROADWAY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will add to their popular stock of

PLAIN SILKS

A fresh lot of New Colors, 20-inch, $1 75. In our famous $2 quality, all the leading colors.

PLAIN AND FIGURED FOULARD SILKS

in great variety. Fancy Silks, Stripes and Checks, $1 and $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

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BLACK SILKS!

BLACK SILKS!

See the "Cashmere Sublime" BLACK SILK, soft satin finish, warranted not to break by the hardest wear; 25-inch, $1 90, $2, and $2 25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will have a special opening of

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 14 and 15.

Also,

NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS, GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS, GUIPURE AND SPANISH SCARFS, BEADED NETS, BEADED YAK LACES, &c., &c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN THE LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.

JAMES McCREERY & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will exhibit on MONDAY, April 13, in their LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

New Styles in

CARRIAGE, WALKING, DINNER, AND EVENING DRESSES,

in all the latest novelties, at really popular prices.

Paris Embroidered and Beaded Cashmere and Drap D'Ete Jackets, in new and elegant designs, just opened.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, for Ladies and Misses, in new Diagonal and Cashmere Cloths, in the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, at very attractive prices.

Infants' Wardrobes, complete and single garments, for infants' wear, of every description, ready made and to order.

A superb assortment of Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR at incomparably low prices.

Ladies' and Children's Embroidered and Braided Pique Suits, Dresses, Gabriels, &c., in great variety and at a great reduction in prices.

All orders for Dress-making promptly executed in the latest styles at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will exhibit on MONDAY, April 13, the finest stock of silk warp

DRESS GOODS

ever offered in this City.

10 cases Belermo Suitings, for Spring and Summer wear, in brown and gray mixture.

200 pieces French Brilliantine Lustres, handsome for street dresses.

500 pieces English Crepe Cloth, for traveling suits—a fabric that water has no effect upon.

20 cases English and French Pongees.

5 cases English Diagonal Suitings, (entirely new.)

150 pieces English Grisaille, extra finish and texture.

8 cases Striped Bengaline Foulard—a novelty for Misses' Suits and Polonaises—in new shades.

Foulard Challies, in plain colors.

Spring and Summer Lyons Poplins, finest shades ever imported.

Also, a beautiful line of Spring Sicillians at remarkably low prices.

Mikado Brocaded Silks at 75 cents; worth $1 50.

A large stock of Real India Pongees at very attractive prices.

Ladies are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above goods for quality and price cannot be excelled.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Having received per last steamer a fresh invoice of

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES,

We will open on MONDAY, April 13,

One of the largest stocks to be found in the City, and at prices to defy competition.

Also, another case of those handsome SHETLAND SHAWLS, ranging in price from $1 50 upward.

Novelties in CHALLIE SHAWLS, from $2.

MOURNING SHAWLS in Longs and Squares.

Great bargains in Plain Black Thibet and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS in great variety, from $2.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEized work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Our very large assortment of desirable

SPRING STRAW

AND MILLINERY GOODS,

with our popular prices, is attracting crowds of purchasers from City and country.

OUR CROCKERY AND

GLASS WARE

DEPARTMENT is a great success.

Why? Our prices are thirty to forty per cent. less than other dealers.

DAILY OPENING

FRESH SPRING Goods of our own importation, in each of our EIGHTEEN DEPARTMENTS.

N. B.—GOODS DELIVERED FREE AS USUAL.

14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Under Superior Management,

MAKE

Dress and Cloak Making

A Specialty, executing orders for the most costly garments at from One to Three Days' Notice.

Orders for

MOURNING

Always have Immediate Attention. Charges very moderate, and No Disappointments.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1874.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, AND According to law, delinquent shares in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be sold at auction at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange place, on Wednesday, May 13, 1874, at 2 o'clock, excepting such as may be previously relieved by payment of the final installment of capital, namely, $4 50 per share, with interest from July 25, 1872, and costs.

The delinquent shares are represented as follows, and they include all shares which stand in the names of the parties described, viz.:

	Shares.		Shares.
Bunge, Burlage & Co., in trust	275	Henry S. Howe	50
W. H. Black	155	Allan Hay	50
Benner & Brown	150	Ralph King	50
Guy R. Brown	300	R. Lienhardt	100
George Bliss	700	C. G. Landon	225
Philo Brown	475	S. S. Martin	16
Christ, Jay & Co.	805	A. Nottebohm	200
Joseph K. Cheesmon	100	Joshua H. Putnam	50
Joseph Carr	50	Edward L. Parsons	100
A. A. Drake	100	James L. Pynchon	25
Henry R. Evans	100	L. L. Smith	25
W. H. Field	25	John Simpkins	275
A. L. Gleason	8	George B. Tobey	50
J. P. Gordon	17	G. C. Vose	50
		William Varnum	100

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

The Manufacturers' Great Sale

OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.'s,

NO. 19 JOHN ST.,

will continue MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, when the sale will be closed, as they will then take possession of their new store, No. 676 Broadway.

FURNITURE SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

Monday, April 13.—Carpets at Sales-rooms.
Tuesday, April 14.—No. 40 Irving place, New-York City.
Same day.—No. 142 Willow st., near Pierrepont st.
Wednesday, April 15.—No. 1,290 Dean st.
Thursday, April 16.—No. 26 Schermerhorn st.
Same day.—No. 71 Clermont av.
Friday, April 17.—Regular weekly sale, Sales-rooms.
For particulars, get catalogue at Sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,

Nos. 152 and 154 West 23d st.,

MANUFACTURERS

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.

You will find in our warerooms a very large and varied assortment of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE.

Prices as low as can be found. All goods fully guaranteed.

AUCTION SALE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK CITY, April 8, 1874.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Government stables, No. 13 West 13th st., May 8, at 12 o'clock M.: Seven (7) draught horses; condition good. Terms cash.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, give their personal attention to the auction sales of household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., at the premises of owners only; no connection with auction salesroom; first-class references to our patrons. Office No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court st., Brooklyn.—Classes continued all Summer. Private lessons given at any time, day or evening. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, will largely replenish their stock of

Rich Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS,

in one piece, various sizes, and superb colorings, at prices greatly below those of last year.

Also, elegant novelties in

CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH BRUSSELS

and Tapestry Brussels, Paris Quality Moquettes, Royal Wiltons, extra quality 5-Frame English Brussels, and an additional supply of

American Moquettes.

Elegant designs, rich colorings, and the very best quality at $3 per yard.

Extra heavy English and American OIL-CLOTHS, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Canton and Cocoa Matting, &c., &c.

An immense stock of

Housekeeping Goods,

in Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Toweling, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices.

Also a large job of extra fine

FRENCH SHEETINGS and SILESIA LINENS

at prices largely below the cost of importation.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th, and 10th sts.

GRAND SPRING OPENING.

Novelties in Silks and Dress Goods.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit, on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, one of the largest and most varied stocks of

Dress Silks and Dress Fabrics

ever offered in this City, embracing

Twenty CASES of the most reliable makes of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

at lower prices than at any period during the last ten years.

BLACK ENGLISH FAILLES, of remarkable quality and brilliancy.

PLAIN FAILLE SILKS, in new tints.

NOVELTIES in RAYE and GRISAILLE FANCY SILKS, FOULARDS, and POULT-DE-SOIES for TRIMMING, in all colors, at unprecedentedly low prices.

Irish and French Poplins

in new and exquisite shades.

PLAIN and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS.

The new DIAGONAL LAINE SUITINGS, in beautiful colors.

Also a full assortment of

Silk Warp Pongees,

at very attractive prices.

A large invoice of

REAL INDIA

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

purchased under the most favorable circumstances; decided bargains.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Ready-made Suits, Sacques, Jackets, Polonaises, &c.

Imported and of their own manufacture, made of the newest and most beautiful Spring Fabrics, unsurpassed in elegance and beauty.

Attention is also invited to the large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Braided and Embroidered

Pique and Linen Suits,

At prices about one-half their value.

The latest novelties in *Cut, Styles, Finish*, and *Quality* of

BOYS' READY-MADE SUITS

At $6 each and upward.

They will also offer exquisite novelties in

Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans

New and beautiful RIBBONS, Plain and Embroidered SASHES, SILK-LACE NECK SCARFS, SQUARE SILK NECKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., at popular Prices.

Ladies' PARIS-MADE HATS of the newest and most elegant styles from VIROT and other well-known modistes regularly received. Also a choice variety of HOME-MADE HATS at extremely attractive prices.

☞ In all departments of the house Goods shown freely without importunity to purchase.

☞ Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, on 4th av. Section,

10 Cases Polka Spot and other

PRINTS.

Warranted Fast Colors, at the extraordinarily low price of 6¼c. per yard.

2,000 Pieces Best

STANDARD PRINTS,

Full madder colors, at 9c. per yard,
Good value, 12½c.

12 Cases Wide Satin-Finish Percales, Fresh Goods and new designs, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.

3 Cases

Broche Balerma Mohairs.

In neutral colors, at 25c. per yard, formerly 50c.

Customers are respectfully invited to examine, as they will find this an exceptional opportunity.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 13, 1864,

30 Silk Dresses, part Paris-made, very stylish and handsome, at prices commencing as low as $30 each, up.

10 Spring POLONAISE at $15 each; sold last season at $45.

100 Paris-made Silk Jackets at $4 each up ward, less than one-half last year's prices.

100 Paris-made Silk Basquines, commencing at $10 each upward.

100 Paris-made Silk Polonaise, lace trimmed, commencing at $18 each upward.

Also, a large invoice of Paris-made

Cashmere Sacques, Jackets, &c., handsomely trimmed, at $6 each upward.

Special attention is called to the above, which have been marked at very low prices to close.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost a day.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NO. 367 SIXTH AVENUE, NO. 110 WEST 23D ST.,

WILL OPEN, MONDAY,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE

WALKING-JACKETS AND SACQUES,

IN PLAIN, BRAIDED, AND BEADED, FROM $6 50 UPWARD.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF OUR SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING,

AN UNEQUALED LINE OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR.

EXTREMELY LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

RIBBONS.

A very large assortment of all widths in

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

In all shades and finest quality.

Nos. 4, 5, 9, 12, and 16, from 10c. up to 23c. per yard.

Sash Ribbons.

MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

RICH ROMAN SASHES AND RIBBONS,

BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS.

COLORED TAFFETA SASH RIBBONS,

STRIPED AND PLAID SASHES,

In all of which we are offering

DECIDED BARGAINS,

With a large assortment of

Round Hats and Bonnets,

In the latest and most desirable shapes,

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS

The choicest and most select assortment of Flowers in the City.

Ostrich Tips and Pompons in great variety.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

LADIES' TWO AND THREE BUTTONS,
MISSES' TWO BUTTONS,
GENT'S ONE AND TWO BUTTONS,
in all the most desirable shades.

A large assortment constantly on hand at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

An entirely new importation of our unequaled

Lupin's Kid Gloves,

Consisting of 580 dozen, in two, three, four, and six buttons, all new and most desirable Spring shades.

Without exception,
the best and cheapest low-priced
KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
two, three, and four buttons.

LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SILK GLOVES,
two and three buttons.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES
in great variety.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

In addition to the very complete assortment of Sun Umbrellas and Parasols we are now displaying, we are daily adding many new and desirable novelties, to which we direct the attention of ladies, as we are

OFFERING THEM FULLY TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS

We have just received two entire cases of novelties which we will exhibit Monday, consisting of

SUPERB SILK AND SATIN FANS,
RICH AND UNIQUE DESIGNS IN PAINTINGS,
WITH
REAL SHELL, PEARL, IVORY, RUSSIA LEATHER, GILT, AND PLAIN HANDLES,
AT POSITIVE BARGAINS.

STERN BROTHERS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—WILL OFfer my stock of shawls at low prices for three days, and on Thursday the entire stock at public auction on the premises. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOYS.—A GOOD HOME in the country and a first-class military, classical, and commercial school, in New-Haven, Conn.—A clergyman, who will give his personal attention to boys out of school, living in Fair Haven, Conn., will receive a limited number into his family, and have them attend the Russell Military School in New-Haven, distant one mile by horse-cars. For further information apply to the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New-Haven, Conn., or to WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO., No. 76 Worth st., New-York.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN lessons. Rooms, No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st. Apply daily from 3 to 8 o'clock. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, business forms; foreigners, English; backward persons—all ages—rapidly advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address F. HOFFMAN and R. C. FLACK, Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—MALE teacher wanted May 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANT, well known to merchants and bankers down town, would like to find a capitalist with this amount to engage in a safe and profitable business. Address C., Box No. 27 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A COAL AND LUMBER YARD, WITH STOCK, dwelling-house, and twenty acres of land, to let at King's Bridge; excellent opportunity for an energetic man; rent low. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICH'S,

8th Av. and 24th St.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY TO VISIT OUR ESTABLISHMENT, feeling assured that they will find it both pleasant and exceedingly profitable. We make it a point to keep the VERY BEST goods, and it is our ambition to sell them at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. It is always esteemed a pleasure by us to exhibit goods to customers, whether they are prepared to purchase or not.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OUR LARGE MILLINERY PARLORS are overcrowded with the most superbly-trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, in beauty eclipsing Broadway styles, and sold at less than half Broadway prices.

IN UNTRIMMED HATS we offer all the latest novelties in Real and Swiss chip, fine Milan braid, black Neapolitan hats, &c., &c., at popular prices.

Misses' and children's hats in over fifty different styles.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, Turquois and Gros de Luez trimming silks, Spanish scarf nets, beaded nets, chenille and figured dotted nets, polka and thread dotted nets, guipure nets, Spanish lace edgings, &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

OUR DEPARTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR, WE ARE BOLD ENOUGH TO SAY, is the most complete and the most attractive in the United States. In our muslin machine-made underwear—awarded the first premium at the late American Institute Fair—we have a selection of over 1,000 styles. In addition, we have on hand the largest stock of

FRENCH PERCALE HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR

ever imported to this country. We are the sole agents for the largest Parisian manufacturer, and are enabled to sell these goods at from 50 to 75 per cent. under regular prices.

FINEST FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISES, entirely sewed by hand, trimmed with hand embroidery, at $1 65.

RICHER STYLES IN PERCALE AND LINEN at $1 75, $2, $3, $3 50, $4 75, $5 50, $7 50, $8 50, &c.

FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT-DRESS, extra length, tucked yoke, collar, front, and sleeves trimmed with hand embroidery, at $2 50.

Immense variety of night-dresses, drawers, toilet sacques, corset covers, bands of all kinds, collars and cuffs, MISSES' CAPS, FRENCH CORSETS, &c., &c.

INFANTS' WEAR, CHILDREN'S MARSEILLES SUITS, Gabriels, Coats and Capes, Cloaks, &c., a great specialty.

REAL LACES.

OUR REAL LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS are imported by us from the largest European manufacturers, and we respectfully invite examination.

REAL YAK LACES, in all widths and qualities at great bargains. A full line of real Guipure and real Thread Laces, real Valenciennes, &c.; Point Applique Laces, Beaded Passementerie Trimmings, Silk Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, Loops, &c., at prices that will be found satisfactory.

Buttons of every description in oxide, steel, silver, beaded, plain and fancy jet, &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS.
OUR POPULAR DEPARTMENT

OUR DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT OFFERS special inducements in Black Silks, Black Alpacas, colored Dress Goods, Mourning Goods of every description, Muslins, Towelings, Napkins, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles Bed-spreads, &c., &c.

LADIES' SUITS IN ELEGANT VARIETY.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

Extraordinary bargains in Boiled and Twilled Silk Parasols for ladies and children, with handles of the most exquisite and ingenious styles of silver, pearl, ivory, agate, bamboo, &c., &c.

ORDERS BY MAIL FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Descriptive Spring Price-list mailed free on application.

EHRICH'S,

287 and 289 8th av., near 24th st.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD LINE.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
JAMES GRAHAM,
No. 190 3d av.,

Is now open to purchase all kinds of second-hand furniture, both modern and antique; likewise carpets of every description. Has now on hand a great variety of rich furniture of every description on sale.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY, 6TH INST., A calf-skin pocket-book containing a small sum of currency, and a note for $6,000 dated Feb. 10, 1874, payable one day after date, favor of Haswell & Dings. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the office of Hay Cutting and Baling Company, No. 383 11th av., near 34th st.

LOST.—A CIGAR-HOLDER, WELL COLORED, IN A case, with name of F. J. Kaldenberg on the inside of the case; $10 reward will be paid for the recovery of this holder. Address A. B., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
W. C. McKINNY,
J. L. RYDER,
Committee on Penitentiary.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL OPENING.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY

1,000 BLACK CASHMERE GARMENTS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, in all the Newest Styles.

1,000 KAMMGARN CLOTH JACKETS, Latest Styles, Beautiful Shapes, and the Cheapest Goods we have ever had.

100 Black Paris Embroidered CASHMERE POLONAISES, unmade.

100 Black Paris GRENADINE POLONAISES, unmade.

200 ECRU LINEN Embroidered POLONAISES, unmade, in Linen Batiste, Linen Grenadine, Linen Canvas—all new and very desirable. All these goods have been selected by ourselves in Paris, and will be offered at very Moderate Prices.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

IMPORTED COSTUMES of every description, which we have selected for patterns, will now be sold at the commencement of the season at about half their cost price, as they have now served their purpose as patterns and ideas for our

DRESSMAKING

DEPARTMENT, which, for artistic style, correct fit, promptitude, reasonable charges, and general satisfaction, challenges the most critical comparison with any other house.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS,

of the best makes, the best value we have ever had. Mourning outfits made up on the shortest notice, and competent persons sent to receive orders.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS

for ladies and children, very desirable for Polonaises, Jackets, &c.

A choice assortment of Printed PERCALES, LAWNS, LINENS, PIQUES, and other WASHING MATERIALS, in the latest fabrics.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

complete with every article. Special attention paid to LADIES' TROUSSEAUX and INFANTS' WARDROBES.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS, for all ages, very cheap.

500 INFANTS' WHITE FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS, the finest goods we have ever had.

PARIS EMBROIDERED UNDERCLOTHING, just received; also, EMBROIDERED CHEMISE BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS SETS, DRAWERS, &c.

BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

Closing out the whole stock below cost to close department: 1 Button, $1 25; 2 Buttons, $1 85; 3 Buttons, $2 10; Gents', $1 75.

BARGAINS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Black and Colored YAK LACES, LINEN LACES, FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, and TRIMMINGS, for Dresses and Polonaises.

Latest styles Paris TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, &c.; also, many exclusive novelties, which we are receiving from time to time, as they appear in Paris.

An examination of our stock is most respectfully solicited.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 pages Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price *in* Boards, 35c.; $30 *per* 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed, (*as* soon *as* issued,) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. ☞ Orders filled *in* turn. READY MAY 1. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF THE CITY OF New-York, showing old water courses, and including annexed territory, for sale at No. 234 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

To the Master Mechanics of New-York.

An adjourned meeting of the master mechanics of all branches interested in the construction of buildings will be held at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 26 Murray st., on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 2 P. M. All are invited, as business of vital importance to the building interests will be transacted.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman.
CHARLES E. HUME, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances; issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 7 STATE ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES AND three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, 14th inst. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.

No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."

JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor.
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TO

Capitalists Seeking Investment

THE EXPERIENCE OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS teaches all who have watched the advance of REAL ESTATE value in this City that purchases have been the most profitable after every monetary crisis. With the grand improvements that have been and are to be made on the upper part of this island, and the certain ease of the money market, many golden opportunities are now offered for profit. FULL PARTICULARS AND ALL OTHER POSSIBLE INFORMATION RELATING THERETO AT THE OFFICE OF

JOHN McCLAVE,

NO. 1 PINE ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER, PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

$100,000, IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000, to loan, without bonus, on improved and unimproved property, centrally located.

Counsel fees and commission the only charges.

W. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on

TUESDAY, April 14,

between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE, $7,000 GOLD, FOR SALE.—On 105 acres and an elegant mansion, worth $90,000; the mortgage has run a long term of years, and is now held by an insurance company who want their money. Who will buy it? Address Box No. 2,902 Post Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 FOR A TERM OF years; will pay eight per cent., and give first mortgage on real estate situated in the famous "bluegrass region" of Ohio; real estate worth $24,000. Address J. SWINNERTON, Marion, Ohio.

SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—$10,000, FOR which twelve and a half per cent., and security will be given. Address H. E. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$100,000 TO LOAN AND BUY MORTGAGES in City and country. DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park place.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

THE LONDON SEASON.

ROYALTY AND MUSIC—TWO NEW ORATORIOS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 24, 1874.

It is astonishing what a number of interesting things took place last week in London, marking, I suppose, in real earnest the commencement of our fashionable season. The Parliamentary session began; Her Majesty's opera opened; two new oratorios—Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," and Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist"—were brought out; a new Italian prima donna, Mlle. Lodi, made her début; a new theatre, the "Criterion," was started, at which a new comedy, "An American Lady," by Mr. Byron, and a new fantastic piece, "Topsyturveydom," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, were produced; a new comedy by Mr. Godfrey, "Queen Mab," was given for the first time at the Haymarket; and various minor novelties were presented to the public at all sorts of out-of-the-way places, of which the most faithful and most minute chronicler could scarcely be expected to take notice.

ROYALTY AT THE OPERA.

The opening of Parliament I will simply pass over; not because "the proceedings were without public interest," (as some stenographic reporter is said to have declared in reference to an eclipse which he had been sent to describe,) but because the telegraph has already communicated them to you. As to the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, it will be enough to say that "Semiramide" was played, with Mlle. Titiens, (*Semiramide*,) Mme. Trebello-Bettini, (*Arsace*,) and Signor Agnesi, (*Assur*,) in the principal parts, and that the evening's performance was rendered additionally interesting by the fact that the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present. All four were in the same box, and it was impossible not to compare the two ladies, of whom one is really beautiful, with a beauty which never can fade, while the other has nothing to recommend her but the sort of charm which is almost inseparable from youth, health, and a lively disposition. The Princess of Wales was very pretty when she was first married; she is beautiful now; she will be handsome ten years hence, and she can never be otherwise than refined and distinguished in appearance if she lives to no matter what age. The Duchess of Edinburgh, on the other hand, is not only without beauty—she is almost without features. She has (if I may venture to describe her in the plain language of the passport office) a round head, a flat face, small eyes, and a nose so insignificant that one may almost describe it as "conspicuous by its absence." The redeeming point about her is that she is animated, as any one may see, and, according to report, very good-tempered. Her father is known to entertain the greatest possible affection for her. At St. Petersburg he was scarcely ever seen without her, and the Emperor Alexander and his much-loved daughter have been photographed together for the benefit of their faithful subjects times out of number. I hope, for the sake of her husband, who is quite a "*fanatico per la musica*," that the Duchess is herself a little fond of music. For which of them it was that on the opening night of her Majesty's opera, the overture to "Semiramide" was played a second time, I cannot say; but it is a fact that, the royal party not having arrived in time for the beginning of the performance, the magnificent overture—admirably executed by Sir Michael Costa's band—was repeated between the first and second acts.

A DEBUTANTE.

The opening night is sufficient novelty in itself; but a few nights afterward a personal novelty was offered to us in the shape of a débutante, an aspiring prima donna of the Patti and Kellogg type, who was expected to do great things, but has not yet done them. Mlle. Lodi's eyes and hair are all that can be desired. Her figure, too, is charming, and, had she but a voice, it would be really difficult to say too much in her favor. Perhaps she lost it in crossing the Channel, in which case it will probably return to her before long, when I hope to have an opportunity of hearing her again.

TWO NEW ORATORIOS.

As regards the two new oratorios, it is impossible for me to undertake either an analysis or a general description of either. Suffice it to say that the "Light of the World," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, our youngest composer of eminence, is a very graceful work, and "St. John the Baptist," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, the senior of all our composers, a very learned and powerful one. "He was the first," wrote Schumann of Mendelssohn, "to introduce the Graces into the House of the Lord," and Mr. Sullivan walks in, accompanied not only by the Graces, but also by nymphs of an almost sportive character. Thus no one need be deterred from hearing the "Light of the World" by any anticipations of undue solemnity. Mr. Sullivan has written a brilliant and very melodious song called "Arion's Lute," and of his oratorio one may say, almost in the words of Milton singing the praises of "divine philosophy," that it is

"Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Arion's lute."

Independently of the question of sound, the performance of the "Light of the World" at the Albert Hall, in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a mixed audience of about 9,000 persons, was a magnificent sight. The Albert Hall, which stands just opposite the spot where twenty years ago stood the first Hyde Park Exhibition, is better proportioned, more handsomely decorated, and very much larger than any theatre or opera-house of which I have any knowledge. It holds four times as many people as the Royal Italian Opera. Indeed its immensity is its chief fault. It is more like an ancient amphitheatre than a modern play-house or concert hall. The solo singers, seen from the centre boxes, appear quite diminutive, and the orchestra and chorus, both of necessity very numerous, cover so much ground that it is very difficult, indeed, for the conductor to get his forces to work well together. A battalion of sopranos in white and blue are separated from a battalion of second sopranos and contraltos in white and pink by a body of male choristers in the usual black and white. The orchestra is massed together in the front centre, with the exception of a certain number of the first violins, who are extended in skirmishing order along the whole line of chorus, doubtless with the view of keeping the wavering ones up to the proper pitch. The execution of Mr. Sullivan's oratorio was, now and then, a little wild; and Mr. Santley, who sustained one of the principal parts, says that in some of the great combined movements for full orchestra and double chorus he felt himself surrounded by the most confused and tempestuous noises, in which it was difficult to detect any principle of unity. He was, it is true, somewhat in the position of the individual warrior in the midst of a general action; but the performance, all the same, had rather too much the character of a free fight.

The execution of Mr. Macfarren's oratorio at Exeter Hall was, on the other hand, as nearly as possible perfect. Mr. Santley was again the principal vocalist, (we have, in fact, no other singer—baritone, tenor, or bass—to compare to him,) the chief female parts being assigned to Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Antoinette Sterling. Miss Sterling, as you are probably aware, is an American lady. She possesses one of the richest and most powerful contralto voices ever heard. She is more successful in declamatory than in purely cantabile music; but Mrs. Macfarren, the composer's wife, and a most accomplished musician, had rehearsed Miss Sterling's part with her very carefully, and she certainly sang the airs assigned to her in "St. John the Baptist" with much fluency and expression. *St. John the Baptist, Herod, Herodias, Salome,* (the daughter of *Herodias*,) are the chief characters in this work, which is as loosely put together as most oratorios—the story being told, now in narrative, (the part of "narrative" is precisely the one given, in the first part, to Miss Sterling,) now by means of dialogue, now through the presentation of Scriptural texts, which are supposed to suggest certain features in the story, but which do not help on the action in the least. Mr. Macfarren deserved a better "book;" but the truth is, the oratorio is a bastard and ridiculous form of art. What is it, in fact, but a religious drama in which the author dare not deal in a direct manner with his subject, and in which the actors, while making a sort of half semblance of pretending to appear as Judas Maccabeus, St. Paul, Elijah, John the Baptist, or even (as in Mr. Sullivan's oratorio) Jesus Christ himself, wear evening dress, and take care not to shock the audience by making any serious attempt to impersonate the characters in whose name they declaim and sing. Mr. Macfarren's oratorio is full of admirable choruses and concerted pieces, and it contains one really dramatic scene—that in which *Salome* enters dancing, as indicated by the introduction of an Oriental dance tune, with brilliant and, what might be called, meritricious accompaniments of harps, cymbals, and other instruments suggestive of the ball-room and banqueting hall. "Lo, the daughter of Herodias cometh," sing the nobles of Herod's court, and I, for one, was not sorry when, having listened to much grand but somewhat heavy music, the ear was suddenly relieved by the tinkling of "instruments of percussion" and the fascinating rhythm of a very characteristic melody, almost identical with one employed by Felicien David in "The Desert," and of which the original skeleton tune may be found in Lane's "Modern Egypt." "St. John the Baptist" attracted neither Prince nor Princess, Duke nor Duchess, but every musician and musical amateur of note in London came to hear it, and foremost among those who hastened to congratulate Mr. Macfarren at the end of the performance was Herr Joachim, Mr. Macfarren's junior by many years, but, like him, a pupil of Mendelssohn, and an admirer of fine music, from whatever quarter it may proceed. Royal and aristocratic patronage may occasionally be a very useful thing, but it is a pity that it should so often be bestowed on the wrong man. The "Light of the World" and "St. John the Baptist" were played on successive nights. One is by a young and very agreeable composer who directs a rather poor orchestra of amateurs, in which the Duke of Edinburgh plays the violin. The other is by a composer who has grown gray in the serious cultivation of his art, who is not acquainted with the Duke of Edinburgh, and certainly would not seek an introduction to him, but who has produced a masterpiece—which the "Light of the World" is not. Yet the inferior work, played on Wednesday, had everything done for it that Court patronage could do, while the superior one, played on Thursday, was absolutely neglected by the rank and aristocracy of the country, though, as I before observed, this neglect was more than compensated for by the numerous attendance of really competent appreciators in the shape of composers, executive musicians, and amateurs of all kinds. At the Albert Hall Mr. Sullivan conducted his own work; but "St. John the Baptist" was conducted by Sir Michael Costa, the regular musical chief of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which will now, it may be presumed, give Mr. Macfarren's oratorio a permanent place in its repertory. Though in his full intellectual vigor, the composer of "John the Baptist" is beginning to look very old, and even feeble. For years past he has been gradually losing his sight, and but for the assistance and co-operation of his excellent and really learned wife, who writes and scores at his dictation, he would have had to abandon orchestral composition long ago.

S. E.

A WASHINGTON TERRITORY ROMANCE.

The Walla-Walla (Washington Territory) *Union* publishes a story of some recent occurrences in that locality, which it describes as a marriage without courtship, a wedding without cards, and a separation without a quarrel. "Last Fall," it says, "a young lady of about twenty-two years of age went up from Portland, and has since been working in Walla Walla. She was a pretty dress-maker, and he was a gay doctor, late of Baltimore, later surgeon in the Franco-Prussian war, and latest of Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and all the rest of California. He sported a surgeon's badge and a short-stemmed briar-wood pipe, and professed to have been all over the world and through a portion of Texas. He talked fluently and promiscuously, and made up for any lack of ideas by a superfluity of words. He played billiards, drank whisky, and seemed to get along smoothly, although no one ever saw the color of his money. It so turned out that on Thursday of last week the Doctor was introduced to the dress-maker, and took her to the Indian show that night. The next day he called on her at her shop, and in the evening again took her to the show. On the next day they took a little walk, went to the Auditor's office, got a license, called in a Justice of the Peace, and were married, and had everything got on record before leaving the office. But it suddenly occurred to the Doctor that his religious conscience bound him to be married by a priest; in obedience to that 'small still voice' he took himself and his bride to the church, and got married some more. This was on Saturday afternoon, and the bride returned home alone, and never had anything further to do with the Doctor—giving as her reason therefor that the Doctor was dissipated, notwithstanding the fact that he had called on her the day before the marriage in a state of intoxication. On Sunday the Doctor took the morning train for the States, doubtless thinking that he had performed an unparalleled feat in the way of courtship, marriage, and separation, having accomplished all that we have detailed in just three days. But while all this was going on, only a few knew anything about it. The groom told no one, and bride told no one, too—except one person, for, woman-like, she had a secret, and must have help to keep it. On Sunday evening, while the exiled and fast-traveling husband was buffeting the snows of the Blue Mountains, the 'deserted wife' went to church with a bashful young teacher with a plug hat. He little thought that he was 'wasting his sweetness on the desert air' by making himself agreeable to another man's wife. On Wednesday morning the young lady also concluded to emigrate, and started Portlandward, armed with her certificate of marriage. But not until after she had left was it known, except to a very few, that she had lost a husband almost as soon as she found him. Neither was it known that the Doctor had concluded to double his responsibility as a husband. For it is now reported that he has already another wife and child in the States or California. It is doubtful if either wife ever sees the gay young Doctor again; but should these two wives meet we should not be surprised to hear of tall hair-pulling extraordinary. Whether it was a case of love at first sight or a marriage for convenience, is to us unknown; but it seems that the Doctor, who came here 'dead broke,' had plenty of money about the time of his marriage, which he invested in a high old drunk and a third-class through ticket to Baltimore. The congratulations of their friends follow them each in their solitary wedding tour. His name was Dr. Carrol B. Frush, late, &c., and her's was Miss Jean E. Forbes."

A JADE-STONE.

A Boston jeweler has on exhibition a fine specimen of Oriental jade-stone, the history of which, so far as known, the *Transcript* gives as follows: "It is supposed to have been the imperial seal of the Chinese Emperor, and was taken by a French officer from the Summer palace at Pekin during the pillage of 1860. This official took it to Europe, and when the late Hon. Anson Burlingame was in Berlin with the Chinese Embassy, he took it to him, hoping to obtain a large ransom. Mr. Burlingame left the matter in charge of a négociant, and went to St. Petersburg. After Mr. Burlingame's death, the négociant sold it to one of our fellow-citizens, who has allowed it to be placed on exhibition. The weight is seven pounds, its size it is nearly two inches thick by five inches square, exclusive of handle, the surface being carved in *intaglio*. The handle is large enough for a strong grasp of the hand, and is in design a powerfully-carved nondescript monster peculiar to the Chinese artist."

MNEMONICS.

FACTS ABOUT ARTIFICIAL MEMORIES.

THE FAULT OF ALL THE SYSTEMS—WHAT MEMORY CAN DO—WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR MEMORY.

Since the publication of an article on the training of memory in THE NEW-YORK TIMES various communications have been received from persons of defective memory, who are desirous of improving so useful an attribute of the mind. All of them, however, have fallen into the error of supposing that the principles laid down in that article form the basis for a system of artificial memory, a *memoria technica* like that taught many years ago by Fauvel Gouraud. This system was not a humbug, as many have supposed, particularly pupils of M. Gouraud. It was a genuine thing, but necessarily extremely limited in its application. It cannot be of the slightest utility to persons of bad memory, but it can be, and is, a great boon to defective memories of a special nature. It frequently happens that literary men whose powers of recollection are really great in other points utterly fail to remember dates and figures. M. Gouraud, working away at the system of artificial memory which had been invented by Grey of England, and immensely improved by Aimée Paris, evolved a method by which this defect could be remedied. The figures are represented by letters, and the date sought to be obtained is joined on to the first syllables of some word which has a connection with it. Thus, for example, Grey, the first inventor, had presented the dates of the Kings of England in lines that resembled poetry. Here is a specimen:

Cassibelud, Boadaup, Vortigfos, Hengful, Arthlaf. In the word Cassibelud, Cassibel is the beginning of Cassibelaunus, and ud gives the date 47; Boadaup is Boadicea, and the aup means 157; Vortigfos is Vortigern, and the fos means 446; Hengful is Hengist, and the ful is 455; Arthlaf is Arthur, and laf is the date 514.

Grey's system was comprised in the following arbitrary but easy table:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z
a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y

With this table the curious reader may work out for himself the following dates: Deldiok, Consulzoi, Jugurthzou, Pharsof.

The fault of this table was that it was entirely arbitrary and extremely difficult to retain in the memory. This we may note *en parenthese* is the fault of all the systems, and there have been very many. The plan of Gouraud seems really to have been the best ever enunciated, but very few out of his thousands of pupils could ever remember his table, which runs as folows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
se	te	ne	me	re	le	che	ke	fe	pe
ze	de	gne			lle	je	gue	ve	be

This has the merit of being scientific, and so well arranged as to be comparatively easy to the memory. But it is obvious that even with this advantage it would present insuperable difficulties to people with bad memories. For Professors and lecturers, whose minds were richly stored with facts, but from whose brains treacherous dates were always slipping, the system of Gouraud gave real aid. It enabled them to use their strength of recollection in one direction to supply a weakness in another. The historian who would be continually forgetting the date of Richard III.'s reign could place the figures 1485 under the convenient formula of Rob'em, and this would be remembered easily enough. But supposing a man with a really bad memory to try this system. He would forget even the Richard, and when it was brought out by another speaker, he certainly would remember the Rob'em, but he never could apply the rule. Gouraud had among his pupils almost all the journalists who have achieved greatness—Mr. Raymond, the late editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Horace Greeley, and a host of others, famous enough in the profession but not so well known to the world in general. They, as a class, found that the method would not work with men who had not a natural aptitude for mental arithmetic, for it was exactly the same mental process. The Professor of Memory was as frank a man as ever lived, and used to deplore this perversity of disposition which led men to say that they could not do what he did with consummate ease. Any one might ask him a question of chronology, or even a latitude and longitude, and he could always reply. He was never at a loss, and very seldom incorrect. One day a wealthy merchant, who had been a pupil, was trying to make Gouraud believe in his assertion that he had never been able to remember a single fact out of all that had been presented in the lectures of which he had been a regular attendant. "My dear friend" said Gouraud, "I don't doubt your veracity, but your memory. You must recollect some one thing. Come now, try. Give us, for example, the latitude of Constantinople." His quondam pupil burst out laughing. "I give you my word of honor, I don't remember a thing about it, except that you made some joke about Constantine and his worthy nephew." Gouraud instantly shrieked out in triumph, "Why, that was all you had to remember. Apply the table and you will decipher the latitude out of 'worthy nephew.'" The cream of the joke is, that Gouraud never saw where the laugh came in, but thought it was on his friend, who had remembered, as he thought, in spite of himself. Whereas, in reality, the point was that no man without a very fine memory can possibly remember Gouraud's table, although it is the simplest ever constructed.

It may be considered as demonstrated, then, that no persons who have weak memories can strengthen them by artificial aid. The process of training is quite another thing. Memory is of two kinds—that which belongs to association, in which ideas cling together, and proceed from each other like leaves, twigs, branchlets, branches, trunk, and roots. Scientific men seldom forget scientific facts, because all science is a series of associated thoughts, whose connection is a necessary result of pure reasoning. But every one is bound to remember facts which have no such connecting links, as, for example, the letters of the alphabet, the multiplication table, musical notation, &c., all of which are isolated thoughts, which have become, through the progress of civilization, necessary parts of education. To those who have a recollection powerful enough to carry them back to the days of infancy, the learning of the alphabet and the multiplication table must seem gigantic feats of memory, as, indeed, they are. If the mind were not nearly a blank, the multiplication table would be an insurmountable obstacle. But when we are quite young, and our brains are nearly idealess, the power of absorption is very great. To learn the multiplication table at a mature age would be a terrible task. Spelling is also a thing of isolations, that is to say, in the English language, and to spell well one must have commenced very early in life. Self-educated people seldom spell correctly for this very reason. Were spelling, as it should be, a result of law, instead of a matter of whim, the difficulty would entirely disappear. But there is no formula for spelling in our language, and hence it is absolutely a question of memory. Now all these isolated facts have to be, as it were, hammered into the recollection by constant repetition. Every child has to repeat its table some hundreds of times, perhaps thousands. They have to use them repeatedly in working their arithmetical questions, and consequently the repetition of them at last makes them a habit of the mind. In cases of softening of the brain, the memory is the first thing attacked, and good jurists have held that where the memory was so impaired that the multiplication table was forgotten, individual responsibility ceased. If the man had forgotten what had been so beaten into his brain, it is logical to believe that he had also forgotten the nature and penalties of offenses, and hence ceased to be responsible for his actions. Now clearly this repetition process is artificial, but it serves the purpose so admirably that the mind retains facts so acquired when it has forgotten all others. When the soul flutters about the body in the very act to take its flight, how frequently does the tongue mutter for its last words fragments of prayers or hymns, learned in childhood, and greatly against the will. *Robinson Crusoe* and *The Arabian Nights* and Shakespeare we remember, because we like them; but these things that we acquire in childhood were learned with convulsive sobs and exclamations and grimy tears. Still, we remember them longest.

In any method of systematic training the basis must be a scientific knowledge of the processes of memory. This we have not now, but as far as we can surmise our ideas lie upon each other in folds upon folds. A man trying to remember some fact goes down into his mind pretty much like a country lawyer searching for some document out of the barrels in which he keeps his papers. He then settles in his mind what date the papers must bear proximately, and then having applied to the associated facts in connection, he resolves that it must be in such a barrel about two-thirds down. So he plunges in head first. There is the Burwell lease; that was after it. There is the Rotherhithe agreement; stop, that was before it; must have gone too far down. There is the Milbank writ of ejectment; that must be about the time. Another dive, and up comes the missing document all right. It is recorded of one such a lawyer that his son, a promising New-York lawyer, was greatly shocked at this disgraceful way of keeping papers, so he sent his father a splendid French revolving *escritoire*, with numberless pigeon-holes and compartments. Next year, when he came again to see his old father, the *escritoire* was in the parlor, and the barrels in full bloom in the office. "Why, father," he cried, despairingly, "Why don't you use the desk? so much more convenient." "Well, John," replied his venerable parent, "I didn't find it so. To tell you the truth, I never could remember in what compartments I had put my papers, and I lost so much time hunting for them that I was obliged to go back to the barrels." Now, this tells us the reason why we remember the longest the things we learned in infancy. It is because they are the lowest down, and as the hand of death obliterates fold after fold above them, they at last come into view, just like a candle giving one despairing flare-up before it goes finally out. Therefore, we must remember that in training the memory due consideration must be had to the accumulated stock of facts. Where there are few, learning by heart mechanically is easy. Where there are many, it becomes next to impossible. The man of comprehension is eternally adding associated facts to his brain, and for him to try to learn anything mechanically would be simply martyrdom. But it seems as if there were localities in the brain which, even in his case, could be added to with the greatest ease, artificially. The writer started in life with a great stock of poetry, which he had learned by heart. After a certain period he could not learn any more, or, rather, he forgot what he learned in a few weeks after making the acquisition. But while in this condition a friend introduced the poems of Lowell to his acquaintance, and without the slightest effort he committed to memory, and retained thoroughly, the "Bardling," the "Ode to a Pine-tree," the "Lines on a Foot-path," and "The Captive." The "Ode to the Oak" was forgotten as soon as learned. It really seemed as if a place had been filled up, and to add more was like pouring water into a vessel full to the brim.

Now, this theory of localities is one that deserves attention and analysis. There probably is some measure of capacity beyond which the memory will not go with isolated things. For poetry is isolated as regards the recollection; at least semi-isolated. Could we fathom the brain and take deep-sea soundings in it, we should find that there is a scale of individual capacity beyond which no one can go, and to force a boy to surpass this is simply to make an effort to drive him to idiocy. Parents and teachers will regard this idea with suspicion, as an excuse for idleness. That it could be so used is undeniable; but the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. A child's mind should be sounded in every direction to find out where the capacity lay deepest, and where the shoals extended. It is notorious that some boys with quite a talent for mathematics have shed the bitterest tears over their Latin, and never been able to vanquish its difficulties. Had the child's mind been sounded, there would have been constructed a chart, with ancient languages marked as "*shoal water*," and mathematics as "*very deep—plenty of water here.*" We cannot conquer impossibilities. We cannot sail a vessel in shoal water, nor bang Latin into a boy's brain by beating his skull with a Cicero. And this principle of capacities or of brain localities is one that lies at the bottom of all sound education. The difficulty is in the sounding. Now, memory is the unfailing lead-line. We remember what we comprehend. But by the present system of learning by heart—that is, of creating an artificial memory—we prevent ourselves from viewing clearly the result. The thing desired is to have a plan of teaching by which this shall be remedied.

In the first place, then, in the primary schools, where the young minds are virgin, artificial memory or learning by heart should not only be done, but should be carried to a greater extent. But only in isolated facts. For example, there is no reason why children should not be taught the multiplication tables up to 24x24. But to teach things that depend entirely on comprehension, by committing artificially to memory, is unscientific and ridiculous. Geography, for example, is taught in a way which makes the sarcastic smile and the judicious grieve. It is the same thing with history and with other matters taught in grammar schools. All these subjects that demand the comprehension, must not be learned by heart, artificially, in the hope that comprehension will come afterward. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will do no such thing. The memory must rather be reached through the comprehension. Now how is this to be done? Not by reading text-books, because they simply appeal to the artificial memory, but by lectures in explanation from the teacher, who ought to assist the pupils to take in the subject comprehensively. They should be allowed only to take notes of names and dates, no more, and on the following day they should be required to write from memory what they knew about the subject. This is a positive training of the memory. At first they would remember little, and appall the teacher, but gradually their powers would awaken, and, to the astonishment of every one, it would be seen that they had positively comprehended and retained the whole spirit of the lesson. And, moreover, by this method there would be brought constantly into requisition the faculty of composition, and penmanship, to say nothing of orthography. In the grammar schools this method will of course terrify every one, because the pupils at a really advanced age write and spell so shockingly. They do so because they have not sufficient practice. Now, the idea of education being to fit us for our future pursuits in life, it is before all things necessary that we should be taught to write and spell fluently and correctly. Therefore, with every lesson these ought to be connected.

In the second place, the system of public education should not be a random aim at the illimitable. The law of capacities won't admit of it. In the primary schools, therefore, the idea should be to learn as much as possible artificially, because it is almost certain to be thoroughly retained when gained in infancy. In the grammar schools the aims should be to learn to write and compose with facility and correctness, and to acquire facility in arithmetic; because these require practice, but do not lay any strain upon the comprehensive faculty. Finally, in the most advanced schools—the Normal School and the New York College—the young should come ready to learn anything, but not prepared to learn everything—without even a smattering of the subjects which they should grapple there. They then at this stage ought to be allowed a preliminary sounding year, in which time a good understanding might be gained of their powers. After that they should make their election for some one branch, either ancient or modern languages, or mathematics and allied sciences, or physical science. If they have no aptitude for any of these let them aim at English literature. The great point is that they should aim at something and stick to that. Otherwise they will resemble those unskilful archers of Sinope whose efforts caused such consternation to Diogenes that he hurried to the target, swearing by the immortal Jove that it was the only safe place in the field.

CIRCASSIAN EMIGRATION.

The *Goloss* of St. Petersburg says that the emigration movement, which began last Autumn among the Circassians, has increased to an alarming extent. The people, incited by their fanatical clergy, are constantly urging the Government to permit them to emigrate into Turkey next Spring, and great preparations are being made for their departure. They divide among themselves the corn in the village storehouses, and the money in the municipal chests, sell their cattle, and agricultural implements, and leave their fields untilled, being evidently determined to leave the country whether the Government permits them to do so or not. The *Goloss* adds that three causes are alleged for this determination. In the first place, the plots of land held by the Circassian families are too small to enable them to earn a comfortable living; and when in 1863 and 1864 some 500,000 Circassians emigrated, their land was not divided among those who remained, but among Russian staff officers and Generals. Secondly, the Circassian Princes and Sultans, having been deprived of their rights and their power by the Russian Government, have lost their influence over the lower classes, and the latter are consequently in the hands of their clergy, who do all they can to excite them against the Russian authorities. Thirdly, the defective education of the lower classes also renders them peculiarly amenable to clerical influences. It is further stated that, although eighty roubles, the fee charged for a passport, is a considerable sum to a Circassian, a very large number of passports have already been taken in view of the approaching exodus.

THE LENOX LIBRARY.

A LOOK AT THE NEW BUILDING.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LIBRARY'S FOUNDER—SURMISES AS TO THE PICTURES—THE RETICENCE OF THE DONOR.

Public attention has been fixed for some time past upon the beautiful structure being erected by Mr. Richard Hunt, the eminent architect, at the junction of Seventy-second street with Fifth avenue. It has been known for some time also that this building was intended by Mr. James Lenox as a gift to the people, and, moreover, that it was his purpose to endow it with beautiful pictures, engravings, statuary, and other works of art, and to enrich it with valuable manuscripts and a choice library. He took the first steps in this direction in January, 1870, when, by an act of the Legislature, the following gentlemen were incorporated as Trustees of the Lenox Library, to wit: James Lenox, the donor; John Fisher Sheafe, his brother-in-law; Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State; William H. Aspinwall, one of our merchant princes; Daniel Huntington, the well-known portrait painter, formerly President of the National Academy, and chief of the conservative element in that body; Robert Ray, Alexander Van Rensselaer, James Donaldson, and Aaron B. Belknap. The act provided that one-third of the sum donated for the purposes mentioned should remain intact, and be used as a permanent endowment fund for the purchase of other works of art, and for the increase of the library—a very sensible and far-seeing provision, which speaks highly in favor of the eccentric old donor.

Mr. Lenox is less known to New-Yorkers than any other man of his wealth and standing in the community. His millions were inherited, not made; for his father owned a great estate in the vicinity of Canal street, and profited to an extraordinary degree by the draining of the Collect and the marshes in that region. At the time of the old gentleman's death, he left property valued then at $5,000,000, $3,000,000 of which he willed to his only son, the present James Lenox, and $1,000,000 a piece to his two daughters. The story is current among the quidnuncs of Gotham that the son was very much dissatisfied with this arrangement, which he considered an unjust discrimination in favor of heirs male. So he quietly and without any fuss called his sisters together, and shared the $5,000,000 equally with them. How much truth there is in this story cannot be declared positively, for Mr. Lenox is by no means the sort of person who would talk much about his own affairs. Of the two sisters, one died unmarried; the other is the wife of Mr. Sheafe, one of the Trustees of the library. The two very large houses with machicolations or battlemented roofs at the corner of Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, which occupy just three-fourths of the entire block, belong to Mr. Lenox, and his sister, Mrs. Sheafe. They do not receive much company, and for years Mr. Lenox has been almost inaccessible. It was known that his library contained many very choice works, and literary gentlemen who, in the prosecution of some labor, wanted to consult some very rare authority, would often obtain a letter of introduction to Mr. Lenox, but he never responded, and they were never admitted. It was the same with his picture-gallery. He is a man of fine taste, and in his frequent trips to Europe he purchased largely of pictures and engravings, mostly English. Here and there in New-York are men, principally dealers, who have been allowed to walk hurriedly through the rooms and report whether the pictures were all right and in good condition, suffering neither from heat nor damp, nor from the insidious collection of dust upon the varnish. They report that the value of the collection is in the English pictures; that there are Turners, Eggs, Ettys, Stansfields, Maclises, Mulreadys, Lees, Creswicks, Copes, Leslies, Boxalls, Eastlakes, Landseers, and others of that time, less celebrated, from which we may conjecture that the majority of the purchases were made between 1835 and 1845. Of course, in such momentary glimpses as the informants were permitted to take so little could be learned that only an approximation to the truth is here given.

The building to which these treasures are to be consigned is not unworthy of them. It certainly was the aim of Mr. Hunt to erect a building that should be monumental. He had the whole of the short block between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets for his facade, with a depth of 114 feet. In front ranges the swelling green sward and the graceful trees of the Central Park. He had, therefore, no fear that he should be cut off at the sides, or hidden by some church spire, or blocked in by some aspiring bank. The locality chosen offered the great advantage of permanence, the probabilities being (with due leave from Gen. Meyer for usurping his office) that as he built it so it would remain. He has not been unequal to the position, and has erected a building which is essentially grand in mass, but simple in construction, perfectly proportioned in the relations of the parts to the whole, and yet without any subterfuges of Mezzanine floors. The style chosen belongs to what modern architects term the neo-Grec—that is to say, to a pure Greek architecture submitted to a process of development by the addition of arches and windows, both of which were wanting in the palmy days of Pericles. The material is Lockport limestone, which, while presenting the appearance of granite, offers far less difficulty to the carver, and is, therefore, capable of high ornamentation. This limestone is singularly full of fossil remains, not only of Globigerinæ, which microscopic shells are present in all limestone, as a matter of course, but of large specimens clearly visible to the naked eye. Sometimes these are present in such masses as to affect the color of the stone, and a keen observer will detect not a few stones that are of a bright clear green, the general aspect being that of gray granite. The disposition of the building is a centre, with two far projecting wings—that is to say, three sides of a parallelogram. The projection of the wings from the centre is 48 feet, and as the depth of the building is 114 feet, that gives to the centre a depth of 66 feet, which would seem rather shallow were it not for the arrangement of the interior. The object has evidently been to secure as much light as possible for the chambers in the wings, and to further this object all the staircases, offices, &c., were thrown into the centre, leaving the wings free for the purposes of the library proper. The centre is of three stories, the wings having only two, and the dissimilarity of height, which at first glance seems objectionable, in reality adds very much to the picturesqueness of the roofs when seen from a distance or from any height in the Central Park. Of course the roofs are the weak point of the neo-Grec in this country, because our heavy falls of snow necessitate a certain slope, and this compels the roofs to have a certain height. In the classic buildings of the age of Pericles, the Theseum, the Erectheum, &c., the roofs do not show at all. But with us they must peak up unless we desire to have leaky roofs.

There is but little ornamentation to the building. The centre is approached by a fine flight of steps which leads one to the portal, which has no very distinguishing feature. Above, in the centre of the second floor, are two Ionic columns of peculiarly-colored granite from Fox Island, Maine, the bases and the capitals being of very pure white marble. Immediately above these, on the next floor, are three columns of gray Aberdeen granite of composite order. The wings are not quite so plain. There are but two floors, and the second floor of each facing on the avenue, is surrounded by a pediment, in the centre of which, instead of metopes, for which, indeed, there is little space, there are busts of Apollo and Minerva, surrounded with wreaths of myrtle and other emblems. These heads are finely carved, but the material is too coarse for such subjects. These pediments, therefore, impress one less favorably than those which occupy the centre of the sides looking upon the cross streets. The windows in the wings are extremely large, and the voussoirs of the arches are ornamented with rosettes. Half only of the embayments are windowed, however, the lower portions being filled in with stone ornamented with some graceful intaglio work. The body of the walls is banded in the style popularly known as Doric, though the same ornament will be found in the Tuscan also. Nor would it be just to condemn the artist for mingling styles, as the columns are Ionic, the pediments Doric, and the columns of the third floor composite, because the neo-Grec is in its nature eclectic, and takes all the good things out of all the classic orders of architecture, uniting them with the arches and windows of modern times.

The plastering of the rooms has only recently been commenced, and probably a year will elapse before the library can be thrown open to the public. Yet so much has been done that the internal arrangements of the building can be given with a certain amount of accuracy. On the ground floor, in the south wing, is the first reading-room and library. The other wing has a room of the same dimensions, which will temporarily be occupied by the Directors, but is intended permanently to receive such fine-art offerings as may be presented by generous donors. On the next floor, in the south wing, is the second reading-room and library, of the same size as the one below it, that is to say, 108 feet long by 30 feet in breadth. In the opposite wing the corresponding room will be used for an art gallery for the reception of some of those treasures which have been noticed as being secluded from all eyes. The third floor of the centre is also a picture gallery. The floors below in this part of the building are mostly taken up with vestibules and offices. And here, perhaps, we may be permitted to make a little criticism. At present there is no communication between the two reading-rooms in the south wing. To get from one to the other we must return to the vestibule on the ground floor of the centre, mount the stairways, traverse another vestibule, and so attain the desired chamber. This is too much like the description in the "Grand Duchesse," where *Fritz re-montera, redescendra, rere-montera, rere-descendra,* &c. In our opinion it would be well to connect the two chambers by a circular staircase, because in the arrangement of the library it will necessarily happen that some kinds of books will be in one room and some in another, and the seeker after a certain book will be dreadfully annoyed at having so much exercise in climbing forced upon him.

We are informed that it is within the powers of the Trustees to institute lectures upon science, history, the fine arts, &c., but we must confess that we do not exactly see where they will be delivered, unless the picture gallery on the third floor should be selected. It seems to us that the persons who would benefit by such lectures do not live in the vicinity of the library, and that to do the greatest good to the greatest number it will be necessary to choose some more central locality for the delivery of these courses. Still, this criticism may be as premature as the information about the lectures, for the whole subject is involved, more or less, in obscurity. It has been the desire of Mr. Lenox that it should be so, a fact against which no one can rebel. A request was made to Mr. Hamilton Fish to use his influence as a Trustee to gain for a reporter of THE TIMES a sight of the art treasures, or, at least, some information about them. But the answer, though extremely courteous, was in the negative, on the ground that the plans of the institute were still, more or less, undefined, and that until they were settled Mr. Lenox wisely wished to give no information.

SENDING A BURGLAR FOR MEDICINE.

The Boston *Herald* is responsible for the following account of an "exciting and truly dramatic event," which, it alleges, occurred at the residence of a gentleman in that city, on Friday morning of last week. "The master of the house, who is a widower with several children, had gone out of the city on business, leaving in the house a lady housekeeper, a female domestic, and his children. During the night one of the children was taken suddenly ill, and the housekeeper, remembering a prescription which had been prepared by the family physician in case of the child's illness, rang a bell to summon the domestic before mentioned. The girl, on coming up to the landing on which the lady's door opened, confronted her astonished mistress with a pale and terrified countenance. In broken accents she announced that a burglar was hidden in a closet in the basement. Not the least bit frightened, the housekeeper, with a coolness which infused some little courage into the girl, commanded the latter to follow her, and the two women descended to the basement. They lighted the gas, and then opened the door of the closet in which was supposed to be concealed that bugbear of the feminine mind, 'a man in the house.' But nothing animate could be seen. The lady then said: 'If there is any one in this closet let him come out.' To the horror of the two defenseless women a huge negro, with an evil, sinister face, emerged from behind a projection and walked out. The housekeeper, with a readiness of wit and a *sang froid* beyond that of one man in 10,000, bethought herself of the prescription, which she still held in her hand. 'Take this,' she said to the amazed negro, 'to the nearest apothecary and get it filled. There is a child sick in the house!' The astounded negro took the paper from the lady's hand, and without saying a word left the house by a door which was opened for him. When the echo of his footsteps on the pavement grew faint in the distance the women, who began to experience a reaction of fright, summoned a gentleman living in the next house, and with his aid made doubly secure all the doors and windows. The sick child was then thought of again, and the gentleman was about to leave for the apothecary's when the door-bell rang and a night clerk appeared with the desired medicine, stating that a negro had brought the prescription to the store a few minutes before. In the most sensational tale such an incident as this here narrated would throw discredit on the whole story, but 'tis always true that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' The only reason for omitting the name of the heroine of this little drama is her pardonable modesty."

TRIAL FOR THREE ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.

The Assize Court at Hereford, England, was thronged on March 25 during the trial of Alfred Fearn, a deserter from the Nineteenth Hussars, for an attempted triple murder at St. Leonards on the 19th February. The facts of the horrible affair are that the prisoner, who had only married a year ago, treated his wife so badly that she was obliged to leave him and return home to her parents at St. Leonard's. The prisoner followed her, and was refused admission to the house, his wife being there recovering from her confinement. He was allowed to have an interview with his wife, but only in the presence of a neighboring farmer. Fearn appears to have conceived a scheme of revenge, and on the morning above-named he attacked his father-in-law with a hacker as he left the house, and felled him with a blow on the head. He then ascended to his wife's bedroom, where he attacked Mrs. Cator, her mother, in a similar way, and then struck his wife six fearful blows on the head with the same weapon. He also attempted to strike the baby, but the mother shielded it. He then deliberately went down, lit a candle, and returned with a razor and cut his wife's throat in several places, but the razor was ultimately taken from him by a courageous girl, Harriet Cator, and it was broken in the struggle. The prisoner was lashed to the bed-post by the neighbors until the Police came, and when taken into custody he said he supposed he should "swing" for it. The jury immediately found him guilty, and Baron Cleasby sentenced him to penal servitude for life for attempting to murder his wife. The indictments as regards the two other assaults were therefore not proceeded with. The prisoner received his sentence with apparent indifference.

LIBELLING THE OLD CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The Frankfort *Gazette* reports a case which has just been heard before the Police Court at Bonn, in which Bishop Reinkens was plaintiff. The matter was as follows: The Ultramontane newspaper, *Deutsche Reichszeitung*, published at Bonn, copied into its columns last July certain statements from another journal, the *Saarzeitung*, regarding an illness of which, it was said, Bishop Reinkens had been cured at Wiesbaden in the Summer of 1872. Thereupon the Bishop brought an action against both newspapers. The case against the *Saarzeitung*, which undertook to prove the truth of its statements, was appointed to be tried at Saarbrucken. The editor, however, Dr. Helle, who had since gone to reside at Breslau, failed to appear, and was condemned, *in contumaciam*, to two months' imprisonment. The charge against the *Reichszeitung* was tried at Bonn last week, when five of the witnesses who had been summoned on behalf of the *Saarzeitung* were produced for the defence—two from Wiesbaden and three from Bonn. The witnesses from Wiesbaden affirmed that they had each been told, on separate occasions, by Dr. Hartmann, a physician of that town, that he (the doctor) was astonished that Dr. Reinkens was not ashamed to come on a preaching visit to Wiesbaden, considering the circumstances under which he himself had treated him. Dr. Hartmann, who, in an unsworn deposition before the Wiesbaden magistrates, denied all recollection of having made any such statement in regard to Dr. Reinkens, was summoned as a witness on the trial at Bonn; but he failed to appear, and was condemned in a money fine, with the alternative of imprisonment. The three witnesses from Bonn made sundry statements imputing immorality to the Bishop, but the court appear to have deemed the evidence against him unworthy of belief, and they therefore decided in his favor, condemning the editor of the *Reichszeitung* to five months's imprisonment, and the publisher to a fine of 500 thalers or four months' imprisonment. The trial appears to have caused great excitement in Bonn, the court being very much crowded."

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

The Paris papers announce that "Mme. Lenoir-Jousseran," who has just died at her mansion in Paris, has left her fortune—10,000,000f.—to the Paris hospitals. Mme. Lenoir was the widow of a very remarkable man, who had been proprietor of the Café de Foy, in the Palais Royal, from 1815 to 1830. When the allies entered Paris after Waterloo, and for many years after that, the Café de Foy was *par excellence* the one fashionable café in Paris. Blucher took coffee there, and it was the favorite spot Bonapartist officers used to resort to to challenge the officers of the allied armies. The Café de Foy ceased to exist years ago; but M. Lenoir had retired in time, and enjoyed his fortune for many years. He was a man of artistic tastes in spite of his humble beginnings, and was honored with the friendship of Horace Vernet and Ary Scheffer. He had formed a splendid collection of works of art and articles of vertu, remarkable especially for its snuff-boxes. The whole of the collection is left to the Louvre.

CALIFORNIA SILK CULTURE.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EFFORTS MADE—JOSEPH NEUMANN'S EXPERIENCES AND OPINIONS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Probably more unsuccessful experiments have been made in silk culture in California than in any other branch of business for which the climate is so well adapted. There are various causes for this unsatisfactory results, but none of them are of the kind that may be called unavoidable. There were more successes on a small scale last year than in several years preceding, thus proving that the business is not by any means the hopeless one which some people have asserted. It is practicable, and susceptible of a high degree of prosperity, but it requires experience, care, capital, and time for its proper development. It has been demonstrated that silk-worms can be raised in this State, with less expense than elsewhere, and a good quality of cocoons made, but the question is, what to do with the cocoons—turn them into silk or make eggs for the supply of the foreign market. As a permanent business the raising of eggs is not generally thought well of, though F. Gillett, one of the principal experimenters, has succeeded in producing what is believed to be a superior quality of the Biona variety. In a communication to the *California Farmer*, Mr. Gillett says it is not yet certain that they will do as well in Europe as they promise here, adding:

"As to the race raised at this day in California, and known as the 'California French Annual,' although being superior to Japanese races, it is in many respects greatly inferior to the Biona; besides, a great trouble with that race is to produce a too large number of double cocoons; two years ago I had with that race seven per cent. of doubles; an Italian gentleman at Mayfield (Santa Clara) got last year thirty-five per cent of them. The same complaint comes from elsewhere. While with the Biona and Spagnoletta races I had only one double for every 200 cocoons, that is one-half of one per cent. But if eggs from Biona and other races do not succeed in the infested countries of Europe, though they do very well succeed here, it would be best to raise Japanese eggs imported direct from Japan; for I am pretty much satisfied that the eggs we would manufacture in California with those obtained from Japan would certainly succeed in Europe as well as Japanese eggs, since California is not infested by the epidemy, and the Japanese race is free from it, or is so vigorous that it can resist its ravages."

The silk business in California has been most injured by those who professed to be its best friends. A few persons made a "hobby" of it, and endeavored to have the Legislature pass a bill giving enormous bounties, which they hoped to obtain. Through the efforts of that true and unselfish man, Louis Provost, the scheme was defeated, and a bill passed offering a moderate bounty; but it was so worded that the parties claimed, under its provisions, large sums, and the law was repealed. Thus the honest workers in the industry became discouraged, and many of them gave up the business. The interest in silk culture will undoubtedly revive ere long, and the business will in time, however dark its prospects at present, prove one of the leading industries of the State.

Joseph Neumann, of this city, has recently written an account of the progress of silk culture in this State, together with his own personal experience and disappointment. He refers to the offer of a premium as follows: "In 1865 a bill to encourage silk culture was passed, which allowed $250 for each 5,000 mulberry-trees, and $300 for each 100,000 cocoons. This led to the injury of the interest it was intended to assist. It gave two premiums on one industry, and yet no premium on the perfected product, the raw silk, which cannot be produced without machinery and the employment of skilled labor." Notwithstanding this lack of reward for the silk itself, Mr. Neuman imported machinery in 1866 for the manufacture of silk, and also invented a machine for reeling cocoons, believing that mulberry plantations would soon be numerous and cocoons plenty. He located at San José, but failed to obtain there the aid he expected. A bill for the encouragement of silk manufacture was passed by both branches of the Legislature in 1868, and, had it become a law, his enterprise would probably have been a success, but it failed to obtain the sanction of the Governor, the reason being that the public had become alarmed in consequence of the enormous premiums claimed by nursery-men on young mulberry-trees. The Supreme Court decided that the law did not contemplate the award of premiums for trees in nursery, consequently the State was saved a large sum, but the feeling excited was bad in its effects on the silk interest. The failure of the bill offering a reward for the manufacture of silk was the last blow which destroyed the business established by Mr. Neumann at San José. His former friends turned against him, the stockholders in the new manufacturing enterprise lost confidence, and Mr. Neumann came out of the experiment without a dollar, barely succeeding, by the help of a few friends, in saving his machinery. In the meantime several premiums were paid for cocoons, which led to the belief that material could be purchased for manufacture.

Investigation proved that most of the cocoons were worthless. Having been used for the production of eggs, they were, of course, unfit for use as silk. Mr. Neumann having the machinery on hand, endeavored (1868) to purchase cocoons, but found there were none in the market. High prices were offered for eggs, and the Italian paper, *La Patria*, represented that France and Italy paid Japan $8,000,000 per annum for eggs, and that California might as well have a portion of the trade as not. Mr. Neumann says: "This was a trick to induce California to destroy the cocoons." He accuses French and Italian silk growers with dealing treacherously with Americans, in order to discourage and retard the progress of silk culture in this country. He says the amount actually paid for eggs by Italy and France will not exceed $1,500,000. Of course, no premium should ever have been paid for perforated cocoons, but the premium was claimed, although the law read that payment was to be made for.

Those destroyed by the moth belong merely to the category of rags. They are not in the proper sense marketable, and Mr. Neumann exerted himself to prevent the payment of premiums for such cocoons. The premium, $250 for each 100,000, was five times as large as justice required, but this he did not object to so much as to the fraud in claiming premium on cocoons from which silk could not be made. A bitter contest ensued. Even some editors in the State maintained that the perforated cocoons were most marketable, because they could be pressed, and therefore more easily shipped. One pound of superior cocoons, numbering about 600, are worth $2, or three for a cent, while it requires 3,000 perforated cocoons to make a pound, and they sell for fifty cents, or sixty cocoons for one cent. The Board of Examiners finally concluded, on the representations of Mr. Neumann, not to allow premiums on perforated cocoons, thus saving a large sum to the Treasury. Some persons were paid premiums on affidavits that they had raised cocoons, when, in fact, they had no cocoons to sell. Mr. Neumann reported this fact to the board, and after that no premiums were paid except on presentation of cocoons in bulk.

The flags manufactured by Neumann for the State and national capitals were costly affairs, being produced by him under very unfavorable circumstances. He puts the cost of the two at $10,000. He says it involved eleven months' labor of his own family and that of his brother. He became, in consequence, pecuniarily involved; his machinery was taken by the Sheriff, and his property was sacrificed. He made the flags in order to demonstrate that silk can be produced in California equal to that of any other country. He succeeded, but did so to his own personal injury. He expected such legislative action as would enable him to go ahead with silk manufacture, and eventually gain more than he lost, but the failure of the Legislature to encourage the manufacture of the product was ruinous to his business.

The want of a market discouraged those who engaged in silk culture in good faith, and the result was, that a large proportion of the mulberry trees have been rooted up. In 1871, Mr. Neumann started a plantation in Mission, San José, but did not succeed. The year was dry and unfavorable. In 1872 he exhibited in San José and also in this city, the process of hatching and feeding the worms, and reeling, and manufacturing silk, but the exhibitions, although interesting and beneficial to the silk interest of the State, were financially disastrous. Mr. Neumann came out of his experiment in this City entirely destitute. He exerted himself to have the silk interest of California represented in the Vienna Exposition, but was prevented from attending the exhibition in person. He went to New-York, where he published, in the English, French, and Italian languages, a pamphlet designed to encourage the immigration to California of silk culturists, for he still maintains that the business will yet be made a grand success in California, notwithstanding temporary reverses. Among the facts given by him to prove his position good, are these:

In 1870, the Davisville Silk Culturists' Association raised 4,000 pounds of cocoons worth $5,000, the cost of which could not have exceeded $1,500. T. B. Flint, of Sacramento, raised 800 or 900 pounds of cocoons in 1870, making 600 ounces of eggs. In 1868 W. M. Hayne, of Sacramento, received $1,400 in premiums on cocoons, and J. N. Hoag $1,150, while in 1870 Hoag received $1,950. In Santa Barbara and other parts of the State several crops of fine cocoons were raised until the producers found there was no market for them, as there would have been had the manufacture of silk been encouraged by the Legislature instead of the production of trees and cocoons. As to the destruction of trees in Sacramento, Mr. Neumann says it is not to be wondered at, as the people ascertained that they had planted the wrong kind, and, further, that there is not the market they expected for eggs.

EFFECTS OF A SUDDEN SHOCK.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* tells of a middle-aged planter whose hair was raven black on one side of his head, and almost white on the other. Of him it was currently said, and doubted by no one, that this strange result was produced in an instant, by his accidentally chopping off the hand of an adopted son. The boy was holding a piece of plank which his father was in the act of reducing to the form of a wedge with a broad-ax. By an unlucky misstroke one of the youth's hands was severed from the wrist, and the overwhelming distress and horror of the father changed his hair instantly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART-TEACHING OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH. With an Index of Subjects, Historical and Emblematic. By Rev. R. St. JOHN TYRWHITT, M. A., formerly student and tutor of Christ Church, Oxford. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co. 1874.

The object sought to be attained in this book is the production of a brief, but, as far as is consistent with brevity, a complete, account of the traditionary subjects of early Christian art down to the first Italian renaissance. The relation of those subjects to the progress of thought has, perhaps, not been sufficiently appreciated, and hence the society under whose auspices the work was undertaken has supplied a want that has too long existed in our popular literature, while at the same time it has done good service to the cause of Scripture education. In scholarship and familiarity with the details of the subject he was called upon to treat, Mr. Tyrwhitt is amply qualified to fulfill the duties of authorship. It would probably have been difficult to place the work in better hands.

In the first chapters Mr. Tyrwhitt notices the historical division of primitive art as distinguished from the symbolical, justly regarding the object of the artist in those early times to have been instruction rather than emotion. Beauty was but faintly attempted, the motive being plain narrative. The language of picture was used simply for its vividness, because it assisted, and sometimes took the place of, oral teaching. And, although the subjects were Scriptural, details and ornaments prevalent during the age of the older faith were not discarded so long as they were not obviously connected with polytheism. The progress from this primitive custom to symbolism is a portion of the province of ecclesiastical history, but the manner in which it was illustrated, step by step, is well shown by Mr. Tyrwhitt in a subsequent chapter on Mosaics, a characteristic feature of the Eastern Church, but earlier by far than the era of Christianity. The description in the Book of Esther of a "pavement of red and blue and white and black marble" proves that it was in use in Persia at a very early date. The earliest known mosaics, as well as the most beautiful, are the great Pompeiian work called "The Battle of Issus," the Capitoline Doves, and a curious Pergamene mosaic mentioned by Pliny, called the "Unswept Hall," because it represented the unremoved relics of a banquet strewn on the tesselated floor of a palace.

The Roman Catacombs are regarded as the grave of Greco-Italian art, but in examining these, distinction must be drawn between works of the Roman decadence and those of the Byzantine renaissance. Attention should also be paid to the change and treatment of subjects in the earliest mosaics from the regular subjects of the catacomb frescoes. "Though there are many Byzantine paintings in those cemeteries, they are of comparatively recent date; the most ancient works contain old Roman secular dresses, not the stiff and gorgeous vestments of Eastern Greek art, but the tunic, with the single-striped toga over it," bearing a marked resemblance to the surplice and stole used in the Episcopal Church of the present day. As Greek art issues from the catacombs, the representation of the agape, or love-feast, disappears, but in the sixth century we find marked instances of the celebration of the Eucharist. The agape of the earlier era is found very frequently in the catacombs, and appears to refer to meetings that were of frequent occurrence in apostolic times, and which may be described as suppers which preceded the actual Eucharistic breaking of bread at that early date. "For," says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "it is at least to be presumed that at solemn assemblies to obey the Lord's commemorative injunction the order of His last supper would be followed; and that the celebration, the breaking and pouring forth, took place after the meal, and toward the end." The agape was a remnant of Pagan times, and possibly we are presented here with another of those instances of the use which was made by the early Christians of Pagan institutions for the purpose of familiarizing the people more readily to the new faith. Irregular feasting was an old habit, and it is easy to understand how, for the first few generations of Christians, the agape would receive a greater prominence in the minds of the artists of that period than even the Supper, which it preceded. Perhaps, even, there was some fear that it would attain an ascendency altogether, and that the more important ceremony would fall into abeyance, a supposition which gives increased force to that direction of St. Ignatius to the Smyrean Church, where he writes: "*Non licet sine episcopo, neque baptizare neque agapen celebrare.*" The agapæ were celebrated in the catacombs, the tombs of martyrs being used as altars, and hence another reason why they should be so freely represented in those places. The earliest crucifixion picture is that of the Rabula, Lamentian or Medici MS., dated A. D. 587, by its writer. The first Eucharistic celebration picture dates from the latter years of Justinian, about A. D. 550. The reluctance of the early Christians to representations of the Savior's act of typical self-sacrifice, is attributed by Mr. Tyrwhitt to a sense of mystery and awe, that at that time surrounded the object in the minds of believers—"a pious reticence," he says, "which for the present seems to have vanished from the Christian consciousness." There are, however, in the earlier mosaics, frequent symbolical references to the death of Christ, though none that are direct.

The use of the cross as an emblem is well known to have prevailed long before the Christian era, and accordingly Mr. Tyrwhitt suggests questions as to the circumstances under which it came to be specially used by the early Christians, and the meaning they applied to it. It was probably had recourse to in the earliest times in private life as a sign of fellowship, but its public use began with Constantine. In the catacombs and earlier records it was constantly used in combination with the monogram of Christ, and rarely or never singly. But afterward it came to be used by itself as emblematic of His person. Constantine, however, impressed it on the arms of his soldiers, and he erected large crosses in the Hippodrome and elsewhere in Constantinople. Tertullian, who lived in the second century, says: "Wherever we go, or whatever we attempt, in all coming in or going out, at putting on our shoes, at the baths, at table, at candle-lighting, at bedtime, in sitting down at rest; whatever converse we are employed in, we impress our foreheads with the sign of the cross." After the time of Constantine these practices were denounced by Julian, who accused the Christians of worshiping the cross as a fetish. Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks that the distinction between the Greek and Latin crosses belongs to the time succeeding the iconoclastic controversy. This began first in the Council of Illiberis, about A. D. 305, where a canon was made ordaining that no picture should be in the church, "lest that which is worshiped or adored be painted on the walls." But Mr. Tyrwhitt has not been very happy in thus alluding to the time "succeeding the iconoclastic controversy." That time has not yet come. The controversy still continues; and not only so, but it forms one of the most prominent differences that are agitating some sections of Christendom.

Mr. Tyrwhitt marks three stages of realism in the art treatment of the crucifixion. The first is the combination of the Lamb with the ornamented or emblematic cross; the second is the clothed and crowned crucifix; the third is a representation where details are dwelt upon to appeal to the emotions of the spectator. Accepting Hallam's division of historical periods, which makes the end of the fifth century the beginning of the Middle Ages, the public representation of the crucifixion may be said to be a mediæval usage. Martigni, in his dictionary of Christian antiquities, claims for France the honor of having possessed the first public crucifix painting which ever existed, for which he refers to Gregory of Tours, and which he says must have been at least as old as the sixth century. Crucifixes did not appear in churches till after the seventh century. The oldest representations of the crucifixion or crucifix now in existence are two, said by Rocca to be the workmanship of Nicodemus and St. Luke, of which one is evidently of the time of Charlemagne. Next comes the crucifix of John VII., a mosaic, in the old Basilica of St. Peter's. Rocca dates this 706. The fourth is the crucifix of Charlemagne given to Leo III. and the Basilica of St. Peter's, and dated 815. But Rev. F. H. Tozer describes one which he thinks has claim to be considered the most ancient in existence. He saw it in a monastery at Mt. Athos. It is the reputed gift of the Empress Pulcheria, and if so, its history goes back to the former half of the fifth century. Another ancient crucifix, probably of the sixth century, is the "Santo Votto," said to have been conveyed miraculously to Lucca in 782. One very similar to this was found more recently during some alterations going on at Christ Church, Oxford, and is now in the Bodleiam Library. It is worthy of remark that the crucifix of Mount Athos is one of the supposed fragments of the true cross. It consists of one long piece of dark wood and two cross pieces, one above the other, the smaller intended for the superscription. The figure is of ivory, and near the foot is a representation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in gold plate, and set with diamonds and sapphires of great size and beauty. Mr. Tozer mentions only three other crosses known to him as existing in the Greek Church—one at Ochrida, in Western Macedonia, another in the museum of Prague, and another in Crete.

Roman Catholic writers affirm that actual images of the crucifixion were used in the earliest times for private devotion. But Mr. Tyrwhitt shows that none of these can be produced, whereas symbolical memorials of the crucifixion are found in regular succession and in forms both mural and portable. He regards the relics of the treasury of the Cathedral of Monza as among the most valuable examples of the transition from symbolism; and several of them are explicitly described. But the first definite act in that direction he attributes to the council held in Constantinople in 683, which issued practically a challenge to iconoclasm. It decreed that "as the antitype is better than type or symbol in all representation, the literal representation of the Savior shall take the place of the symbolic Lamb on all emblems of His sacrifice."

A defect, which will suggest itself to most readers of Mr. Tyrwhitt's book, is some confusion in the arrangement of matter. It is a book which must be read and reread, and opened in several places at once for purposes of comparison, and to keep up the proper thread of the subject. The author appears to have been aware of this, and accordingly he devotes the last chapter to a general review of the preceding pages, or perhaps more correctly, to a sequel of general remarks upon the entire discourse. This chapter has some most valuable and timely suggestions upon the subject of ecclesiastical decorations and church architecture, with especial reference to artistic effect. He also indicates some useful ideas for the internal decoration of churches, such as are used at Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving Day. The hint is thrown out that if ladies could be employed in mosaic work instead of embroidery, the results of their labors would be better appreciated and more valuable. But Mr. Tyrwhitt seems to doubt the practicability of this, without, as it seems to us, sufficient cause. There are, we think, many forms of mosaic work which might be undertaken by women, and for which they are specially adapted. It is a kind of occupation which requires a sound knowledge of art, and the effects of color, but that only renders it the more interesting and the more attractive.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History of Greece (Curtin's.) Fourth volume. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Seven Gray Pilgrims. Boston: A. Williams & Co.

Heroes of the Seven Hills. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

The Trust and the Remittance. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The Way, the Truth, and the Life. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

The Italian Girl. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A Daughter of Bohemia. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

American Cyclopædia. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Case of the Virginius. New-York: Baker, Voorhis & Co.

No Intentions. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Littell's Living Age. Vol. 120. Boston: Littell & Gay.

History of the Christian Church. Second volume. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice. Boston: Estes & Lauriat, 1874.

Pleasant Talk About Fruits, &c. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer. Government Printing Office.

Insurance Year Book. Hartford, Conn.: Hayden, Miller & Maltbie.

Famous Trials. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Through Fire and Water. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Office and Duty of a Christian Pastor. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Armadale. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

John Andross. New-York: Orange Judd & Co.

Asleep in the Sanctum. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

DAN RICE IN COURT.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court, Chicago, on Wednesday morning, by Gilbert R. Spalding, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., against Dan Rice, the showman, whose residence is located at Girard Borough, Erie County, Penn. By this document it appears that some months ago, Rice became indebted to the plaintiff, Spalding, in the sum of $36,350, giving notes for that amount, payable on the 1st of November, 1876. The conditions of the obligation are such that the interest on that sum, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should be paid in regular monthly installments, and should it remain unpaid for a period of thirty days after becoming due, the whole amount of principal and interest would be considered due. As security for the claim some valuable real estate in the town of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., was mortgaged by Rice to Spalding. The interest not having been paid according to these stipulations, Spalding asks the court to "shut down" on the defendant, and hence the bill.

THE CROPS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco *Call* of April 4, publishes telegrams from upward of fifty prominent points in the agricultural regions of California and Oregon, giving information as to the prospects of the growing crops. In California the reports cover the entire State, from San Diego to Siskiyou, and from the coast to the Sierras. The information from Oregon also represents the grain-growing sections of that State. The entire tenor of the returns may be briefly summarized in the statement that in California a larger era has been planted in grain than ever before, and the prospects, almost without exception, are stated as highly favorable. The late rains have proven most beneficial to grain sown in sandy soils, and the out-look for a prosperous season is encouraging in the extreme. In Oregon, the cold weather and deep snow of the Winter killed many cattle and sheep, and prevented the farmers in some portions of the State from sowing the usual quantity of grain; but other sections report a much larger area under cultivation than heretofore, with generally excellent prospects.

THE FOREIGN DRAMA.

"AN AMERICAN LADY."

The opening of the Criterion Theatre in London with a new play is written of as follows in the *Times* of March 23: "On Saturday night the new theatre in the Regent Circus was opened for the first time, and the miscellaneous crowd which gathered about the entrance, and manifested as much immobility as the Police would permit, showed that the event was regarded as important by a numerous body who had no intention whatever of witnessing the performance. As for the interior of the house, the pit and gallery became crammed immediately after the opening of the doors, and every seat which could be engaged had been secured long beforehand. When the audience had admired for some time the bright blue and gold ornaments of this subterranean temple of the drama, dissatisfaction as to their personal comfort was expressed by some of the occupants of the pit so loudly that the curtain, having risen for the performance of the first piece, redescended before scarcely a word had been spoken, and the stage was once more hidden until, by the eloquence of the energetic Mr. E. P. Hingston and (we believe) the action of the Police, perfect order was restored. Peace once more established, the audience were in the greatest good humor for the rest of the evening. That the opening of the Criterion caused unusual excitement was but natural. Here was an entirely new theatre, raised, or rather sunk, at a point which is familiar to all fashionable and quasi-fashionable London, but which has hitherto been unexplored by theatrical enterprise. The programme, too, comprises new pieces by two of the most celebrated authors of the day—Mr. H. J. Byron and Mr. W. S. Gilbert—and the company includes several of the most popular performers.

In the new comedy, 'An American Lady,' the author, Mr. H. J. Byron, plays one of the principal parts—an indolent, good-hearted 'swell,' who seems to oscillate between sarcasm and stupidity, and palpably belongs to the large Byronic family of which Sir Simon Simple is the ancestor. *Harold Trivass* (as he is called) has, however, distinctive attributes of his own. He prides himself on being thoroughly English, professes a marked horror for the Americans, wears a formidable beard—to Mr. Byron a new ornament—and regards his father, *Sir Ransom Trivass*, (Mr. David Fisher,) with a reverence approaching idolatry. In carrying on the action of the play, Harold's anti-American prejudices answer precisely the same purpose as *Benedick's* hatred of marriage in "Much Ado About Nothing." He has to be converted, and his conversion, in course of time, is effected by *Georgina Greville*, (Mrs. John Wood,) an American belle, who has crossed the Atlantic to look after the affairs of her brother *Geoffrey* (Mr. Barnes) settled, but not prospering in England as a manufacturer, and who is, in fact, the leading personage in the story. As at the very commencement of Shakespeare's comedy a kind of mutual fascination seems to be exercised by *Benedick* and *Beatrice* in spite of the antipathy openly declared on both sides, so may something like love at first sight be readily detected in the very first interview between *Harold* and *Georgina*. They like to talk together, if it is only for the sake of disputing, and a smart discussion, in the course of which the gentleman attacks Transatlantic phraseology, and the lady retorts by reprobating the slang term ('awfully jolly,' &c.) used even in fashionable English society, leads by a gradual slope to an avowal of affection, and a determination to enter into the holy state of wedlock. The course of true love, hitherto so smooth, is, indeed, interrupted for a while by *Georgina's* discovery that *Sir Ransom*, although his ancestors have come over with the Conqueror, is a consummate scoundrel who has made fraudulent use of means not his own, and who, oddly enough, when she makes him acquainted with her knowledge, turns the wrong he has committed to profitable account. *Georgina*, though she is not aware of it, has become suddenly poor, and the Baronet sees no other way to patch up his own affairs than by the marriage of his son with *Mrs. Magennis*, (Miss Hughes,) a wealthy widow. To induce *Georgina* to relinquish the hand of *Harold*, he appeals to her nobler feelings, telling her that, in the event of a refusal, he will proclaim his own infamy, and thus drive the sensitive young man to despair. The appeal has the intended effect, and *Harold*, unexpectedly rejected by *Georgina*, attributes her conduct to mercenary motives. Ultimately, after a lapse of three months, all is set right. *Georgina*, by virtue of some new discovery, the nature of which we do not precisely understand, helps *Sir Ransom* out of his worst scrape, allowing the badness of his character to remain a secret. *Harold*, reconciled to *Georgina*, resolves to lead an active life and settle with his Transatlantic bride in her native land.

We have designedly confined ourselves to a definition of the moral position of the two leading personages in the comedy, instead of following the course of the plot, for all of the plot that does not immediately relate to *Harold* and *Georgina* is utterly devoid of interest. For the re-establishment of *Geoffrey's* fortunes and for his marriage with one *Lucy Faulkner*, (Miss Jane Rignold,) and for the fact that *Mrs. Magennis* consoles herself for the loss of *Harold* by espousing a lawyer named *Shrew*, (Mr. J. Clarke,) we readily vouch, but on these subjects we do not care to expatiate. All that is good in the 'American Lady' might have been given in a much smaller compass, and not only pages, but whole personages, might have been omitted without damage to the structure.

It is on one character alone that the success of the piece will depend. *Harold Trivass*, the last of his half-shrewd, half-silly race, is represented by Mr. H. J. Byron with that quiet humor which has served him so well on other occasions; but he is less sharply defined than his predecessors. The bright figure in the picture is the very original *Georgina*, acted to the life by Mrs. John Wood. The aptitude for smart debate, the acumen in matters of business, the strong sense of right, are admirably combined, and so perfectly are they realized by the actress that we doubt whether it is to her or to the author that the existence of *Georgina*, as we see her upon the stage, is mainly to be attributed. Many of the lines spoken by other personages were followed by roars of laughter; indeed, Mr. Byron, though his dialogue is less sparkling now than on some former occasions, is sure to cause many good things to be uttered in the course of an evening, and after the fall of the curtain everybody was called. But Mrs. John Wood shone

'velut inter ignes
Luna minores,'

and she alone received the honor of being nearly smothered with bouquets."

"QUEEN MAB."

The London *Times* prints the following critique on the new play at the Haymarket:

"We have had plays which teach us that virtue can only dwell in small villages, uncontaminated by contact with large towns; plays which inform us that the bravery and honesty of the world are confined to the British sailor; plays proving that the Irish rebel of 1798 is the ideal of humanity, or demonstrating that the tenant who does not pay his rent is a far better person than the landlord who distrains for it. We have now at the Haymarket a play written by Mr. G. W. Godfrey, and entitled 'Queen Mab,' whereby we learn that the social district which, under the name of 'Bohemia,' spreads over a large portion of London and other towns, and has no accurate geographical boundary, is the region in which innocence combined with shrewdness especially flourishes. In the days when total abstinence from alcohol is widely preached there is something refreshing in the appearance of a new moralist, who would have us understand that if a young lady has had the misfortune to be brought up among people who do not pass the greater part of their time in drinking beer and smoking clay pipes, the less she says about her imperfect education the greater will be her wisdom. An atmosphere impregnated with the fumes of tobacco and the scent of malt is, we are taught, exceedingly bracing to the moral system.

Queen Mab (Miss Robertson) is no relation to the potentate described by *Mercutio*, and once so prominent in English folk-lore, but a young lady who, left an orphan, has been adopted by *Sam Curnick*, (Mr. Buckstone,) a 'fifth-rate actor,' who pretends that she is his niece. She earns a pittance by painting, and the lodgings in Bloomsbury, decorated with her works and enlivened by the visits of *Bob Brent*, (Mr. Howe,) a 'literary hack,' who regards her with a semi-Platonic affection, have become a Bohemian paradise. Familiarity with wit and literature has not, however, greatly refined the manners of the gifted persons who stand as a living protest against Ovid's well-known line, and when *Sir Grevile Carew* (Mr. Chippendale) calls with the intention of engaging *Mab* as a drawing mistress for his niece, and inviting her to his estate in Cornwall, he is accosted with an unsophisticated rudeness for which we cannot account. His son *Gerald*, (Mr. Kendal,) an officer in the Life Guards, who comes to meet his father after the latter has departed, is addressed by the 'rough and ready' *Mab* in the same blunt style, and a debate ensues in the course of a tête-à-tête which strongly resembles a quarrel. In answer to some cynical remarks on mankind in general, *Mab* cites the instance of a young hero who once saved her from drowning while she was insensible, and whom she has never seen. *Gerald's* retort that a dog might have done as much exasperates her to so great a degree that her antagonist is morally kicked out of the room. But, oh horror! no sooner is he gone than *Bob Brent* appears with the information that the young gentleman he has just met on the stairs is her unknown preserver. On the deep despair of *Mab* at finding that she has insulted her 'ideal' the drop-scene falls. Great force is given to this situation by Miss Robertson, and it is not her fault if her force is to some extent wasted. Barring the gratuitous display of rudeness, why need the despair of the young lady be so very dreadful after all? She surely must have perceived that the rating received by a supposed stranger could only appear complimentary to a person acquainted with the real state of the case. *Gerald* has simply been insulted because she loved *Gerald* too much. But a situation was required; so a situation must be had.

The invitation of *Sir Grevile* has been accepted, and we find our Bohemian friends at his estate, called Triermain, where *Mab* is engaged as drawing-mistress to his niece *Clara Carew*, (Miss Helen Massey.) *Clara* is the daughter of a wealthy widow, (Mrs. Chippendale,) who, as she is always wrong with her aspirates, is of course, blessed with an excellent heart, whereas *Clara* herself is a very haughty, repelling person. However, be she good or bad, *Gerald's* father, who is by no means in affluent circumstances, expects his son to marry her for the sake of her fortune. Naturally enough, the young man is now deeply enamored of *Clara's* drawing-mistress *Mab*, who, under the influence of love, has undergone as great a transformation as Cymon in Dryden's fable. With an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, *Gerald* contrives to affront both *Clara* and *Mab* almost at one blow. After a very tender love scene with *Mab*, in the course of which mutual devotion is expressed, he has an interview with *Clara*, who reproaches him for his flirtation with a social inferior. *Gerald* defends himself by laughing to scorn all idea of entertaining serious intentions toward *Mab*, whom he delicately describes as a "vagabond." The "vagabond," who has overheard the conversation behind a big tree, rushes forward in a very justifiable rage, and *Gerald* immediately—makes her an offer of his hand in the presence of *Clara*. It is indignantly rejected by *Mab*, who refers to the overheard conversation, and rates both *Clara* and *Gerald* in good round terms. It seems to us that the ladies ought to have shaken hands, as two very ill-used women who had a foe in common. But rage is required for effect, and here again opportunity is afforded for a display of force on the part of Miss Robertson.

The third act, which, after a lapse of two years, brings us to Homburg, recalls to mind the conclusion of Mr. Tom Taylor's 'Unequal Match,' though we by no means intend to suggest a comparison between the respective merits of the two works. *Mab*, on the Continent, has made a fortune by her pencil under an assumed name, and has often been seen in public with the German Prince *Brulendorf*, (Mr. Everill.) *Gerald* has been discarded by his father for refusing to marry *Clara*, and after various adventures is in a state of poverty at Homburg, where all the rest of the *dramatis personæ* are assembled likewise. He and the famed artist meet, and in the exalted *Miss Carington* he recognizes the humble *Mab*. To prove that his love for her is genuine is, under the circumstances, somewhat difficult, but a fortunate opportunity presents itself when *Mab* is insulted by her friend the Prince, for he can now advance as her defender. As the lovers perfectly understand each other there is no obstacle to their union. *Mab* rich is a very different person from *Mab* poor, and *Sir Grevile* is only too pleased to have her as a daughter-in-law, especially as he has discovered that she is his own neice, daughter of a sister who died in poverty. Those who are anxious about *Clara* may rejoice to learn that she pairs off with an insipid *Earl of Quorn*, (Mr. F. Buckstone.) The only persons who do not participate in the general felicity are *Sam Curnick* and *Bob Brent*, who expect that they will henceforth be deprived of the cheering society of *Queen Mab*, but solace themselves with potations of Bavarian beer.

The dialogue of "Queen Mab" is in some places smartly written, but the play is by no means good. The author shows neither constructive skill nor the power of creating character. All the personages, with the single exception of *Mab*, are of the most common order, and *Mab* herself is a combination of inconsistencies, the reduction of which to something like unity is entirely due to the talent of Miss Robertson. Whether she vivaciously prattles after the fashion which we are to consider Bohemian, whether she is smitten with grief or aroused by rage, she is always satisfactory, but we cannot say as much for the part considered by itself. For the value of situation Mr. Godfrey clearly has a feeling, but he has apparently not grasped the truth that a situation, however strong, is of little worth without an adequate motive.

We very much doubt whether London Bohemians will feel grateful to Mr. Godfrey for his advocacy. For the most part they consist of persons connected with literature and art, who would rather associate with one another after their own fashion than mingle with a society governed by conventional rules. But they are not by any rule cut off from all civilization, as the old Japanese were from all intercourse with Europe, by laws against which young Japan so conspicuously reacts. By their own vocations they are forced occasionally to meet the outer world, and, in spite of their respect for the symbolical pipe and pot, they know that these are out of place in a gentleman's drawing-room. With all their faults, blind ignorance is not among their sins, and, perhaps, there is more of the aristocratic element in their composition than in that of many a well-behaved young gentleman resident in a respectable eastern suburb. Those who would look upon *Mab*, as seen in her first phase, as the joy of a household, must, we opine, be a very select few."

LECOCQ'S NEW OPERA.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows of the new opera bouffe by the composer of "La Fille de Madame Angot:"

When, two years ago, the Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes, alias the Alcazar, was closed one evening for the *répétition générale* of "La Fille de Madame Angot," the good Brussels people hardly suspected that on the next day they would be called to witness a great dramatic event, and the beginning of a lasting and European success. They little thought that a few months later M. Lecocq's music would be played on all the pianos of the Old World and the New. To-day M. Humbert opens a career to "Giroflé-Girofla," by the same author. The fortunate manager who in a single year played "La Fille de Madame Angot" almost every night, and paid to the author very nearly 40,000 francs, may now consider himself luckier still. For Brussels and Paris the new opera is an event. In MM. Leterrier and Van Loo's witty scenario *Giroflé-Girofla* represents a young maid, or rather two maidens, twin sisters, the pretty daughters of *Don Belero d'Alcarazas*, the Governor of a Spanish province at the time of the Moorish domination. Nothing could exceed the gorgeous splendor and artistic tastes of the costumes drawn by Grévin, whose pencil recently dressed the marvelous Olympus in "Orphée aux Enfers" at the Théâtre de la Gaîté. We lounge at the seaside. A large town, which might be Cadiz, is represented on the background, and the whole population is out of doors singing and dancing. *Don Bolero d'Alcarazas*, the Governor, marries his two daughters the same day—*Giroflé* becoming the wife of the sweet and charming *Marasquin*, the son of a wealthy banker in Malaga, while *Girofla* is to be wedded to a terrible Moor, the ferocious *Mourzouk*. *Marasquin* comes first upon the scene, and gets married to *Giroflé*, but while the parents are expecting *Mourzouk*, a gang of pirates disembarks on the shore, and carries away *Girofla*. The air which they sing will soon be repeated by all the organ-grinders throughout the civilized world. This is to be the second and popular edition of the famous "Perruque blonde et collet noir" of "La Fille de Madame Angot." The music is of the same kind—light and merry, and the singers were obliged to repeat it twice. The unfortunate *Girofla* is carried away by the Moors, very far from her father and mother and sister's abode. "Les maures vont vite," sighs Don Bolero, thinking of his lost child. But what of the ferocious *Mourzouk!* How to inform him of this horrible event, when *Don Bolero's* wife—a *maîtresse femme*—saves everybody's ears, her own included, from being cut off by the Moor, by a stratagem which leads to the whole knot or the puzzle of the story. *Girofla* only exists on the programme. The two parts are played by the same actress, and, I may add, performed by Mlle. Luigini with admirable charm and youthful grace. As the two sisters are as much alike as two drops of water, the mother unties the blue ribbon which *Giroflé* wears on her shoulder, and adorns her instead with the pink *faveur* of *Girofla*. *Marasquin's* wife is thus borrowed from the gentle son of the wealthy banker, to become *Mourzouk's* spouse. The curtain falls on this ingenious piece of work. The Moor leads his bride to the altar amid the cheers and joy of the singing and dancing Spaniards. Next we are introduced to the wedding breakfast, which I should not greatly wonder, if Mr. Humbert intends to perform "Giroflé-Girofla" in London, would cause the Lord Chamberlain to disagree with him about the propriety of his *chef d'œuvre*. But the story, once begun, must be completed. The guests and husbands retire, and when they have gone *Girofla*, the poor wife of two husbands, slides on to the stage and bewails her sad condition. I forgot to tell you that immediately after *Girofla* was carried off by the pirates *Don Bolero* sends in pursuit of them the chief Admiral of his fleet, *Señor Matamoros*, who, for 10,000 piastres prepaid, takes upon himself to bring the young lady back. He promises that a cannon shall announce at once the beginning of the battle and his triumph over the foe, and during the ball the "boom" of the gun is heard. *Mourzouk's* bride is saved! However, a telegram is received from *Matamoros* to the effect that he has been beaten, and *Girofla* lost. It would be rather difficult to explain how *Bolero* and his wife, while shedding tears, contrive to lock up *Mourzouk* in an old tower of their castle, and *Marasquin* is enabled to lead his wife to the nuptial chamber. The undescribable imbroglio hurries on in such a pleasant and noisy strain, accompanied by such a dazzling variety of costumes and music, song and instruments, that one can only be amused, without knowing why. The second act is finished. The authors now carry us to *Marasquin's* and *Giroflé's* bedroom, but *Mourjouk*, who has contrived to get out of his tower, enters to claim his wife. He speaks in such a tone that, after some efforts to resist, father, mother, husband, and wife are obliged to give in, and *Giroflé* decides to become a real heroine. She pretends to be *Girofla*, and to save her family consents to become *Lady Mourzouk*. The comedy or vaudeville grows into a tragedy; when, suddenly, everything that was black and sorrowful becomes bright and merry again—trumpets flourish behind the scenes, *Matamoros* is a conqueror, *Girofla* is saved, and the play comes to an end.

Now I hasten to remark that with all that may be thought and said about "La Fille De Madame Angot," this new production, "Giroflé-Girofla," is not an operetta, but a real opera comique, which, performed on a higher scene, would insure to its author great and equally legitimate applause. It sounds much more like Auber and Ad. Adam than Offenbach and Hervé, and you may be sure that many years will not elapse before M. Lecocq wins a seat on the green leather of the French Institut des Beaux Arts. This is the general opinion, although here and there in the new opera you may have reminiscences of other composers. The chorus of the pirates, for instance, reminds you of the famous rataplan of "The Huguenots."

A LITTLE FRATERNAL FEELING AT LAST.

A citizen of Cincinnati has recently received the following letter:

CAMP COLORADO, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, March 1, 1874.

DEAR BROTHER: I write hoping to hear from you. I have not received a letter from you since 1858, though I saw a man who saw you about six years ago. I have been living here ever since 1859, and am married and have one child that is about twenty months old. I have been married four years. * * * Write me about all the folks; if father is yet living, and, if so, where, and sisters and brothers. I have not heard from any of the connection since I last saw you. * * * Truly your brother,

F. M. A——.

The circumstances are told by the *Commercial* thus: "This man, who coolly concludes to inquire after his relatives, had not been heard from by any of them since 1862. They have not seen him since 1858. Long ago he was given up for dead."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

190 West. Union....... 77⅞	100 North-west....... 53¾
200 do....... 78	600 do.......s3. 53⅝
500 do....... 77⅞	200 do.......s3. 53½
1000 do....... 77¾	300 do....... 53⅝
400 do.......c. 77¾	400 Lake Shore....... 77½
200 do.......b3. 77⅞	2000 do....... 77⅝
500 do.......s3. 77¾	2000 do....... 77¼
400 do....... 77⅞	500 do....... 77⅛
1200 Erie....... 35⅛	3300 do....... 77
300 do....... 35⅛	900 do....... 76⅞
300 do.......s3. 35¼	900 do.......c. 76⅞
100 do.......b3. 35⅜	1200 do.......b3. 77
400 Pacific Mail....... 46⅞	300 do.......s3. 76⅞
200 do....... 47	200 C. C. & I. C....... 32
700 do....... 47⅛	100 Union Pacific....... 36¾
200 do.......c. 47⅛	500 do....... 36⅝
200 do.......s3. 47	900 do.......s3. 36⅜
300 do....... 47	100 do....... 36⅝
200 do....... 47⅛	1000 do....... 36½
200 do.......b3. 47¼	300 do....... 36⅝
1200 do.......c. 47¼	700 do....... 36½
1300 do....... 47¼	900 St. Paul....... 41⅛
1100 Rock Island....... 101	900 do....... 41⅝
100 do....... 100⅞	100 do.......s3. 41⅛
200 do....... 101	100 Tol. & Wab....... 44⅝
400 N. Y. C. & H....... 99¼	100 do.......b3. 44⅜
900 do....... 99⅛	700 do....... 44⅜
50 do....... 99⅛	600 do....... 44½
500 do....... 99	100 Han. & St. Jo....... 31½
500 do.......s3. 98⅞	1000 do....... 32
300 do....... 98⅞	100 do....... 31½
100 do....... 99	400 do....... 21¼
300 do.......s3. 98⅞	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf....... 37
200 do.......c. 99	100 do.......s3. 36¾
100 North-west. Pf....... 70½	200 do....... 36¾
400 do....... 70¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12.118	$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....... 119¾
28,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..12.117⅞	10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.119⅞	10,000 do.......12.120
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.119	500 do...small.119½
500 do...small.118½	8,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.......12.115
	30,000 do....... 114¾
	4,000 do....... 114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 67½	500 Union Pac....b. c. 36½
5,000 do....... 67¾	600 do.......s3. 36½
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 27½	2100 do....... 36⅜
1,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.105½	100 do.......b3. 36¾
1,000 M.&St.P.8s.1st.107⅞	400 do.......b3. 36⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10....... 94	300 do.......s3. 36½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. c. c. Gold Bds.. 89	13 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 90¼
1,500 Mor. & Es. 1st.107	100 do.......b. c. 90
5,000 Erie 1st.......1 5	200 do....... 89¾
2,000 Ind. B. & W. 1st. 81¾	800 Rock Isl'd.b. c.s3.101
2,000 Buff. & E., new. 95½	900 do.......101
7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98⅝	200 do.......c.101⅛
15,000 N. Y. C. 1st C..105½	200 do.......101⅛
6,000 C. P. Gold Bds.. 95	100 do.......101¼
1,000 C. P. St. Aid Bs.100	100 do.......s3.101⅛
2,000 do.......101	1600 Lake Shore.b. c. 76⅝
6,000 U. Pac. 7s. L. G. 81½	500 do....... 76¾
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.b. c. 85⅝	100 do.......s3. 76⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87¼	500 do....... 76⅝
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d. 81	1300 do....... 76½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 81	800 do.......s3. 76½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 89	300 do....... 76⅝
17,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div.... 83	100 do.......b3. 76¾
20 Bank of Comm'ce.120	300 do....... 76⅝
100 Gold Exch. Bank.112	800 do....... 76⅝
18 Am. Exch. Bank..113	500 do.......s3. 76⅞
100 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 77⅞	800 do....... 76¾
300 do....... 77⅞	500 do.......s3. 76¾
2100 do....... 77¾	1100 do....... 76⅞
400 do.......c. 77¾	600 do.......b3. 76⅞
500 do....... 77⅝	900 do....... 76¾
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	100 do.......c. 76⅝
700 do....... 77¾	1400 do....... 76⅝
1100 do....... 77⅞	100 do.......b3. 76⅝
700 do.......c. 77⅞	100 do.......s3. 76½
100 do.......s3. 77⅞	200 do....... 76½
500 do....... 77⅞	100 do....... 76⅝
1300 do....... 78	4000 do....... 76¼
200 do.......b3. 78	100 do.......c. 76¼
200 do.......s3. 77⅞	1000 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 53½
300 do....... 77⅞	600 do....... 53½
1200 do....... 77¾	200 do....... 53⅝
1500 do....... 77⅝	100 do....... 53⅝
1900 do....... 77½	100 do....... 53⅝
100 do.......b3. 77½	100 do....... 53½
300 do.......s3. 77⅜	400 do....... 53⅝
500 do....... 77⅝	300 do....... 53¼
700 do....... 77¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c....s30. 70
300 do....... 77⅜	100 do.......s30. 70⅞
200 Pac. Mail...b. c.c. 47½	200 do....... 70
2900 do....... 47⅜	350 N. J. Cen.....b. c.105½
600 do....... 47⅝	150 N. J. Railroad.b.c.121
100 do.......b3. 47⅜	250 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 47
100 do.......s3. 47¼	500 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c. 41⅛
500 do....... 47¼	500 do....... 41⅛
500 do....... 47⅛	100 do....... 41¼
30 Adams Exp....b. c. 63	400 do....... 41
500 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99	300 do....... 41⅛
200 do.......s3. 98⅞	100 do....... 41⅛
900 do....... 98⅞	100 do.......b3. 41⅛
1000 do.......s3. 98¾	100 do....... 41⅛
100 do....... 98⅞	300 do....... 41½
1000 do.......s3. 98¾	100 do....... 41⅛
100 do....... 98⅞	400 Tol. & Wab.b.c.s3. 44⅝
100 do.......c. 98⅞	100 do....... 44⅝
500 do.......b3. 99	100 do....... 44½
300 do....... 99	400 do....... 44⅝
100 do....... 98⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 106¾
200 do....... 98¾	200 do.......b. c. 106¾
200 do....... 98⅞	20 do....... 107¼
500 Erie Railway.b. c. 35⅜	60 do....... 106½
500 do....... 35¼	200 do....... 106⅛
1300 do....... 35⅛	200 do....... 106¼
1700 do....... 35	40 P., Ft.W.&Chi.G'd. 94¾
1000 do.......c. 34⅞	200 do.......b. c. 94½
500 do....... 34⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo..b. c. 31½
2500 do....... 35	100 do.......b3. 31¼
100 do.......s3. 34⅞	100 H. & St. J. Pf..b. c. 36½
200 do....... 34⅞	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 29¾
100 Erie Pref....b. c. 60	300 do....... 29⅝
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 15⅜	400 do....... 29¼
	50 O. & M. Pf..b. c.b3. 50
	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 31⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

900 West. Union.b. c. 77⅞	34 C. & P. R. G....... 90
500 do.......s3. 77¼	100 do....... 90
500 do.......c. 77¼	1500 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 53
500 do....... 77⅛	400 do....... 53
800 do....... 77⅛	300 do....... 52⅞
100 do.......b3. 76⅞	300 do....... 52⅞
600 do....... 77	100 do....... 52⅞
600 do....... 76⅞	100 do....... 53
400 Pacific Mail...b. c. 47	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 70⅜
700 do....... 46⅞	500 do.......b3. 70½
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 98½	100 C. & R. I.......b. c.101
500 do.......b3. 98⅝	200 do....... 100⅞
800 do....... 98⅝	100 do....... 101
400 Erie Railway.b. c. 35⅛	400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 41⅛
100 do....... 35	300 do.......b60. 41⅜
200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. s3. 75¾	100 C. M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 60
800 do....... 75⅞	100 Chic. & Alt....... 103
100 do....... 75½	200 T., W. & W...b. c. 44¼
200 do....... 75¾	100 do....... 44⅝
1200 do....... 75⅝	100 do....... 44⅛
500 do....... 75¾	100 D., L. & W....... 106¼
400 Union Pac...b. c. 36½	100 do....... 106⅛
200 do....... 36⅝	50 do....... 106¼
500 do.......b3. 36⅜	100 do.......b. c. 106
500 do.......s3. 36⅜	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. b3. 31	500 O. & M. Pf...b. c. b. c. 50

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$28,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 n.......118⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12. b. c. 119⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 Western Union.. 77⅛	1500 Union Pacific....... 36½
1000 do....... 77⅛	300 do.......s3. 36¾
2000 do....... 77⅛	1800 do....... 36¼
600 do....... 77¼	300 do.......b3. 36⅝
1300 do....... 77⅛	200 do....... 36¼
3400 do....... 77⅛	1000 do....... 36½
800 do....... 76⅞	100 North-western....... 53¼
400 do.......s3. 76¾	100 do....... 53⅝
900 do....... 77	100 do....... 53¼
600 do....... 77⅛	100 do....... 53
400 do....... 77¼	100 do....... 52⅞
200 do....... 77⅝	50 do....... 53
100 Erie Railway....... 34⅞	500 do....... 53⅜
100 do....... 34¾	200 do.......b3. 53¼
400 Pacific Mail....... 47	100 do.......s3. 53⅛
100 do....... 46⅞	100 do....... 53⅛
600 do.......c. 46¾	200 do....... 53
400 do....... 46⅝	100 N. West. Pf...s30. 69⅞
100 do....... 46¾	100 do.......s3. 69⅞
400 do....... 46⅞	100 do.......s3. 70
400 do....... 47	100 do....... 70⅜
200 do.......s3. 47	200 Rock Island....... 101
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅝	1000 do....... 100¾
100 do....... 98½	100 do.......s4. 100¾
2600 do.......s3. 98½	200 do....... 100⅞
700 do....... 98⅝	700 St. Paul....... 41¼
400 do.......s3. 98⅝	100 do.......b3. 41⅛
500 do.......c. 98⅝	100 do....... 41⅜
1300 Lake Shore....... 76⅛	100 do....... 41¼
100 do.......s3. 76	20 N. Y., N. H. & H..133¼
4200 do....... 76	500 Tol. & Wab....... 44½
400 do.......b3. 76	300 do.......c. 44¾
1000 do....... 75⅞	200 do.......s3. 44¾
500 do....... 75¾	200 do.......c. 44¼
200 do.......s3. 75¾	200 do.......c. 44¼
600 do....... 76	600 do....... 44⅛
200 do....... 76⅛	15 do....... 44½
1800 do....... 76	200 do.......s3. 44¼
500 do.......s3. 76	100 Ohio & Miss....... 29⅜
100 do.......c. 75⅞	100 do....... 29½
1200 do....... 76	200 do....... 29⅜
400 do.......b3. 75⅞	300 do....... 29¼
1600 do....... 75⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.......b3. 32
700 Del., L. & West...106¼	100 do....... 32
200 do....... 106½	100 do....... 32⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo....... 31	200 do....... 32¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 Reg. 6s, '81.119⅞	100 Union Pacific....... 36⅞
11,500 U.S.5-20c.,'62.118	400 do....... 36⅞
38,500 do.......118⅛	1000 do....... 36¾
1700 Erie Railway....... 35¾	1800 do....... 36⅝
100 do....... 35⅞	400 Toledo & Wabash. 44⅝
30 do....... 35½	400 do....... 44½
100 do....... 35¾	100 do....... 44⅝
800 do.......s10. 35¾	200 do....... 44⅝
200 do....... 35⅞	200 do....... 44½
200 West. Union..b3. 78⅛	100 St. L. & Iron M... 45
100 do....... 78⅛	100 do....... 46
900 do....... 78	100 do....... 45½
200 do.......b3. 78	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 29⅞
300 do.......b3. 78	100 do....... 29⅞
800 do....... 78	100 do.......s10. 29¾
200 do....... 77⅞	200 North-western....... 54⅛
1000 do....... 78	300 do....... 54
15 Mich. Central....... 83	400 do....... 53⅞
200 P. M. S. S. Co..s3. 47⅛	1100 do....... 53¾
300 do....... 47⅛	200 N. W. Pf.......s60. 70
700 do....... 47	100 do....... 71¼
200 do.......s3. 47	300 do....... 70⅝
100 do....... 46⅞	100 do....... 70⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 99¼	100 Rock Island....... 101
200 do.......s3. 99⅛	300 do.......s3.101
100 do.......b3. 99¼	100 do....... 101¼
50 N. J. Cen.......b3.105⅞	100 do....... 101⅛
100 L. S. & M. So....... 77¾	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf....... 36⅜
500 do.......c. 77¾	500 St. Paul.......b4. 41⅝
100 do.......b3. 77¾	300 do....... 41½
400 do....... 77⅝	400 do.......s10. 41½
1500 do.......s3. 77⅝	300 do.......b3. 41⅝
100 do.......s3. 77½	200 Del., L. & W....... 106⅞
600 do.......b3. 77½	50 do....... 107
2200 do....... 77⅝	25 do....... 106¾
100 do.......b3. 77½	200 Han. & St. Jo....... 31⅜
50 N. Y., N. H. & H...133	100 do....... 31½
100 C., C. & I. C....... 32	100 do....... 31¼

SATURDAY, April 11—P. M.

The Bank return shows another decrease in Greenbacks, $1,409,300, but not so important as the previous week. The first of April settlements in the country have probably drawn as much business from the City Banks as they will require. The Sub-Treasury has gained Currency this week from Thursday's sale of Gold, while the Banks lose only $210,200 in Gold Notes. The Loans are up $2,552,600, and the Deposits are higher by $1,200,300 than on the previous average.

Although there is continued pressure to sell Stocks and the transactions are large at lower prices by 1½@2 ₱ cent. on some of the active Stocks, the Brokers borrowed Money cheaper than yesterday, and the sales closed easy at 4@5 ₱ cent.

The Gold sales varied but slightly from the closing figures—113½@113⅝—of last night. Exchange on London is very quiet at $4 85@$4 85½ to the £ Sterling.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States new 5s	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121	120⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120⅛
American Gold	113⅝	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	99¼	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	101¼	101
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46⅞
St. Paul Common	41½	41½
Western Union	78	77⅛
Union Pacific	36¾	36½
Lake Shore	77½	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	44¾	44¾
Harlem	125½	127
North-west	53⅜	53¼
North-west Preferred	70⅜	70½
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	31⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	106¼
Central New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	111	110½
Erie	35¾	34⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	15½	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29⅜

The Share speculation, after a pretty heavy day's work on a very *Bearish* market, closed with some signs of steadiness. Lake Shore was the heaviest sufferer, as compared with Friday.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed this week $121,000 Gold Interest and $100,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt.

The Gold Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day, $308,000; for the week, $2,331,000.

The Imports of week were $11,278,078; the Produce Exports, $4,752,056; the Specie Exports, $596,914.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	119⅝	5-20 reg., '67	119⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	121	5-20 coup., '67	120⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 coup., '62	117⅞	5-20 coup., '68	119¾
5-20 reg., '64	116	10-40 registered	114⅞
5-20 coup., '64	119⅝	10-40 coupon	114⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116	5s, reg., '81	115½
5-20 coup., '65	120⅞	5s, coup., '81	115¾
5-20 reg., n. is., '65	118¾	6s, currency, '95-9	116⅞
5-20 coup., n. is., '65	119		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103⅜	103½
Camden and Amboy	121¼	121½
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20¾
Northern Central	35½	36
Lehigh Navigation	90¾	91
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	..

The Quarterly returns to Albany of the Local or State Banks are to March 28, and compare as follows with the previous returns:

	Dec. 27, 1873.	March 28, 1874.
Capital	$17,254,00	$16,769,400
Net profits	6,069,100	5,933,400
Circulation	38,000	38,000
Due banks	4,035,800	4,842,600
Due depositors	35,660,500	36,692,800
Unpaid dividends	274,700	100,300
Total	$63,332,100	$64,376,500
Loans and discounts	$44,496,500	$47,343,000
Stocks	2,014,100	1,646,900
Real estate	1,626,800	1,635,500
Due from banks	3,769,500	3,181,800
Cash items	68,000	63,200
Specie	3,177,800	3,021,600
Legal tenders	7,697,600	7,461,600
Overdrafts	81,800	22,900
Total	$63,332,100	$64,376,500

The following are the present capitals of the above banks:

Manhattan	$2,050,000	America	$3,000,000
Greenwich	200,000	Pacific	422,700
People's	412,500	German	2,000,000
North America	1,000,000	Dry Goods	1,000,000
Nassau	1,000,000	Bull's Head	300,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	West-side	200,000
Oriental	300,000	Eleventh Ward	200,000
North River	400,000	Germania	200,000
Man. & Merc'ts'	500,000	Murray Hill	200,000
Harlem	100,000	Metropolis	500,000
Security	494,700	Produce	200,000
Gold Exchange	500,000	Ger. Exchange	200,000
Grocers'	300,000	Ninth Ward	184,200
Total			$16,769,400

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—42 cases Handles, 457 cases Cheese, 150 bales Domestics, 33 bxs. Clocks, 51 bales Furs, 1,623 bxs. Bacon, 34 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Tongues, 20 pks. Lard, 308 pks. Agricultural Implements, 160 bags Clover-seed, 17 pks. Bladders, 50 pks. Heads and Feet, 1,069 bales Cotton, 288 bxs. Cheese, 18 bbls. Oysters.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—2,845 bxs. Bacon, 2,471 bales Cotton, 112 tcs. Pork, 3,600 Staves, 125 bbls. Pork, 220 bags Offal, 32 tcs. Knuckles, 11 bbls. Tongues, 729 bxs. Cheese, 1 Sewing-machine.

By the steamer Tyrian, for Glasgow—50 bbls. Lard-oil, 216 pks. Woodware, 103 bbls. Fish-foots, 15 bxs. Flavine, 17,017 bushels Corn, 20 tcs. Beef, 247 bxs. Bacon, 2,090 bbls. Flour, 175 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Can Goods, 1,681 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Peas, 500 bbls. Resin, 801 bags Oil-cake, 2,198 bags Bone-dust, 46 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the brig Gustav, for Bristol—1,792 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Berger, for Antwerp—38,067 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Carnarvonshire, for London—3,775 bags Oil-cake, 200 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the ship City of Montreal, for Bristol—25 hhds. Tallow, 9 pks. Grease, 53 pks. Stearine, 600 bbls. Resin, 42,006 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—56 pks. Starch, 160 cakes Copper, 3 bbls. Flour, 218 pks. Agricultural Implements, 200 bxs. Clothes-pins, 600 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 200 bxs. Bacon, 225 pks. Lard, 519 cases Tobacco, 156 bales Tobacco, 23 bales Skins, 3,383 bags Corn, 1,979 bags Rye, 61 bales Leather, 6 cases Lobsters.

By the steamer Absalom, for Copenhagen—5,100 tcs. Lard, 775 bxs. Bacon, 125 hhds. Tallow, 50 bxs. Tobacco, 12 bbls. Castings, 5 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 100 Oars.

By the bark Idem, for Cork—31,397 bushels Corn.

By the ship Sacramento, for Anjier—17,825 cases Refined Petroleum, 201 tons Coal.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—23 cases Cigars, 491 bales Tobacco, 195 cases Tobacco, 202 cases Sewing-machines, 371 pieces Lumber, 962 bales Leather, 50 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tallow, 34 pks. Honey, 650 tcs. Lard, 172 pks. Agricultural Implements, 35 cases Sausages, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 13 bags Horn Tips, 18 pks. Machinery, 1,500 bxs. Extract Logwood, 30 bxs. Starch, 25 bxs. Canned Goods, 21 bales Furs, 450 Oars, 30 cases Clocks, 832 Hides, 277 sacks Copper, 1,149 bxs. Bacon, 37 kegs Caviar, 71 bbls. Guts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 11—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92½; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20s, 1867s, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, 33½; do. preferred, 55½. New-York Central, 90.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 65c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾@32.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

Erie Railway Shares, 31½@31¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,900 bales were American. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 42s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 3-16d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 11—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

NEGRO SUPERSTITION.

A newspaper published in Webster County, Ky., sent out the following story: "Bill Gaines, the well-known porter at the Jones House, Dixon, is doubtless one of the best servants at a hotel that can be found in this country, and the rest of the darkies being envious of his reputation and position at the hotel, have devised many unsuccessful means to get him to quit, but at last they struck him in a weak place by threatening to conjure him. Wince Baker, who is said to possess this supernatural power, found a crooked root, and wrapping a thread-like sarsaparilla root around it, placed it near Bill's gateway. The latter found it, left the hotel immediately, took to his bed, and has been totally worthless ever since. He is now able to be about, but he keeps his head and his jaws well bound with a white handkerchief, and says that his teeth are dropping out. Nine-tenths of the darkies here firmly believe that Wince has this power, and exerts it upon all who do not obey his behests."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 93 Nassau street on Tuesday last, present Messrs. Shaler, Church, Woodward, McMahon, Gildersleeve, Smith, Casey, and Wingate. The Range Committee reported that the new range would be in readiness about May 1. The question of opening the season with a Spring match was referred to the Executive Committee. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of nearly $600 on hand. The Secretary presented circulars intended for the use of the Directors for the purpose of inducing their friends to become life-members of the association. Copies may be obtained of the Secretary, Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, No. 93 Nassau street, by members of the association who may wish them for distribution. Company I, Seventh Infantry, recently joined the association in a body. As competition is likely to be animated during the coming season, the Directors are anxious to place the association in a position to meet all calls, and are making exertions to obtain the necessary means for the purpose of inclosing the Range at Creedmoor, and also to erect a suitable building for the use of the members.

The following officers have been commissioned in the Third Regiment Cavalry during the month of March: George Reichard, Captain, vice John Carl, resigned; Sixtus Heindel, First Lieutenant, vice George Reichard, promoted; William Muller, Second Lieutenant, vice George Springer, resigned; John Ferling, Second Lieutenant, vice D. Hunken, resigned; Herman Ranges, Second Lieutenant, vice D. Ranges, resigned; Henry Lohman, First Lieutenant, vice J. H. Honecke, deceased.

William P. Rinckhoff has been commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, vice Henry Wieker, promoted; Fritz Bergener, Second Lieutenant, vice W. H. Finch, disqualified.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment has voted $7,000 for the purpose of providing a new uniform for the band. An effort will be made to have them in readiness for the band in time for the parade of the regiment on the occasion of unveiling of the Seventh Regiment monument at Central Park next month. The bill in reference to granting a portion of Hamilton square to the use of this command for an armory has been ordered to a third reading, and in all probability the matter will be definitely settled during the present week. The members of the regiment are becoming anxious about the matter, as the armory at present occupied by them has not been considered safe for some time past for the purpose of regimental or wing drills. A plot of land 100 by 200 feet has been purchased at Creedmoor for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of the members during the season devoted to rifle-practice. The first floor will be arranged for meeting and reception rooms; the second floor as a dormitory, for use when camping out. The sum of $5,000 has been appropriated for the purpose. The Veteran Guard will have a dinner on the 20th inst. The veterans and active members of the regiment are making arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the command, which will occur on Aug. 25. A parade by the regiment, in which the veterans will join, is the plan at present proposed, to be followed by a grand banquet in the evening. The regimental band announces a promenade concert at the Academy of Music on the 14th inst., the proceeds to be donated to the City Mission. The band is to be assisted by the Liederkranz Singing Society.

Richard V. Young has been commissioned Captain in the Eighth Infantry, vice John Farrell resigned.

The Ninth Infantry, Col. Braine commanding, paraded ten commands of fourteen files, on Monday last, conjointly with the Washington Greys, Capt. Wylie, and the "Old Guard," Major McLean, acting as escort to the remains of the late Col. Ferris, whose funeral took place at Grace Church, on that day. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. G. Gunther, J. S. Dickinson, D. Banks, E. L. Hedden, George Zollikoffer, Amos Baker, and H. Speir. Deputations were present from all the State Militia, among whom were: Gens. Funk, Ward, and Lieut. Co. Sterry, Col. Gildersleeve, and others. The remains were enclosed in a rosewood casket, with heavy gilt handles, and covered with purple velvet, richly hung with silver fringe. On the lid of the casket was the following inscription: "Thomas T. Ferris, died Nov. 9, 1873." The casket was placed in the vestibule of the church, whence, after it was viewed by many of his old comrades, it was borne up the aisle by the "Old Guard," preceded by Rev. Drs. Potter and Cooke, who read the burial service of the Episcopal Church. The remains were then escorted to Green-Wood for interment. Capt. Joseph E. Tucker of the Ninth has been commissioned Assistant Surgeon, vice George H. Thompson, promoted.

The following officers have been commissioned in the Tenth Regiment: Thomas J. Rourke, Second Lieutenant, vice Joseph B. Reilly, resigned; Wm. E. Fitch, First Lieutenant; Edward B. Ten Broeck, Second Lieutenant, vice Chas. D. Rathbone, Jr., resigned; Charles H. Allen, Captain, vice John A. Tomlinson, resigned; Jacob Hearen, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice Louis Houseweller, resigned.

A court-martial has been appointed to convene at the room of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, on Wednesday evening, for the trial of delinquents of that command. Capt. Cushing, Company F, has issued an order directing the members of his command to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Friday of each week, at 8 P. M., for drill and instruction. Non-commissioned officers are directed to appear in citizens' dress on Tuesday of each week, at the same time and place. A special meeting of this company is ordered to be held at the armory on Tuesday at 8 P. M., for the collection of dues and assessments and the transaction of important unfinished business; also to take action in regard to the proposed change of uniform. Capt Cushing, in issuing the order, remarks that "the persistency of members in absenting themselves from company drill during the past season, thereby causing inefficiency only equaled by an armed mob, calls for the strict enforcement of company and State laws." Many of the members stigmatize the foregoing remarks as unjust and uncalled for, as they assert that the attendance has been uniformly good.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, will parade for drill in Chasseur uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, April 16. Assembly at 8 P. M. The commandants of Companies G and H are ordered to detail one half-file for guard duty, to report to the Sergeant of the guard, at the Arsenal, on the evening of the drill, at 7:30, and report their names at head-quarters. Corporals Adolph Dorsch and Jacob Dannenfelser, of Company A, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants. The rifle-range established by the commissioned officers of this regiment being ready for use, commandants of companies are directed to forward to regimental head-quarters a certified roll of members of their respective companies who have in candle practice on two occasions extinguished three candles in five shots, at a distance of three feet. Only members who have thus qualified will be permitted to practice at the range. On the requisition of commandants of companies, the Adjutant is directed to assign the evenings for practice, and the Quartermaster will furnish the requisite ammunition. All practice is directed to be made by squads, in charge of a commissioned officer, who will keep a proper record of the practice, and make returns to regimental head-quarters. Any disobedience of the orders of the officer in charge of the range will debar the offender from further practice.

The Twenty-second Regiment held a battalion-drill at the armory on Thursday evening, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp commanding, in the absence of Col. Porter, who has been suffering from illness for the past few weeks. The battalion went through the form of review and inspection, as a preliminary to the general inspection by Gen. Morris, on Wednesday next, when the regiment will assemble in full uniform. At the conclusion of the review a promenade concert will be given by the regimental band, followed by a hop. First Sergeant Robert Lepper has been appointed Sergeant Major, vice Roux, warrant vacated. The following named enlisted men of this command, having been expelled from their respective companies for non-payment of fines and dues. The action of the companies has been approved by the Colonel and the men dishonorably dismissed from the regiment, with their terms of service disallowed: Private James Drumgold, Company B; Richard P. Stacey, Charles Kock, of the drum corps; Private Thomas J. Boss, Company E. The regimental band is at present in Boston, where they are giving a series of concerts, and will return to this City to-morrow.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Thursday evening. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the regimental armory, for drill and instruction on Wednesdays, April 15 and 22, at 7:30 P. M. The following officers have been commissioned: Charles Borer, Second Lieutenant, vice Julius Dolis, resigned; Louis Picus, First Lieutenant, vice F. Fleischbein, promoted; William Polge, Second Lieutenant, vice J. C. Moehring, promoted.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, Capt. Klein commanding, will hold their fiftieth jubilee at Dramatic Hall this evening. Members will assemble in citizens' dress. Chas. A. Nagel has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon, with rank of Sergeant Major.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Sandhusen, better known as the Ringold Horse-guard, was inspected during the past week at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, by Major Gen. Morris. The troop was in full uniform, and was exercised in a variety of movements by its commandant, receiving the commendation of the Inspector General. At the conclusion of the review a hop was given, which lasted until a late hour.

The Howitzer Battery, Capt. J. F. Simons, commanding, is ordered to assemble in full-dress uniform, with white gloves, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Friday, April 17, at 7:45 P. M., for inspection and review by Major Gen. Morris. Members not possessing full dress will appear in fatigue uniform; non-commissioned officers to make returns by or before the 17th inst. The new uniform of the battery is of gray cloth, with scarlet facing, with visorless caps.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Satu'day, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
*China, Saturday, April 25	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat.....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs...April 23
Elysia, Tuesday.....April 14	Anglia, Saturday ..April 25
India, Saturday.....April 18	California, Tues....April 28
Bolivia, Tuesday....April 21	Castalia, Thursday.April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Tues., Apr. 14, 3 P. M. | Spain, Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy, Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON......Tuesday, April 21, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LACHESNEZ....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE......SURMONT....Saturday....May 16
AMERIQUE......ROUSSAU....Saturday....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........April 28, 3 P. M.
..........May 5, at 3 P. M.
..........May 12, at 2 P. M.
..........May 19, at 3 P. M.
..........May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, April 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........April 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS TO EVERY PART of the world issued at reductions from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. They are available by every line of steamers. They are printed in English and in the language of the country where used. They allow passengers to stop en route, which ordinary tickets do not.

They can be used by single travelers and in any series of combinations.

Cook's hotel coupons guarantee best accommodations at 300 first-class hotels at uniform and reduced rates.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April now ready. Price, ten cents. Contains fares and expense for over 1,000 European tours.

Cook's next personally-conducted party to the south of France and Italy sails by Egypt May 9. Price, $650, gold, for 100 days' accommodations, all first-class.

Address COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........April 1
ALASKA..........April 18
..........May 2

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR BERMUDA. AMERICAN LINE.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 9 East River as follows:

Steam-ship PERIT, ELLIS, Commander, THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock M.

Steam-ship ALBEMARLE, KELLY, Commander, THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M.

Passage, $30 gold. Excursion tickets for the round trip (good during the season by either ship) issued at $50 gold.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LUNT BROTHERS, No. 28 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

BERMUDA MAIL STEAMERS,

Under contract with Br. Government, and carrying United States mails.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER OFFICE,

No. 2 Broadway. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.—SPECIAL Notice.—On and after Monday, April 20, the world-renowned steamers Bristol and Providence, will resume their place on the line, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO-WHEEL DOG-CARTS,

STANHOPES, DENNETS, TILBURYS,

New and second-hand, for sale by WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE HORSE or span for light family use in the country, for the Summer, for their keep; good care guaranteed. Address LEXINGTON, *Times* West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wishes to dispose of a pair of good family carriage horses; perfectly gentle and kind in single and double harness. Apply at private stable No. 17 East 27th st.

TO LET—TWO NEAT FLOORS, BEING THE whole upper part of building No. 26 West Broadway, adjoining the new grocery building of Thurber & Co.; adapted for offices; rent $1,000. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, shoes, mule-collars, harness, rubber covers, canvas water-proof horse-covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

TO LET—THE NEATEST AND MOST COMPLETE stable to let in 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to owner, JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY MARE, SIX years old, kind and sound, for single or double harness or horseback. To be seen at No. 3 (private stable) West 27th st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME TEAM, CARRIAGE, AND harness, worth from $2,000 to $3,000, in exchange for a small stable well rented. Apply to the owner, F. ELDER, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

A.—FOR SALE—COUPE AND MAIL PHAETON by Brewster & Co.; also a well-bred saddle-horse and harness. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

A PAIR OF LARGE HORSES, AND A LANDAU, all in excellent order, are offered very low. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CITY-BUILT TOP WAGON, in good order. Apply to J. W. WILSON, No. 249 West 28th st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE—T CART, IN PERFECT ORDER; Brewster, of Broome st. Private stable, No. 7 East 19th st.

A BAY HORSE, OVER 15.3 HANDS HIGH; gentle and quiet in single or double harness; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, and not more than one hour from Wall st., for gentleman, wife, and five children, aged four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years; terms must be moderate, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars, to J. C., Post Office Box No. 359 New-York.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, TWO large lighted rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; house must be well located; small family preferred; price not to exceed $25 a week. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where lessons in French and music would be taken in partial payment; references. Address A. B., No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY WISHES TO meet with a position where trust and responsibility are required; well qualified for a matronship. Application or by letter to C. M., No. 27 North Washington square, New-York.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement wishes a situation in town or country as companion to a lady; best references. Address C. P. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY IN NEED of a companion, or to take care of grown children, can secure a very reliable French lady by applying at No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn. City references.

COMPANION.—A NORTH GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING French and English, wishes to meet with an engagement as traveling companion or governess; best references. Call at No. 7 East 46th st.

COMPANION.—TO EUROPE, AS COMPANION OR governess; a German lady, teaching German, French, and Italian, wishes to find a position. Address Mr. SCHMAUDER, No. 23 East 15th st., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet, respectable Swedish girl, who is very neat and cleanly about her work; is a good seamstress and can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to assist in the care of children; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl; is neat and quick about her work; understands chamber-work and waiting nicely, or would take care of children; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.—Capable servants for City and country. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service; country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

PROTESTANT COOKS WANTED; come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Germans and Swedes wanted.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—A NEAT, RESPECTFUL French girl wishes to travel with a family to Europe; is perfectly competent and fond of children; is not sea-sick; best reference for character and capability. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of a child two or three years old; would travel; City reference. Apply at No. 63 5th av.

NURSE.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE IS AGAIN open to an engagement with any gentleman in that capacity; best of references. Apply to A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE as nurse; monthly or invalid; best reference; no objection to country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A QUIET, ORDERLY American person as first-class seamstress and to wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on any machine; competent and willing to fill any position, and make herself useful for the comfort of a family; City reference from present employer. Address N. H. A., Station F, City.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 29 West 55th st.

MALES

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION WOULD like a position as secretary to a gentleman, or some occupation where faithful services in any responsible situation are required; references. Address Independence, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, married, one child; good groom; careful driver; best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing, obliging; understands thoroughly his business. Address Groom, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, and can highly recommend him to be thoroughly competent in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address B. L., Box No. 38 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; has four years' City reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 321 East 24th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) as first-class coachman and groom; City or country; three years' references. Call on or address G. W. S., No. 155 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; can give several years' first-class reference. Address M. T., No. 141 East 25th st., Mr. Brewster's carriage office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class conditioner and groom; a young American, twenty-one years of age; first-class City reference. Call on or address Andrews, stable No. 9 West 55th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS man; married; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—AGE TWENTY-five; twelve months' good character. Address M. T. M., No. 161 East 35th st.

JANITOR, MESSENGER, &c.—BY A MECHANIC who has first-class City references; has carpenter's tools, and is willing to make himself generally useful at very moderate compensation. Address J. C. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE a position as janitor in a public or private building, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; satisfactory reference furnished. Call or address House, No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 17.

TO INVALIDS.—HAVING JUST FINISHED AN engagement, I am desirous of another as gentleman's nurse, in City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY THE YEAR, BY A COLORED man, on a gentleman's place in the country; is a good stone mason, and understands all kinds of farm-work; can bring four years' reference from last employer. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT AND trustworthy man, understanding his duties in every respect; carving, charge of silver, &c.; unexceptionable reference from present employer. Apply at No. 107 East 16th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they want, would like to let their third floor, which has all modern improvements, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The location is the finest in the City, on West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Park. Address OWNER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOURTH FLOOR FRONT—LARGE AND SMALL room and back parlor, elegantly furnished, in one of the finest private houses in the City, near Madison square; will be let with board to gentlemen of undoubted reference, who desire an elegant home, and are willing to pay liberally. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

Arrangements can be made by the year for parlor and second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance. House and appointments thoroughly first class.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV.,

Between 34th and 35th sts.

A second floor, of three rooms, to rent from the 1st of May to a family or party of gentlemen; also one hall room. House entirely first-class.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.,

Near 4th av., handsomely furnished second floor to let, separately or together; also a small room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY OCCUPYING VERY HANDsome apartments will let the same to a first-class party, with private table, for a few months while absent from the City. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253—TO rent, with board, on moderate terms, to permanent parties on the 1st of May, or sooner if required; a large room on the second floor; also rooms on the third floor; reference required.

OFFICE TO LET, WITH BOARD.—LARGE reception-room for a physician, with room on second or third floors, if desired; ample pantries and water facilities; location excellent. Apply at No. 51 West 36th st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Extra large, handsomely-furnished room, third floor, all improvements; special inducements for season or year; more comfortable and economical than the country; house and table first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACANT May 1; two suites, consisting each of three large, high, and airy rooms; arrangements can be made for the Summer or for the year; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.

English-basement house, reception-room and adjoining-room, suitable for physician; also small room on third floor to gentleman, without board; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 239 WEST.—SUITES OF rooms or singly to let, with board; rooms large and well furnished; table good; family select; no moving. Arrangements for the Summer on reasonable terms.

ONE LARGE SUNNY ROOM ON FOURTH floor, to rent to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; also table board, for one or two gentlemen, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

FORTY-FOURTH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR and large room, third floor front, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, can be had low if permanent. No. 133 West 44th st., near Broadway.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen; board first-class; no moving. Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, will rent one or two furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; first-class location. No. 107 West 41st st.

STEVENS BUILDING.—5TH AV., BROADWAY, and 27th st.; elegant apartments to let at reasonable rates. First-class board at a fixed price in the restaurant.

WE OFFER ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and in suites; prices moderate. Grand Union Hotel; first-class in all appointments. Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

THREE APARTMENTS IN A FOUR-STORY private house, near 5th av., with or without board. Address M. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require will let the second floor, en suite or singly, to a party of gentlemen, without board; first-class attendance.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM TO let, handsomely furnished; location and neighborhood first class; immediate possession. Apply at No. 210 West 43d st., near Broadway.

NO. 114 EAST 25TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require will let second story front room; also smaller rooms to gentlemen; reference.

NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome suite, with or without private table; permanent board at moderate terms for gentlemen.

NO. 13 PARK AV.,

Desirable rooms from May 1, with board; references.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, with first-class board, a second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, second floor, furnished, southern exposure, with or without breakfast. Call at No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor, in a private family of adults, without board, or with breakfast.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL HAS FURnished apartments en suite, arranged for families, to let with private table only, by the season or year.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE FRONT ROOM on third floor. No. 155 Madison av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW HOUSE, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot, reopens May 1. This location is unsurpassed for its purity of atmosphere, picturesque scenery, fine drives, and all the advantages of country living. Rooms and cottages can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK LANDing, Long Island, between Whitestone and Sands Point, sixteen miles from City, is now open for permanent and transient guests. Call or address as above.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from Forty-second or Thirtieth Street Depot—To rent, with unexceptionable board, desirable suites of rooms, for the Spring or Summer season; house contains modern improvements, situated on high ground commanding a fine view, with seven acres of land, fine shade-trees and large piazzas. Reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

AT BUDD'S LAKE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN elegant private house; healthy and delightful location, no mosquitos, beautiful grounds, mountain air, boating, fishing, bathing, and pleasant drives; two hours by Morris and Essex Railroad. Photographs at A. G. DARWIN'S, No. 10 Pine st.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE fine accommodations, half hour from City; near water, upon high ground, with fine lawns, fruit and shade; stabling if desired. For particulars refer to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms within twelve minutes from depot; terms moderate. Apply on premises, Grove st., first house east of Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post Office Box No. 92 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS for the season, at Madison, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 37.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union sqare, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A LADY WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS 7¼ OCtave Piano, or will rent it; going to move and do not want to put it on storage; no liberal offer refused. Apply at No. 30 West Washington place, corner 6th av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORgans for rent and sale at very low prices.—Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Hazleton, and others; Pianos exchanged. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.

DI MURSKA!

WIENIAWSKI!

THIS (Sunday) EVENING, April 12,

TENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT!

Upon which occasion CARLBERG'S newly-organized GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY, chosen from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, will appear, and the programme promises to afford one of the finest musical entertainments ever given in the Metropolis.

*** Sale of seats TO-DAY from 12 to 4. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Overture—"La Muette de Portici"..........Auber
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
2. Valse—"Artists' Life"..........Strauss
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
3. Cavatina—"O luce di quest anima" (Linda), Donizetti
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
4. Selections from the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera." Verdi
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
5. Concerto No. 2, violin, (with orchestral accompaniment)..........Wieniawski
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Pizzicalo—Polka..........Strauss
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.

Part II.

1. Overture to "William Tell"..........Rossini
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from the opera "Pre aux Clerco"..........Herold
(For soprano and violin obligato.)
Mlle. DI MURSKA and M. WIENIAWSKI.
3. Serenade (arranged for string instruments)....Haydn
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
4. Violin solo.. a. Aria for G string, (with piano-forte.) J. S. Bach
b. Preludium vivace, E major, (unaccompanied)..........J. S. Bach
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Variations di Bravoura—"Carnival of Venice," with introductory theme, (written for Jenny Lind)..........Benedict
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
6. Grand March of the Priests—"Athalia". Mendelssohn
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.

SUNDAY, April 19, ELEVENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. FLORENCES.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18,

EILEEN OGE,

and the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

on alternate nights,

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

appearing in the characters which have so greatly contributed to their renown.

EILEEN OGE—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Armory, 14th st., near 6th av.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1874,

GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

At the close of the full-dress inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment, which takes place on the above evening, a grand Promenade Concert and soirée dansante will be given by

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND OF SIXTY-FIVE DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

The following programme will be performed DURING INSPECTION.

Gilmore's "Twenty-second Regiment" March to play the companies in line. Appropriate music during the reception of colors. A selection from Wagner's "Lohengrin" during inspection. "Tete de l'Armee" March, dedicated to the Twenty-second Regiment, by H. B. Hart, when passing in review. Also, the "Southern Life" Galop for the double quick. The march "Salute to New-York," by Gilmore, during dress parade, and Helmsmuller's Twenty-second Regiment March to play the companies to quarters.

PROMENADE CONCERT PROGRAMME,

in which the regiment, their friends, and the patrons of the concerts are invited to participate.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
2. Operatic Selection, "Reminiscences"..........Rossini
3. Solo for Cornet, "Leviathan Polka"..........Levy
4. Selection, "La Fille de Mme. Angot"..........Lecocq

SOIREE DANSANTE PROGRAMME.

1. Lanciers, "18th"..........Wiengarten
2. Waltz, "One Thousand and One Nights"..........Strauss
3. Galop, "22d Regiment"..........Hertsh
4. Lanciers, "Perichole"..........Wiegand
5. Waltz, "New Wien"..........Strauss
6. Galop, "Cascaden"..........Parlow
7. Lanciers, "Constellation"..........Wiegand
8. Waltz, "Manuscript"..........Strauss
9. Galop, "En Avant"..........Gung'l

CONDUCTOR..........P. S. GILMORE.

Tickets $1 each—of the members of the regiment and at the door.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway, between Madison and Union Parks.

Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that, owing to the ELABORATE PREPARATIONS imperative for the preparation of the mise en scène, the opening of this theatre will be on MONDAY, APRIL 13.

LOVE'S PENANCE,

adapted from the French by CHARLES FECHTER.

Seats secured for Thursday, 9th, will be available on Monday, 13th. Those for dates following the 9th will be available for dates following 13th in their respective order.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

APRIL 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.

Programme includes

Mrs. DORA STEELE, her first appearance in public,

Miss ANNA J. BORIE.

The LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, who have kindly volunteered to sing two of their most popular selections, and GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, the members of which, it is hoped, will make their first appearance in their new and brilliant uniforms.

For tickets apply at box-office, Academy; Tiffany & Co., Union square, and to the following managers: Messrs. A. Amory, No. 74 Thomas st.; J. H. Beekman, No. 4 Broad st.; J. W. Beekman, Jr., No. 5 East 34th st.; S. V. R. Cruger, No. 182 Grand st.; F. J. De Peyster, No. 63 West 36th st.; W. P. Douglas, No. 73 Broadway; R. Irvin, Jr., No. 54 Exchange place; G. L. Kingsland, No. 114 5th av.; W. G. Langdon, No. 719 5th av.; W. P. Lee, No. 326 5th av.; C. E. Strong, No. 68 Wall st.; J. E. Montgomery, No. 202 Broadway, and No. 74 West 36th st., where the few remaining boxes can be obtained.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Watching," "Darling," and "Longing," three songs by Millard, each 50 cents; "Sailing on the Lake" and "Idol of My Heart," both by Jennie Yeamans, each 40 cents; Mulligan Guard Quadrille, 50 cents; Corn-stalk Galop, Wm. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "Old Black Joe," by Foster, (new edition, with beautiful picture,) 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORner 23d st. and 4th av.—Forty-ninth Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures, now open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

want first-class SALESWOMEN for their MILLINERY and SUIT Departments. Only experienced women apply at Manager's desk before 9 A. M., Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

want a first-class CARPET CUTTER; one having City experience preferred. Apply at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

want First-class SALESMEN for their SILK and DRESS-GOODS Departments.

Apply by letter, with name and references, or personally, at Managers desk before 9 A. M., Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

want FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS, accustomed to work on WAISTS of high-cost SILK DRESSES. Also FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-MAKERS.

Only experts need apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

want OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines (propelled by steam,) on suits and white work. Superior workwomen will have steady employment. Apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANT a competent, reliable man, TO TAKE CHARGE of a MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT for LADIES' UNDERWEAR, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c. One who understands his business will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter, with references, or personally, to Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

GARDENER WANTED.—A THOROUGH AND expeerienced gardener; must be single and make himself generally useful; English preferred. Apply to A. H. HUMMEL, Esq., No. 138 Leonard st., New-York City.

GERMAN NURSE WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, to take charge of two children; none but those speaking the best of German need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 4,926, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANTS, TO GO FOURteen miles from City, one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; family of four; best references required. Apply at No. 96 Water st. before 12 Monday.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY TO assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-CLASS waitress and chamber-maid; none but those having good City references need apply. Call at No. 20 West 52d st., on Tuesday, April 14, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN FOR the country as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 128 West 13th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager

SECOND WEEK of the GRAND PARISIAN FOLLY.

Pantomime—Ballet—Variety.

New features—New faces.

MONDAY EVENING, April 13, and every evening during the week,

a new comic pantomime, entitled

THE PHANTOMS.

New tricks by TOM LOVELL and the ALMONTES.

DIANA AND HER PET SATYR;

a new ballet, composed by and produced under the direction of MONS. L. ESPINOSA.

ESPINOSA..........as the..........SATYR

His original creation.

MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI as DIANA.

New ballet by MLLE. FREDERIKA and MONS. ELLIOTT.

The SKATATORIAL DANCERS.

HERR SCHULZE, the MAN OF MASKS AND FACES.

England's CHAMPION SWIMMER, MR. J. B. JOHNSON, three minutes under water.

THE MAN-FLUTE, DON FERRAYRA, in his wonderful vocalisms without the use of any instruments.

SIGNOR CARLO BENEDETTI, the wonder of 1874.

MONS. BECKMANN, the JUGGLER, in new specialties.

THE ROUSSELLS AND ALMONTES in new aerobatic feats.

And the ENTIRE BROWN VELOCIPEDE COMBINATION, including eight lady riders and Prof. Brown in new feats of daring.

The GROUP OF BEAUTY—A TOILET ON THE ROAD.

All in the FOLLY.

Popular prices. Reserved seats, $1 50.

SPECIAL.

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY. STRAKOSCH OPERA.

SIX (6) FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, at 8 o'clock.

The greatest operatic combination in the world.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON. | MME. PAULINE LUCCA.

Their final appearance before their positive departure.

Prime Donne Soprani.

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Mlle. ALICE MARESI,

America's greatest contralto,

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

Prime Tenori.

Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, Mr. TOM KARL, M. VICTOR CAPOUL.

Baritoni,

Signor DEL PUENTE, Herr BLUM.

Bassi,

Signor NANNETTI, Signor SCOLARA, COLETTI.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, at 8 o'clock,

FIRST (1st) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT of this season.

Subscription for six (6) representations will be received to-morrow, (Monday,) commencing at 9 A. M., at Academy of Music box-office, on 14th st.

On Thursday, the 16th, the sale for single nights will commence same place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.

ILMA DI MURSKA.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) APRIL 13,

ILMA DI MURSKA.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

IL TROVATORE.

ILMA DI MURSKA,

in her great character of LEONORA.

Mme. TESTA, Signors VERATI, MARI, REINA.

Conductor..........G. CARLBERG

WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF DINORAH.

FRIDAY—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.

POPULAR PRICES.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss CUSHMAN will have the pleasure to give a series of SIX READINGS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

as follows:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

KING HENRY VIII.

1. Council scene. 2. Trial scene. 3. Downfall of Wolsey. 4. Death of Queen Katharine.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

Miscellaneous selections.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

Part 1. Selections from "Macbeth."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

Part 1. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

Part 1. Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

Part 1. Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.

Morning readings at 2. Evening readings at 8.

Reserved seats, $1; reserved seats for the series, $5. The sale of seats for the series will commence on MONDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9 o'clock, at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., and will continue two days. The sale for any of the single readings will commence WEDNESDAY, April 15.

A full programme of the readings may now be had at the store.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

for the benefit of the

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS,

Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. Programme includes Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, the Leiderkranz Society, and several distinguished artists.

Tickets may be obtained of any of the following-named ladies:

Mrs. Arthur Amory,	Mrs. A. Gracie King,
Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. A. R. Lawrence,
Mrs. John J. Astor,	Mrs. W. B. Lawrence,
Mrs. William Astor,	Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. Dr. Barker,	Mrs. E. A. Livingstone,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. Robt. E. Livingston,
Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard,	Mrs. Pierre Lorillard,
Mrs. Jas. H. Beekman,	Mrs. Dr. Montgomery,
Mrs. G. F. Betts,	Mrs. Jas. E. Montgomery,
Mrs. J. W. Chanler,	Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. Dr. Cooke,	Mrs. Jame Morris,
Mrs. J. M. Cooper,	Mrs. Wm. H. Morris,
Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger,	Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs. John C. Cruger,	Mrs. E. Oothout,
Mrs. Fred. J. De Peyster,	Mrs. G. W. Pell,
Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts,	Mrs. W. Alex. Smith,
Mrs. G. G. Gray,	Mrs. John Steward, Jr.,
Mrs. Dr. Haight,	Mrs. W. Pinckney Stewart,
Mrs. M. Rowland,	Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. W. A. Hammond,	Mrs. J. Stone,
Mrs. Samuel Irvin,	Mrs. E. W. Stoughton,
Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr.,	Mrs. F. W. Satterlee,
Mrs. Colford Jones,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Mason Jones,	Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,
Mrs. James L. Jones,	Mrs. L. Tuckerman,
Mrs. Edward R. Jones,	Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. John T. Johnson,	Mrs. W. P. Wainwright,
Mrs. Edward King,	Mrs. Gouv'r M. Wilkins,
Mrs. Lawrence Kipp,	Mrs. Edward Woolsey.

Or, of the managers:

Mr. Arthur Amory,	Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr.,
Mr. James H. Beekman,	Mr. G. L. Kingsland,
Mr. J. Wm. Beekman, Jr.	Mr. W. G. Langdon,
Mr. S. V. R. Cruger,	Mr. Wm. P. Lee,
Mr. F. J. De Peyster,	Mr. C. E. Strong.
Mr. Wm. P. Douglas.	

Mr. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

For boxes apply to Mr. J. E. Montgomery, No. 74 West 36th st., or No. 202 Broadway, or any of the managers.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT EXHIBITION of FINE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, and other ART WORKS,

belonging to Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR, of this City, now ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, "Across the Continent," by Prof. Sedgwick, and grand concerts every THURSDAY EVENING at Musical University, No. 92 Clinton place. Course tickets for next three entertainments, $1 50; for sale at the University. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

TO TRAVELERS.—I GUARANTEE THAT IN three months I will enable every one to speak French enough to travel in Europe without any difficulty; first lesson free, to show my system; I am a graduate of the Academy of Paris. Address MALEK, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS AND BOXES FOR the opera, all theatres, concerts, and lectures, at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York, March 12, 1874.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 Liberty st., New-York, April 2, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

TOWN OF WESTCHESTER BONDS.—THE interest coupons of the bonds of the town of Westchester, as they become due in this year, (1874,) will be paid at the Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, but the interest on bonds without coupons attached, and the bonds, as they become due in 1874, will be paid at the office of the Supervisor, No. 98 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, April 9, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 13th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28TH ST., NEXT BROADWAY. BEGINS AT 8.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats secured one week ahead.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, APRIL 13,

LAST PERFORMANCE of CHARITY and MY UNCLE'S WILL.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 14,

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

the reigning sensation in Paris, and the crowning work of ALEXANDER DUMAS, the famous author of CAMILLE, of whom Mr. Daly has purchased at great cost the sole right in production here of this, his last, most brilliant and fascinating play. MONSIEUR ALPHONSE has already been acted 150 nights in Paris, and is still the chief dramatic magnet in the French capital. It has been under frequent and careful rehearsal here, and will be produced, after weeks of preparation, with THE MOST ELABORATE DETAIL of SCENERY, TOILETTE, GARNITURE, and CAST.

AT 8 PRECISELY, EVERY EVENING,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

Capt. MONTAGLIN, one Man in Ten Thousand..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Monsieur OCTAVE, one Man of Many..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
IOVIN, on the trail of Monsieur Alhonse..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
REMY, an old hulk, laid up for coast duty..........Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
RAYMONDE, an old man's Darling and a young man's Slave..........Miss ADA DYAS
Mme. GUICHARD, "Born So". Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
MANON, a peasant..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
BONETTE, her daughter..........Miss NINA VARIAN
ADRIENNE, one of the Nameless..........BIJOU HERON

THE SCENE REPRESENTS

The Morning-room of Captain Montaglin's country house, with a view of the sea beyond.

Act I. Noon! M. Alphonse abducts the little savage, and Captain Montaglin gives her a home.

Act II. Afternoon! The truth is revealed! Shall he Kill her, or shall he Pardon her?

Act III. Evening! Mme. Guichard places herself on the public records, and is deceived for the last time by M. Alphonse!

A MATINEE of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE on SATURDAY AT 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

130th to 137th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, April 18, at 1:30,

20TH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Wednesday evening, April 15, an entirely new and elegant scene, painted by Mr. Marston, for the first act of this play, will be set for the first time.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, THE PEERLESS LOTTA, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, AS ZIP! ZIP! ZIP!

In F. Marsden's comic drama in four acts entitled ZIP, OR POINT LYNDELIGHT!

NEW SCENERY AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1874,

MISS NEILSON

Will commence a brief engagement for TWO WEEKS ONLY,

And will appear in her great rôle of JULIET.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

728 B'WAY. GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. 730 B'WAY.

J. A. SWALM..........Proprietor
GEO. L. FOX..........Manager
Acting Manager..........GEO. H. TYLER
Treasurer..........M. L. SUTTON

GLORIOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER. THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

The Great Grimaldi, GEO. L. FOX,

in his Great Comic Trick Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY AT HOME,

Introducing his WORLD OF WONDERS.

EVE. at 8. | MAT'S at 2.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MATINEES.

TUESDAYS at 2. THURSDAYS at 2. SATURDAYS at 2.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama, in six tableaus, entitled

THE VETERAN.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear in his original character of LEON DELMAR.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Exceeding in completeness and beauty anything ever produced in this theatre.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 13 and 14.

EVENING AT 8. MR. AND MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT, in the romantic Drama of ST. MARC, the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, Wednesday and Thursday. Saturday Matinée

AFTERNOON AT 2. Dramatization of the celebrated *Ledger* story, entitled THE HIDDEN HAND. Cast to the strength of entire Company. The great sensation Drama OLIVER TWIST.

FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. Comedy of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

SIR GILES OVERREACH..........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT

SATURDAY NIGHT, Shakespeares tragedy of MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

FRANK MAYO..........as..........DAVY CROCKETT
FRANK MAYO..........as..........DAVY CROCKETT

"A comparison picture to Rip Van Winkle."

Miss ROSA RAND..........as..........ELEANOR VAUGHN

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, Grand Charity Benefit, under direction L'Union Francaise Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st. 35th st. and Broadway.

This is the LAST WEEK OF PARIS BY NIGHT, that wondrous illusion which has been declared by 300,000 visitors to be the most perfect in the world.

The building is open from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M.

LONDON IN 1874 will be produced April 20.

Broadway and 35th st. 35th st. and Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ADMISSION, 30c. and 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

AND FAMILY AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

BEWILDERING VARIETY EASTER WEEK.

Twenty-five new Novelty, Specialty and CHARACTER ARTISTS.

Old favorites in new scenes, sketches and novelties. Box-book open.

Wonders of the Novelty World!

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

1776. INTERNATIONAL 1876.

EXHIBITION.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, No. 904 Walnut st., PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1874.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial Board of Finance will be held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Mercantile Library Building, 10th st., near Chestnut, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of twenty-five Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1874.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

given by M. GEORGE VAILLANT, Baritone.

He will be assisted by the following great artists: Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated Pianist; Mr. Fred. Bergner, the renowned Violoncellist; Miss Margaretha Schreyer, the distinguished Soprano; Mr. Caryl Florio, Accompanist. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 35 cents extra. Tickets can be had in all the principal music stores.

SINGIN SKULE

OF YE OLDEN TIME.

AUNT POLLY BASSET,

Ye Skule Marm,

will be at ye McDougall Street Baptist Meetin House on ye 14th of April, 1874, with a goodlie companie of boys and girls, young men and maidens, in ancient costumes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE VETERAN POLKA and THE LOVE WALTZ, both by Thomas Baker, played with great success. Price, (with picture titles,) 55 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

Branch store No. 39 Union square.

THE BEST SEATS FOR THE OPERA, ALL theatres, concerts, and lectures, at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

CONFERENCES IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS—CANDIDATES FOR ORDERS—APPROPRIATIONS—CHARGES AGAINST PASTORS.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday morning at the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Peck presiding. There was a notable increase in the attendance of lay brethren, the galleries being completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. Several visiting clergymen and professors of theological colleges were introduced to the Bishop and members of the Conference. The proceedings commenced with passing on the characters of the Presiding Elder and effective Elders. Rev. A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder of the Prattsville District, passed a satisfactory examination. He reported his district as generally in a prosperous condition. During the year a new church was built at Norton Hill at a cost of $4,500, one at Greenville costing $9,250, one at New-Baltimore at a cost of $8,000, and the erection of others are contemplated at various points of the district. At Coxsackie the old parsonage was sold for $2,500, and a new and beautifully-furnished one built, which is valued at $5,500. A debt of $1,000 on the church to which it is attached has been canceled. Increased interest has been manifested in the Sunday-schools. The subject of class-meetings and the examination of class-leaders received special attention at the quarterly conferences of the district. At Walton there were 150 accessions; at Croton, 90; Catskill, over 100; Mayorville, 50; Malden, 70, besides minor additions at various other charges. Of the Elders of this district all passed, with the exception of Rev. R. Decker, who was transferred to superannuated relations.

The election of candidates to full connection and Deacons' orders was then held, and resulted as follows: W. A. Chadwick, passed good examination, full connection and Deacon's orders; D. W. White, examination not satisfactory, to remain on trial; R. H. Travis, very good examination, to full connection; O. R. Bowton, good examination, to full connection; E. White, good examination, to full connection; J. H. Mitchell, good examination, to full connection; Thomas S. Bond, very good examination, to full connection; F. D. Abrams, very good examination, to full connection and Deacon's orders; Josiah Tetley did not appear before the examining committee, and is, therefore, to remain on trial for another year; Eli Quick, fair examination, to full connection and Deacon's orders. The following local preachers were elected to Deacon's orders:

New-York District—William Coombs. Rhinebeck District—William P. Snyder, Rev. —— Stickles, William P. Jones, and Josiah Tetley.

William Bryant and William P. Jones, of the same district, were elected to Elder's orders.

Prof. Lattemar, of the New Boston Theological Seminary, Prof. Frost, of the America Seminary, and Rev. J. Miley, of the Drew Theological Seminary, then addressed the conference on the merits of their respective institutions.

Dr. Osborn presented a partial report of the Episcopal Fund Committee, showing the collection so far to be $1,749 30.

The conference then returned to the tenth question—the passing of Presiding Elders and Elders' characters. Rev. S. J. Ferguson, Presiding Elder of the Rhinebeck District, satisfactorily passed, and reported his district as rather embarrassed by the late financial crisis. A strong effort is now being made in the way of collections, in order to meet the current expenses of the district. Of the Elders all are to retain the same relations excepting Rev. E. B. Otheman, who was changed to supernumerary.

Rev. Wm. Goss, Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, next reported himself and Elders for examination, but his and their characters were unquestioned.

Fair prosperity attended the work of the Church in that district. New churches were dedicated at Samsonville, Eddyville and Woodstock last year, and a very fine parsonage has just been completed at Monticello, at a cost of $5,000. The year, financially, was depressed, partly owing to the dead-lock in the lumber trade, in which the residents of the district deal largely. Excellent revivals occurred throughout the year, the most important at Middletown, where the church gained about 250 accessions.

Presiding Elder J. Y. Bates and Elders of the Newburg District passed a satisfactory examination. This district also enjoyed extensive revivals, especially at Goshen, where 150 converts were received. At Highland excellent work was done by the brethren in liquidating a debt of $12,000 on their church, and a beautiful parsonage has been added to the West Newburg church.

The committee appointed on Wednesday to inquire into charges preferred against Rev. Dr. W. H. Ferris on that day, when his character was brought before the conference for the regular nomination, was called on to report. The charge in question was that he had written and published a pamphlet "prejudicial to the cause of Christ," in which he sought to vindicate certain acts of his toward the Hudson River Railroad. It seems that it has been customary for him some years past to travel on the road between Sing Sing and New-York. For that purpose he purchased from time to time a "commutation book," containing one hundred tickets, one for each trip. A special rule of the road, however, requires that these one hundred checks shall be used within the limit of four months, and that they shall not be good after that date. Dr. Ferris, in his pamphlet, avers that he complied with that rule for nearly four years, doubting, however, its justice, and aware of the fact that many respectable commuters living along the line, including some ministers of the Gospel, were using their checks after the expiration of the time, and claiming their right to do so. He further states that he was advised by highly-respectable parties to thus use his own. He had seen decisions of the courts that railroads could not limit the time within which tickets sold by them could be used, and he believed that applied to commuters as well as to single tickets. With these views he considered the limitation of the time by the railroad as unjust, and that his rights in the case were limited by the number of tickets in his possession, and that the alteration of the date was no infringement of the company's rights. The railroad's version of his acts, however, charged fraud and forgery, and it went broadcast to the public without explanation. These false charges, he avers, prompted him to publish the pamphlet, the morality of which is now questioned by the conference. The report produced yesterday by the committee appointed to investigate the matter was in substance as follows: That the committee had examined the pamphlet, and found that some of the opinions advanced on certain moral questions were worthy of decided condemnation, and that the excuse for the change of date on the commutation ticket was unsatisfactory as it was indefensible. It was also stated that the state of mind induced in Dr. Ferris by the action of the Hudson River Railroad toward him was a partial extenuation of the act. The committee did not judge that the attempted defense published by Dr. Ferris was a sufficient bar to the passing of his character, if he would promise to abstain in the future from any attempted vindication of his name. Dr. Paul K. Brown moved that the report be laid on the table until the conference could afford time to give it lengthy consideration. Dr. Ferris said that he was willing that it should take that course, as he was anxious to say something on it himself. The report was accordingly laid over.

Dr. Osborn then presented a revised and final report of the Committee on Necessitous Cases. The following are the total amounts apportioned: To superannuated and supernumerary preachers, $7,775; to widows, $3,725; to orphans, $250; to effective men, $1,050. Total, $12,800.

Rev. J. G. Slater, one of the Elders of the Ellenville District, announced that he had received a copy of alleged charges preferred against him by one J. A. Martin, and that he would like to have the same read before the conference and the matter investigated, as he believed them to be entirely malicious and without any foundation. The Secretary read the charges, and Dr. Brown moved that they be laid over until an original copy, signed by the complainant, was furnished the conference. After a short discussion the matter was laid on the table, and the Bishop directed the Secretary to make no reference to it in the minutes of the proceedings. The conference then adjourned. At 7:30 this evening the ordination of Elders will take place in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church.

THE EAST NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Bishop Wiley called the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn. The galleries were crowded with ladies, and there was a large attendance of members of the conference. The regular prayer-meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock was also largely attended. After the usual prayer and the singing of a hymn it was announced that Rev. O. P. Peterson was transferred from the Wisconsin Conference to the New-York East Conference. Rev. George L. Westgate was transferred from the Providence Conference to the New-York East Conference. Bishop Wiley announced that the conference would take up the seventh question: "Who are elected and ordained elders?" The first name called was that of Rev. Horace Judd, who having passed a good examination and received a good character, was unanimously elected to Elder's orders. The following reverend gentlemen having passed satisfactory examinations and having been reported favorably by their Presiding Elders, were elected and ordained Elders unanimously: Revs. John Bryan, Chas. W. Gallagher, Albert P. Chapman, Harvey E. Byrne, Chas. W. Fordham, Henry A. Van Dolsen, Joseph A. Beale, Albert O. Hammonth, R. N. C. Lane, and W. W. Wilder. When the name of Rev. Alman B. Smart was called it was announced that that gentleman had been transferred to the Maine Conference.

Bishop Wiley then announced that the conference would take up the question, "Who are elected to local deacon's orders?"

Dr. Kettell, one of the Examining Committee, announced that it had been the custom that questions put to candidates by the Examining Committee were answered in writing. The consequence is that an immense quantity of manuscript accumulates which it would almost take one man three months to read through. To obviate this difficulty he moved that candidates be directed to send their papers in to the Examining Committee one month before the meeting of conference. The motion was put and carried.

Rev. Joseph Tweifel was recommended for deacon's orders of the first-class by the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. The mention of his name produced a long and somewhat stormy discussion. Presiding Elder Fletcher, of the South Long Island District, who had presented his name, spoke earnestly in favor of his admission to orders. It appeared from the discussion that though the applicant was recommended by the York Street Church, he had resided for three years in Middletown, where he was a student in the Middletown College. Presiding Elder Pillsbury, of the New-Haven District, objected to his admission on the broad ground that a man who had not completed his collegiate studies was ineligible for orders. The matter however, was pressed by Rev. Mr. Tweifel's friends, and after a whispered conversation between Secretary Goodsell and Presiding Elder Pillsbury, the former said he understood that the applicant was under a cloud in the college, and had been suspended from preaching in Middletown, which was all they could do in the town. Presiding Elder Pillsbury was about to say that there were certain letters which, if the conference saw—

Dr. Scudder—Oh, I would not say any more. We have heard enough.

Presiding Elder Fletcher said that he knew nothing, and he wanted to hear nothing. He had heard enough; he would withdraw the recommendation.

Bishop Wiley (in a low voice)—Thank God that paper is withdrawn.

The Port Washington Quarterly Conference of the Long Island District recommended Rev. R. B. Christopher to deacon's orders of the first class. Mr. Christopher had passed a splendid examination, and received an excellent character. He was elected unanimously.

The Litchfield Quarterly Conference recommended James Taylor, and the Madison Quarterly Conference W. Fisher Marwick, for deacon's orders of the first class, and both having good examinations and received good characters, were elected unanimously.

The Twenty-seventh Street M. E. Church, of New-York, recommended Rev. Lindsay Parker, of whom the examiners and his Presiding Elder spoke most flatteringly. He was elected unanimously.

Mr. Frank Wilson, recommended by the Quarterly Conference of West Farms, Westchester, was unanimously elected, having fulfilled the required conditions.

The Beekman Hill Quarterly Conference recommended Mr. Galon C. Spencer, but that gentleman did not appear before the Examining Committee, and that settled the case.

The next case was the most interesting episode since the commencement of the conference. It was that of a colored brother who occupied a retired corner of the church. When his name was called he was about to come to the front, but was told to retire. Rev. R. Meredith, of the Examining Committee, said that Henry Matthews, the applicant, had come before them, but it was not known until the examination was half over. He was then asked some questions, but he said he had been born a slave, and that he did not know much about the English language. He had saved money, and bought his own freedom. He went on to Boston, where he commenced to read the Bible. He had not read Wesley's *Perfection* or some of the other books, but Mr. Meredith said that he was free to say that he had never in all his life met a man so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Bible, from Genesis to the end of the New Testament, as Henry Matthews. He wished the conference could hear him. He reported him most satisfactory. [Applause.] His unanimous admission was loudly cheered.

It was reported that forty-one charges had not yet reported to the Board of Stewards, and this delay kept back the report of the Committee on Temporary Economy. It was announced that unless those charges, which had not yet reported, could make up for the defficiency, the report would be $21,000 behind that of last year.

The question of the election of deacons of the second class was then taken up. Messrs. George B. Dusenberry, James H. Crowfoot, Henry S. Still, W. S. Pray, and John Ripper were elected deacons of the second class. The relation of Jonathan E. Edwards was continued, not having been examined and having made no explanation. Rev. John S. Dancey was made a supernumerary. Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, the Secretary of the Board of Education; Dr. Winchell, Chancellor of the Syracuse University; Prof. Rice, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown; Rev. Dr. Dashiell, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, made long addresses to the conference in behalf of their respective institutions. The relations of the following gentlemen to the conference were continued: Messrs. E. G. Miller, A. A. Belmont, A. A. Sanford, J. J. Landsing, Winfield S. Morrison, Eldridge, James H. Hand, David A. Pearce, and Charles A. Cowper. The relation of Mr. George S. Frazer was discontinued. Dr. Woodruff moved that the following resolution be laid on the table for discussion on Monday:

Whereas, In the judgment of this conference the efficiency of our church work would be increased by a prudent reduction of the number of the Presiding-Elder District, and such an adjustment of the territory as to follow as far as practical the geographical divisions of the conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Bishop presiding at this conference to reduce the number of the districts to three, to be named respectively, the New-York District, which district shall include its present territory and so much of the State of Connecticut as shall include the City of Bridgeport and the town of Danbury; the Long Island District, to include all of Long Island; the Connecticut District, to include all of the State of Connecticut within the bounds of this conference not included in the New-York District.

G. W. WOODRUFF,
L. S. WEED,
F. G. OSBORN,
G. F. KETLET,
D. A. GOODSELL.

The motion was carried.

Rev. Mr. Buckley reported on behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the claim of Rev. Dr. De Haas, now United States Consul at Jerusalem. The reverend gentleman explained the nature of the claim, which amounts in the aggregate to over $1,400, for salary and expenses in connection with the establishment of a seminary at Stamford, Conn., by the conference. He said the committee had met the financial representative of Dr. De Haas, who agreed to take fifty per cent. of the claim. He moved that the roll be called and each member asked to subscribe what he pleased toward the fund to discharge the debt. There was $800 to be paid. Mr. Oliver Hoyt offered to subscribe $150, and he himself would subscribe $25. A motion to lay the matter on the table, however, prevailed, the proposer remarking that he would not be a party to paying fifty cents on the dollar on any just claim, but he thought that it would be found that the claim was not just.

Mr. Buckley—Then the best thing the council can do is to sue the conference.

The reception of the delegation from the Brooklyn temperance crusaders was made the special order of business for Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. King was introduced to the conference, and after the usual benediction the members adjourned.

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the quarterly meeting of the above association held yesterday, Sergt. Wm. H. Lefferts, the President, presented his report for the past three months, from which it appears that the association has lost twelve members by death during that period. The collections during that time amounted to $14,121, and the disbursements were as follows:

To Mrs. Smith, widow of Isaac B. Smith, Sixteenth Precinct	$1,171 00
To Mrs. Burns, widow of Edward L. Burns, Eighth Precinct	1,171 00
To Mrs. Van Buren, widow of Dr. Peter Van Buren, Sixteenth Precinct	1,171 00
To the heirs of Henry Brown, Fourth Precinct	1,171 00
To Mrs. Dwyer, widow of Thomas Dwyer, Twenty-sixth Precinct	1,175 50
To Mrs. Jarboe, widow of Chas. B. Jarboe, Seventh Precinct	1,175 50
To Mrs. Conway, widow of Francis Conway, Eleventh Precinct	1,175 50
To Mrs. Casey, widow of John P. Casey, Twenty-second Precinct	1,175 50
To Mrs. Campbell, widow of Ex-Patrolman Nicholas Campbell, Central Park Police	1,175 50
To Mrs. James, widow of Chas. James, Sanitary Company	1,186 50
To Mrs. Osborn, widow of Ex-Patrolman Jonathan Osborn, Thirteenth Precinct	1,186 50
To Mrs. Fox, widow of Wm. E. Fox, Twenty-third Precinct	1,186 50
Total	$14,121 00

The association numbers 2,373 members in good standing.

SOLOMON GOTTGETREN'S CREDITORS.

There is little new in the Gottgetren matter. His creditors have not heard from him recently. But they are going to proceed in Bankruptcy against him. The following is a list of the creditors and the amounts due them: A. Gusthal, No. 78 Second avenue, New-York City, $24,815; J. & S. Bernheimer, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, $16,500; Jacob Herzfeld, care of Hallgarten & Co., No. 28 Broad street, New-York City, $25,000; Jacob Neuberger, care of Charles Zinn & Co., No. 406 Broadway, New-York City, $5,000; M. Maas & Co., No. 48 Exchange Place, New-York City, $12,000; Landauer & Co., No. 112 Leonard street, New-York City, $6,200; Mercantile Marine Insurance, No. 35 Wall street, New-York City, $125; N. Y. Lloyds, Walker & Holden, attorneys, No. 76 Wall street, New-York City, $1,050; Constantine & Co., No. 220 Lewis street, New-York City, $3,015; S. Michelbacher, No. 112 Leonard street, New-York City, $5,800; S. Hackes, No. 460 Broome street, New-York City, $10,000; A. Michel, No. 132 Maiden lane, New-York City, $5,000; Ninth National Bank, No. 407 Broadway, New-York City, $5,564; J. F. Paul & Co., No. 104 Walker street, New-York City, $6,700; J. F. Paul & Co., No. 104 Walker street, New-York City, $3,500; Fischer & Son, Carrolton, near New-Orleans, La., $20,000; Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn, No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, $600; L. Toplitz & Co., No. 109 Grand street, New-York City, $5,800; A. H. Strouse, No. 112 Leonard street, New-York City, $2,100; A. Michelbacher, No. 112 Leonard street, New-York City, $5,800.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

There is nothing of importance to note in connection with the transactions of the Excise Board last week. The following is a statement of the past week's business: Monday, April 6, six applications, amount received, $350; Tuesday, 7th, five applications, amount, $330; Wednesday, 8th, eleven applications, amount, $570; Thursday, 9th, five applications, amount, $220; Friday, 10th, five applications, amount, $290; Saturday, 11th, three applications, amount, $230; total number of applications, 35; total amount received, $1,990; total number of applications from June, 1873, to date, 7,631; total amount received, $568,707 74; licenses granted last week, 204; refused, 1; money returned on rejected applications, $800.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICERS—RECOVERY OF $3,000 WORTH OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

At a 6:15 yesterday morning, as Hiram Palmer, a porter in the employ of Vankleek, Clark & Co., stationers at No. 28 Vesey street, was passing the store of Jacob Schmitt, merchant tailor, No. 4 Vesey street, under the Astor House, he noticed a wagon backed up to the sidewalk, and four or five men busily engaged in removing the stock from the store into the wagon. Suspecting that something was wrong he walked down Vesey street to Church street in search of an officer, and as soon as he turned into Church street, he ran to the corner of Barclay street, where he found Patrolman Thomas F. Thompson, of the Third Precinct, and informed the officer of his suspicions. The officer hastened to the store, and as he approached the men scattered and ran in different directions. One of the men sprang into the wagon, and applying the whip freely to the horse, drove furiously through Park row. The officer started in pursuit, came up with the wagon, and seizing hold of the tail-board, attempted to leap into the vehicle. His foot caught in the railroad track, and he was compelled to release his hold. The driver of the wagon drove through Park row to Centre street, and the officer jumped into a butcher's cart and pursued. Up Centre to Worth street, and thence to Baxter street, the pursuit was kept up at a furious pace. From Baxter street the wagon was driven to Leonard street, and back again to Centre street to Franklin street, and along Franklin street to Varick street, and thence to the corner of Hudson and Vandam street. Here Officer Thompson met Officer Houghton, of the Special Service Squad, and a policeman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who joined in the pursuit. The wagon was pursued to University place and Eighth street, where Car Detectives Keely and Tully met the pursuing officer and also joined in the chase. Keely, Houghton, and the Twenty-eighth Precinct officer seized a milk-wagon, and in this vehicle kept up the pursuit. The wagon was driven through Eighth street to Second avenue, and through Second avenue to Fourth street. The driver finding that the Police officers were close behind him, jumped from the vehicle, and took to his heels down Fourth street. A citizen attempted to stop the wagon, but was knocked down and run over, and had his ankle badly fractured. Officer Houghton sprang from the milk cart and stopped the wagon, while Keely kept up the chase of the flying thief. The latter sprang into the hallway of a tenement-house in Fourth street, between First avenue and Avenue A, and bolted the door behind him. Officer Keely, who was close behind him, attempted to force open the door, but did not succeed, and was compelled to wait until one of the occupants came and opened it. It was then discovered that the thief had scaled the fence in the rear, and passed out through the hall-way of the house on Fifth street. Officer Thompson had in the meantime come up with the other officers, and the wagon was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, where it was found to contain 123 pieces of cloth, valued at $3,000, comprising all the goods stolen from Mr. Schmitt's store. It was subsequently ascertained that the wagon had been stolen from the stable of Charles Brunner, No. 604 East Thirteenth street, and the horse had been taken from the stable of Jacob Wolfe, No. 704 East Thirteenth street. The store of Mr. Schmitt, it was found, had been opened with a false key prepared for that purpose, and the thieves proceeded at once to remove the stock, notwithstanding the fact that the starter of the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars was standing within a few feet of them at the time. The officers reported the facts to Superintendent Matsell, who complimented them highly for their conduct in the matter, particularly Officer Thompson, for the plucky manner in which he had kept up the pursuit of the wagon. He assured that officer that he would take the first opportunity for acquainting the Board of Police with the facts, and recommend the officer for promotion.

MARY ELLEN WILSON.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO THE CHILD'S ILL TREATMENT BY HER GUARDIANS.

Testimony as to the alleged inhuman treatment of the child Mary Ellen Wilson, by her guardians, Francis and Mary Connolly, was continued yesterday before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers. All the parties immediately interested in the proceedings were present, together with a number of humane ladies and gentlemen, whom the already-published accounts of the proceedings had interested in the fate of the child. It was stated, also, in the course of the proceedings, by Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Ambrose Monell, counsel for Mr. Bergh, that a merchant of prominence had called upon them and offered to adopt the little girl as his own, and that a number of ladies had called at Police Head-quarters, each making a similar offer. Among the additional testimony offered, the most interesting and important was that of the sick lady, Mrs. Mary Smith, who first communicated the fact of the child's cruel treatment to the charitable visitor, Mrs. Charles G. Wheeler, and whose testimony had to be taken in her sick room. Her evidence was read in court, and is to the effect that four months ago the Connollys came to live in the same house with her, bringing the child with them; that she heard Mrs. Connolly whip the child every day, mostly in the morning before breakfast, some times before her (Connolly's) husband went to work, but generally after it. If she did not whip her in the morning, she did so during the day, and sometimes twice a day. When Mrs. Connolly went out, she left the child locked in, and not a sound was ever heard, so that it could hardly be believed a child was there at all. Once the child came to the door during Mrs. Connolly's absence, and, on seeing Mrs. Smith, ran back frightened and locked the door. During the first week after the Connollys came there witness saw a cow-hide about two and a half feet long, and such as is used for driving horses, lying on the table in their rooms. The whip had lashes—she knew not how many—about as thick as her finger. Used to hear Mrs. Connolly whipping the child every morning "up and down," "up and down" the rooms, the child crying all the while, "Oh! mamma, mamma!" In conversation with Mrs. Connolly, witness remarked that she never knew such a child—that no one would ever know there was a child in that room; to which Mrs. Connolly replied that it was a little devil; that it knew more than a child of ten or eleven years, and that she (Mrs. Connolly) could not have a "bit or a sup" unknown to her husband, as the child told him everything. Witness had seen the child lying in a corner of the room, under the window, and believes that was where she slept and passed most of her time. At this point the further hearing was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow, Mr. Gerry stating to the court that, in the mean time, as he had been assured by the Commissioners of Charities and Superintendent Kellock, diligent search would be made among the records of the Department of Charities for any documents tending to throw light on the child's antecedents.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A WHITE GIRL BY A NEGRO.

Information was received by Inspector Dilks yesterday from Mr. John Friel, of Crown Pond Corner, near Yorktown, Westchester County, to the effect that his daughter Sarah, aged sixteen, had been abducted from her home by a negro named Hiram Baker, alias Montrose, who also lived in the same village. From the statement of Mr. Friel, it appears that Baker is a married man, about fifty years of age, and has a wife and family. On Monday, the 30th ult., Baker removed his family from Yorktown to Peekskill, but on the next day he returned to the former place, and on the same night disappeared, taking with him Mr. Friel's daughter. It is supposed that Baker drugged the girl to accomplish his nefarious purpose. The afflicted father has given descriptions of the girl and the negro to Inspector Dilks, and the police are now engaged in searching for them.

A CLEVER ARREST.

Early yesterday morning while Roundsman Francis Plott, of the Fourth Precinct was on duty in Catherine street, he heard cries of murder coming from the direction of Oliver and Henry streets. He saw two men running away, and giving chase succeeded in arresting one of them named James O'Brien. Soon after Jerome B. Ryan of Montclair, N. J., came up and said that O'Brien and another man had garroted and robbed him of $15. O'Brien was committed for trial by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, in default of $3,000.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The lodgers at the Police stations during the past week were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, April 4	701	216	917
Sunday, April 5	705	229	934
Monday, April 6	631	223	854
Tuesday, April 7	614	221	835
Wednesday, April 8	574	239	813
Thursday, April 9	621	239	860
Friday, April 10	604	232	836
Total	4,450	1,599	6,049

The lodgers during the preceding week numbered 6,690, thus showing a decrease of 641 persons during the past week.

AN ALLEGED NEGOTIATOR OF FORGED BONDS.

Special Officer Doyle, of the First Precinct Police, returned from Baltimore yesterday, having in custody Edward Hobday, a broker, who has been indicted for having, several months ago, sold to Otis & Fitch, of No. 48 Pine street, forged bonds to the amount of $12,000. Hobday, who was arrested on a requisition issued by Gov. Dix, was taken before District Attorney Phelps and committed to the Tombs to await trial, in default of $10,000 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Conklin issued 276 licenses, and received $460 50 last week.

The United States steam frigate Shenandoah arrived at this port yesterday from Key West.

Bishop Potter will administer the ordinance of confirmation at St. Philip's Church on Monday evening.

Celina Coyle, aged six years, of No. 435 East Thirteenth street, was run over and killed by a truck yesterday in front of her residence.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco sailed at 2 P. M. on Saturday for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., with 265 passengers and 1,750 tons of freight.

William Boot, aged twenty-four, of East New-York, while painting at No. 46 Pine street, fell from the fourth story of the building, and was seriously injured.

Peter Hyleson, a German laborer, residing with his wife and family at No. 73 Washington street, Hoboken, was scalded to death yesterday in the plaster mills No. 512 West street, where he was employed. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

In the case of Lang & Ogden against Thomas Murphy as Ex-Collector of the Port, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. The amount sued for was about $1,100. It was duty paid under protest on a quantity of imported "cut-iron" hoops.

George Lewis, of No. 345 Rivington street, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $100 worth of rope from Edwin M. Taylor. When pursued by the complainant the prisoner threatened to shoot him, but the timely arrival of an officer prevented him from carrying out his threat.

Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of Boston, will supply the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, this morning and evening, his subjects being: "Yearning for God the Universal Instinct of Mankind," and "The Only Foundation for a Christian Church on which to Rest and Become Prosperous."

Yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, John Wisk, clerk in the grocery store No. 1,026 First avenue, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of stealing a case of gold rings, valued at $110, from Bernard Horretz, peddler, residing at No. 851 Third avenue. Horretz on Friday called at the grocery store where Wisk was employed, and while exhibiting his jewelry Wisk, it is alleged, secreted the box of rings on a shelf. The was subsequently found, but two of the rings were missing.

BROOKLYN.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Plymouth Church on next Tuesday evening, in aid of the Brooklyn Maternity.

John and William Long, at whose store William Rigney drank himself to death on Sunday March 29, have been found guilty of a violation of the Excise law and fined $30.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will deliver a lecture, in Lee Avenue Baptist Church, this evening, exclusively to young men. Subject—"The Crown Wherewith His Mother Crowned Him."

The Law Committee of the Common Council will report adversely on the application of the Board of City Works for an additional appropriation of $100,000 to repair certain streets.

The Board of Assessors yesterday confirmed the assessments for grading and paving Hamilton avenue, repaving Henry street from Pierrepont to Fulton, and opening Butler street from Nostrand to Albany avenue.

Isabella Gill yesterday recovered a verdict of $23,819 19, against Ex-Sheriff McNamee for an alleged illegal seizure of goods, at No. 561 Fulton street, in 1866. A motion for a new trial was entered on the minutes.

The Board of Health has passed resolutions approving of the bills introduced into the Legislature, providing for a vaccinatory corps; for the drainage of marshes, swamps, and stagnant ponds, and for an ambulance service for the conveyance of sick and wounded persons.

The following notice was posted up by the Trustees yesterday morning on the door of the Grand Street Methodist Church, of which Rev. T. T. Kendrick was recently Pastor: "Notice.—No preaching in this church to-morrow. By order of the committee."

John Felker, a truckman, was held in $750 bail yesterday morning on a charge of maliciously driving his truck into the wagon of Mr. Wm. C. Kingsley on the 4th inst. Mr. Kingsley was thrown from his wagon and received painful injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The extensive wool and hide establishment of James Dowden, at Cold Spring, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire on Thursday night, involving a loss on stock of about $2,500, partly insured in the Continental Insurance Company, of this City. A reward of $250 is offered for the conviction of the incendiary.

The Board of Aldermen of Long Island City at a special meeting rescinded the resolution impeaching Mayor De Bevoise, the City Judge, and Commissioner of Public Works. Afterward, the Common Council, Mayor De Bevoise presiding, authorized the issuing of city bonds to pay the school-teachers and policemen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual election of the Fire Department of Sing Sing, resulted in the choice of Joshua G. Many, for Chief Engineer, and George W. De Revere for Assistant Engineer.

The religious revival in Port Chester, which has been in progress since last New-Year's day, has resulted in adding 136 new members to the churches as follows: Baptist, 81; Presbyterian, 32; Summerfield M. E. Church, 23.

The congregation of Christ Church, Rye, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wardens, John C. Jay and Samuel Haviland. Vestrymen, Samuel K. Slatterlee, George L. Cornell, Augustus Wiggan, Q. S. Hayward, Thomas B. Peck, G. H. Vanwagner, Abner Mills, and John Brooks.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Easter election in Grace Church, Westfield, resulted as follows: Wardens—N. W. Riker, Alzamora Buck. Vestrymen—Joseph I. Brewer, John Barcalow, Samuel Elliott, Henry E. Harris, Wm. T. Peek, J. Rogers, J. C. Swan. Delegates to the next annual Diocesan Convention—N. W. Riker, Alzamora Buck, J. C. Swan.

During an altercation at the Central Railroad Freight Depot yesterday, James Hogan struck Andrew Bartell with a cotton-hook and made a terrible gash in his neck. The sharp point of the hook tore the flesh and cords, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the flow of blood was stopped. Detective Kilcauley arrested Hogan and Justice Davis committed him for trial on a charge of assault and battery.

John Klink's grocery store, on the corner of Summit and Beacon avenues, was entered by a burglar Friday night, and robbed of a quantity of canned fruit, cigars, tobacco, &c. Yesterday Officers Reinhardt and Short found the stolen goods at the residence of Mrs. Anna Cosgrove, in Rose terrace, and learned from her that Wm. Jackson had committed the burglary. Jackson and Mrs. Cosgrove were committed for trial, the former for burglary and the latter for receiving stolen goods.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—C. W. Curtis, Eugene Schrieber, A. B. Stowell, wife and infant, W. S. McFarland, Jacob Smith, Miss Hattie Lemoin, J. M. Regua, Mrs. Morse, infant and servant, Jas. P. Ross and wife, William Grove, W. Porter, Mitchell Clark, wife and two children, J. S. Forbish, E. C. Kittle, N. P. Rose, Alfred Chippenden, W. M. Denison, Jos. Fogarty and wife, J. E. Walker, T. F. Herring, E. W. Whittemore, S. B. McCormack, daughter and child, Walter F. Seymour, R. B. Brehm, Miss E. Mulford, Mrs. Dr. C. H. Lord and two servants, Mrs. Anna C. Beam, Miss Center, Frank Pierce, M. E. Mooney, Luther Stevens, F. L. Morse, R. A. Green, Miss C. A. Green, Chas. Gates, Miss Gates, Bernard Mullman, M. P. Warner, Ellen C. O'Keefe, Johanna Daly, J. Lathrop, Z. Green, Thos. C. Steele, Lewis H. Lyon, Mrs. John Middleton, Y. Outska, Heinmich Slingio, Gaushiro Ishizar, Geo. H. Purdy and wife, Henry A. Walker and wife, E. S. Spring, Mrs. M. E. Furgurson, son, and two children, W. E. Moore, Eben Snow and wife, John W. Howard, wife, and two children, D. J. Quirk, S. Sanderson, C. A. Macomber, Chas. Hutchins, Charles A. Richardson, William Hazeltine and three children, Joseph Alsop, William Wood, Mrs. Phelps, daughter, and child, Elliott Wood and wife, M. Lopez and wife, A. W. Hussey, Miss Emma M. Wilson, L. H. Lyon, Bessie Leary, S. Okomato, Y. Yamamato, E. Enonye, Z. Ynnai, T. Shirani, J. P. Quelos, Miss Annie McDonald, Miss Sarah Morris, W. A. Morse, W. H. Tipton, A. Bierck, David R. Smith, J. G. Finley, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins and two sons, George J. Firmin, Antonio Rinz, E. R. Cuthbert, Antonio Valedeval, F. Adria, C. Chacon, Alex. Morton, Franklin F. Green, George P. Warner, Capt. D. Howes, F. De Grasse.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. T. Shaw and servant, Miss Carrie Shaw, Miss Bella Colton, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Medina, Mrs. Massett, Miss E. Massett, Mrs. G. H. Watrous, Master Geo. D. Watrous, Miss D. E. Stucke, Mrs. A. Tobias, Mrs. M. Price, Miss A. M. Giffling, H. H. Ross, S. Wolff, Mrs. Wolff, Master Wm. Wolff, T. J. Wood, Geo. T. James, L. Hayman, James Shaw, James H. Redfern, Wm. Cumming, Mrs. Cumming, A. Alexandre, Jas. P. Farrell, E. Benjamin, H. Hirsch, M. Hoffmann, W. D. Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, J. M. Stowbridge, Mrs. Stowbridge, Miss Lizzie Stowbridge, Master Thomas Stowbridge, Wm. S. Andrews, John D. Ottiwell, Julius Loewenthal, Albert Michelsberg, R. J. Hood, A. B. Grant, D. Rose, John F. Madison, A. T. Galloway, C. A. Donaldson, Dr. Cronyn, J. L. C. Cronyn, John B. Roffo, Henry Parr, F. S. Saltus, J. Gardner, T. Whyte, W. H. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Master P. Forwood, A. B. Forwood.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—L. D. Hoyt, F. L. Babbit and son, Frank Richardson, Thos. Hitchcock, P. S. Feidlinger, Miss Marie Weiss, Dr. W. H. Reissberg, R. Center, Miss Mary M. Platt, D. L. Baker and wife, Morris Pollock, Mrs. J. C. Shaw, J. F. Farnsworth, Robert Whitney, H. M. Davenport, Geo. B. English, Mrs. L. C. Wiswell and son, Mrs. D. Thomas, Wm. Burns, Rev. D. M. Matthews and wife, Frank C. Stringham, Miss Lulu Smith.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Thomas H. Stolus and son, Matthew Lang, Wm. Hannan, John W. Rycroft, J. W. Milne, Mr. Walls, wife, and family, S. T. Fisk, Owen Harrington, Thos. F. Ring, Mr. Kinsella, G. P. Archer, Henry C. Milligan, Fred. Stokes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Simpson, Hiram Knight and wife, Mrs. Riker, Mrs. H. J. Reed, Miss Lizzie McCarty, Timothy Spellman and wife, C. H. Wilkins, wife, and child, J. Fitzsimmons, J. E. Rood, S. W. Battershall, A. Y. Clagett, John B. Norris, Wm. Rose, E. C. Brush, F. Scott, R. C. Perry, Wm. Miller, W. Rose, M. Hussey, Wm. Gottlieb, W. Kenzle, Geo. Lang, L. H. Brown, W. M. Onderdonk, G. W. Hesse, H. Lyman, J. H. Sparger, C. A. Key, David Duncan, John Bensley, James A. Reid, John W. Murphy, Alex. Lutz, F. Fairwell.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:26 | Sun sets.....6:36 | Moon rises...3:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:21 | Gov. Island...5:10 | Hell Gate...6:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, April 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Geo. Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale, Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Williegerod, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre's Sons; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Berger, (Russ.,) Store, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Courser, Hichburn, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son.

Brigs Westmoreland, (Br.,) Campbell, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Agnes Raymond, (Br.,) Melancon, Barbados, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Gustav, (Ger.,) Zeffiin, Newry, England, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Jennie B. Gilkey, Gilkey, Matanzas, H. W. Loud & Co.; Colonel Ellsworth, Howard, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg; Azelda and Daura, Jorgensen, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ada Barker, Dobbin, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Frances, (Br.,) McLoughlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Allegro, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Johns, N. F., George F. Bulley; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Mansfield, Achorn, Portland, H. P. Brown & Co.; Davison, Selleck, Bridgeport, Rackett & Bro.; Ida and Anna, Cook, Bangor, W. H. Loud & Co.; Lucy Hammond, Robinson, Damariscotta, Me., Robinson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Glover, Cardiff Feb. 15, via Queenstown March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; April 2, lat. 45 24, lon. 44 10, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 42, lon. 62 50, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 11th, 40 miles E. from Fire Island, passed bark Canada, (Br.,) from Leghorn for Boston.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Crowell, Charleston April 9, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

United States steam-frigate Shenandoah, Capt. Fillebrown, Key West April 4. April 9, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with United States store-ship Guard, from the Mediterranean for New-York.

Bark H. Upmann, (Ger.,) Schwartz, Whampoa and Hong Kong Dec. 12, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 29, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 17, St. Helena March 1, and crossed the equator 19th in lon. 35; had strong S. W. gales in the China Sea, with light winds and calms to St. Helena, and from thence N. and W. gales.

Bark Toowomba, (of London,) Bolt, Cebu, Nov. 8, with mdze. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to S. & F. O. Ward. Passed through Bladaca Straits Nov. 13, crossed the China Sea 21; passed the Straits of Sunda Dec. 7, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 3, St. Helena Feb. 7, and crossed the Equator March 9, in lon. 26; March 29, lat. 26, lon. 66. 49, spoke schr. Abbie, hence for St. Johns, P.R.; 23d, lat. 19, 56, lon. 58, 24, spoke bark Sacramento, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Dunbar, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Bark Othere, (of New-Glasgow, N. S.,) McGregor, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylar & Co.; vessel to Duncan McColl.

Bark Alessandro T., (Austrian,) Dobrillovic, Leghorn 43 ds., with mdse. to master; passed Gibraltar March 2.

Bark Alma, (German,) Tobias, London, via Portland Roads, 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Almira Coombs, (of Boston,) Lanthorne, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. B. Dearborn.

Schr. Mary A. Hood, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Matanzas 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Astra, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haskins, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Son—vessel to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Silver Stream, (of Fowey,) Todd, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to G. F. Builey. Passed Gibraltar March 3; has had strong N. W. gales for the last 10 ds.

Schr. Eri, (of Machias,) Smith, St. John's, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Left in port brig C. A. Hoard, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Julia A. Brown, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Sagua 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar and four passengers to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to J. & W. Welsh.

Schr. Edward Barton, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 280 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Robert King, (of Boston,) Remguard, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to J. Cuebero—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Arecelbo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to S. Micheline—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. E. A. Hays, (of St. George, Me.,) Smith, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to J. Russell; vessel to master.

Schr. Windward, (of Stockton,) Grover, St. Pierre, Martinique, 16 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Witch Hazel, Springer, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with live oak to master.

Schr. H. B. McCauley, (of Philadelphia,) Cherry, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to S. W. Welsh—vessel to Squires & Co.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lucy Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr. Kate Lawson, Lawson, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Thayer, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Alex. Wiley, Beachamp, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Baltimore.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, Baltimore.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Baltimore.
Schr. Walter Palmer, Cole, Baltimore.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, New-London.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Norwich.
Schr. Romeo, Lent, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Elias Ross, Carhart, Pawtucket.
Schr. L. S. Watson, Watson, Providence.
Schr. Robert Pettis, Pettis, Providence.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Fisher, Providence.
Schr. Modesty, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. D. S. Mershon, Leeds, Providence.

BELOW.—School-ship Mercury, from ——.

Bark Louis, (Ger.,) Lins, Bremen Feb. 14, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Silesia, for Hamburg; Tyrian, for Glasgow; Adriatic and City of Paris, for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston; Cleopatra and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Edith Warren and Pembroke Castle, for Liverpool; barks Jacob and Osmi Dubrovack, for Rotterdam; John C. Munro, for London; Courser, for Buenos Ayres; brig Francis Jane, for Rio Janeiro; Etna, for Glace Bay; schr. Ada Barker, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 11.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Charleston; Achilles, from Philadelphia; Aries, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark McGilvery, from Palermo; Below bark Souvenir, from London.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—Cld. steamers Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia, and S. J. Cochran, for Newbern, N. C.; also, bark Potomac, for Demarara, and brig Morton, for Ponce, P. R.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

Cld. barks Bertha, for Liverpool; and Carl Imenaes, for Cork for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—Cld. steamers Charles Albert, for Liverpool, and City of Houston, for New-York; barks Ole Muller, for Queenstown; Charles Hickman, for Amsterdam; and Kong Saerre, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Knickerbocker, from New-York; ships Princeton and Geo. Skolneld, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers General Meade and George Washington; ships Uncle Joe, India, and Pocahontas; and barks Due Fratelli, Prudente, Rome, Boskentine, and Lete.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—Arr. ships Herbert Beech, from Bremen; Crown Prince, from Antwerp, and Caravan, from Liverpool; bark Kate, from Bordeaux; schr. Charles E. Hellier, from Rockport.

Cld. bark Guttenberg, for Falmouth for orders; schrs. Joseph Fish and Effie J. Simmons, for Bath.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Seminole, for Boston, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Ragnar, for Doboy.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 11.—Passed by, schr. John M. Ball, from Virginia, for Boston.

Sld. brigs Nellie Mitchell and Erie, schrs. Mary A. Rice, Henry B. Drew, Dolphin, George Amos, Mary P. Hudson, Maria Roxana, Jane D. McCarthy, Jennie Rogers, Pinta, Maggie Mulvey, Addie Jordan, W. F. Green, Cato, Wambeck, Nellie Cushing, Roamer, William E. Barnes, Hattie Mayo, Katie P. Lunt, Benjamin Oliver, Harry Percy, J. S. Carver, Four Sisters, J. H. Connel, Silverheels, Bill Stowe, Abbie P. Cranmer, Ralph Howes, Addie Ryarson, Lady Ellen, Ocean Belle, M. E. Torrey, and M. E. Downer.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 11.—Sld. for the United States' Borzone, Richard III., Halcyon, Industrie, Beila, Ocean, Charlotte, Mathilde, Ossoinak A. Ricardo, and Crusader.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Beidulf, Aldegunde, and Ludwig Heyn.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst., Guinevere, Lillie Soullard, Ottawa, Queen of the Fleet, Hirundo, and Porfirio de Martin.

Bark Saturn, (Norw.,) Torquesn, Rotterdam 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ueland, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Antwerp Feb. 5, in ballast to master.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig San Carlos, (of Portland,) Atherton, Sagua 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Haga, Harvest Moon, and Nomad.

MOVILLE, April 11.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York April 1, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, April 11.—The Baltic Lloyd Company's steam-ship Washington, Capt. C. Arnold, from Stettin April 2, via Copenhagen and this port, for New-York, sld. hence at 2 P. M. yesterday.

REMOVAL

CARPETS.

CROSSLEY'S

WHOLESALE STOCK.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

Previous to removing to our new and spacious store we offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

336 BROADWAY AND 231 6TH AV.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

We have now in stock a full assortment of
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOILIES,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c.
In addition to our usual importation of
LINEN DAMASKS,
we will offer on MONDAY, April 13, a very attractive line of the above goods, recently purchased at a forced sale AT PRICES considerably below the COST of importation.

SPRING SILKS.

500 PIECES NEW STYLES, ex steamer Silesia, will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, April 13.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENT.

All the LATEST NOVELTIES now open.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CRETONNES, SATTEENS, &c.
Also,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
AND DRAPERY MATERIALS,
of every description.
N. B.—CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STEAMERS furnished at short notice.

CARPET

DEPARTMENT.

New styles AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TOURNEY, WILTON, BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, and VENETIAN CARPETINGS.
A beautiful assortment of FANCY and WHITE FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,

CARD.

It is with extreme reluctance that we use the columns of the press for personal allusions; yet the persistent efforts of a competitor of similar name, by repeated misrepresentations, to mislead the public, seem to demand our notice. We would accordingly beg leave to state that we are the

"Old House of Brewster,

ESTABLISHED 1838,"

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

and are the only house of the name who are exclusively manufacturers, and not interested directly or indirectly in the sale of country-made carriages.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,

Of 25th st., near Lexington av.

AND 5TH AV., CORNER 27TH ST.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, &c., &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH AVENUE

CORNER OF 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

GENUINE

VICHY

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder.

Use None but the Genuine.

For sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists, and TO THE TRADE ONLY by

BOUCHE FILS & CO

No. 37 Beaver st., New-York,

SOLE AGENTS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Gems, and Rare Stones,

AND CAREFULLY-SELECTED

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

HAVING THEIR DESIGNERS AND WORKSHOPS ON THE PREMISES, AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED BEST STAFF OF DIAMOND JEWELERS IN THE COUNTRY, THEY OFFER UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GEM JEWELRY AND RESETTING OF STONES.

NOVELTIES

AND

NEW DESIGNS

IN SEASONABLE

CARRIAGES.

Particular Attention is Invited to Our Stock of

ROAD WAGONS.

Bradley, Pray & Co.

NO. 558 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

PAPER-HANGINGS,

B. L. Solomon & Sons

Have on hand the HANDSOMEST STOCK of NEW GOODS of recent importation and of their own manufacture at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.

Drawings, Plans, and Estimates furnished at short notice.

657 & 659 Broadway.

NECK WEAR

NEW RICH GOODS

READY ON MONDAY.

Union Adams & Co.,

No. 637 Broadway.

REALBARGAINS

IN

CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,

AND

GAS FIXTURES.

In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway,

Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:

Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.

Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND LACES,

Has removed to

No. 893 Broadway,

Between 19th and 20th sts.

Carriage entrance on 19th st., opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

LACE CURTAINS

A SPECIALTY

G. L. KELTY & CO. BROADWAY, FIFTH AV.

ALSO, LAMBREQUINS AND LONG CURTAINS.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,

Manufacturers, and dealers in

Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.

Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.